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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

JESSE H. JONES, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

VERGIL D. REED, Acting Director

RELIGIOUS BODIES : 1936

VOLUME II

PART 1

DENOMINATIONS

A to J

STATISTICS, HISTORY, DOCTRINE  
ORGANIZATION, AND WORK



INDIANA UNIVERSITY  
LIBRARY

Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. T. F. MURPHY

Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1941



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## RELIGIOUS BODIES : 1936

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This report is published in two volumes, as follows:

VOLUME I.—SUMMARY AND DETAILED TABLES.

VOLUME II.—SEPARATE DENOMINATIONS:

STATISTICS, HISTORY, DOCTRINE, ORGANIZATION, AND WORK.

Part 1.—Denominations A to J.

Part 2.—Denominations K to Z.

II

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,  
*Washington, D. C., February 20, 1941.*

SIR:

I transmit herewith part 1 of volume II of the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies. Volume II is published in two parts and presents detailed statistics and descriptive statements of the history, doctrine, organization, and work of each of the denominations. These statistics and statements, comprising 256 denominations, were published first in 78 separate bulletins. The data were obtained by mail and personal canvass in connection with the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies.

\* \* \* \* \*

The collection and compilation of these statistics were under the supervision of Dr. T. F. Murphy, Chief Statistician for General Information, Records, and Religious Statistics.

VERGIL D. REED,  
*Acting Director of the Census.*

Hon. JESSE H. JONES,  
*Secretary of Commerce.*

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## INTRODUCTION

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The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than an inquiry into the religious affiliations of the individuals comprising the population of the United States. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, as amended by the act of June 7, 1906, and as further amended by the Fourteenth Census Act, approved March 3, 1919.

The census of 1936 was conducted under the supervision of Dr. T. F. Murphy, Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics.

Reports were obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each of the congregations, churches, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data were thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their yearbooks. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured, so far as possible, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance was rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The results of this census are given in two volumes. The statistics were first published by denominations, a bulletin being issued for each denomination or family of denominations as soon as the tabulations were completed. In these bulletins the statistics for each religious body were shown for the entire United States, and by States, distinguishing urban and rural areas; and for certain denominations they were given by ecclesiastical divisions. Volume II (pts. 1 and 2), the present report, is a consolidation of these denominational bulletins. In volume I the statistics covering all of the denominations are presented for the United States as a whole, by States, for the principal cities, and to some extent by counties; comparisons are made with previous censuses where possible; and, in addition, there is a separate presentation for Negro churches.

The statistics for 1936 were collected mainly by correspondence, but partly by the employment of special agents. The enumeration of the Jewish congregations, resulting in the most complete statistics ever obtained as to the number and distribution of persons of the Jewish faith in the United States, was made through a special agent, Dr. H. S. Linfield, who was selected and generously assisted in his work by the Statistical Bureau of the Synagogue Council of America.

The Census of Religious Bodies is confined to the continental United States only and does not include any outlying possessions; and the statistics collected in the present census cover either the calendar year 1936 or the church record year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year.

Prior to 1906 the census of religious bodies, with, however, fewer inquiries, was taken in connection with the decennial enumeration of population; statistics obtained in conjunction with the population census of 1880 were never published; and data for the years 1850, 1860, and 1870, similarly obtained, are not comparable with the later statistics.

The denominations presented in this report number 256, of which 183 are grouped in 24 families and 73 are listed as separate denominations. For a list of the denominations included in part 1, in the order of their presentation, see page V.

Changes in names since 1926 and other changes, such as the formation of new denominations or the consolidation of old ones, are given for all denominations in the introduction to volume I. In volume II (pts. 1 and 2) such changes are explained in the historical statement of the individual denomination and in the table of comparative data; and in the case of the family groups there is shown, in addition, a statistical summary of the denominations constituting the respective groups for the years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. In this statistical summary which accompanies the historical statement of the family group it should be noted that the group total has been used for convenience only and not as significant of corporate or organic unity.

Since churches in cities and those in rural sections present different problems of organization and methods of work, separate statistics are given for urban and rural churches.

The order of presentation of material under each denomination is as follows:

1. A general summary for the United States of all the statistical items derived from the schedules, showing the distribution of the figures between urban and rural territory.

2. A comparative summary giving the available statistics for the censuses of 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

3. Tables giving, by States, the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, value of churches and parsonages and amount of debt on church edifices, church expenditures, and Sunday schools.

4. Somewhat less detailed data for ecclesiastical divisions, such as presbyteries, dioceses, synods, etc., where these exist.

5. A statement of the history, doctrine, and organization of each denomination. This statement in many cases was substantially the same as that furnished in 1926, but it has been submitted to the official of the organization whose name is given and has been revised to date and approved by him in its present form. In the case of new bodies the historical statement was supplied by a competent person of the denomination.

## EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Following is an explanation of the terms used in the statistical tables, which, as stated above, are presented under each denomination.

**Churches.**—The term "church" is applied to any organization of persons for religious worship, whether under the name of church, meeting, mission, station, etc., which has a separate membership, that is, no members of which are included in the membership of any other similar organization. Thus each congregation of a Methodist circuit is counted as a church, and likewise each preparative meeting of a Friends monthly meeting, and each mission of a Roman Catholic or other church, whose membership is not included with the membership of the central church.

**Number of churches.**—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.



**Membership.**—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

**Urban and rural churches.**—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas, as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities nor containing any area so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

**Church edifices.**—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

**Value of church property.**—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

**Debt.**—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

**Expenditures.**—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows: (1) Pastor's salary; (2) all other salaries; (3) repairs and improvements; (4) payment on church debt, excluding interest; (5) all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.; (6) all other current expenses, including interest; (7) home missions; (8) foreign missions; (9) amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them; (10) all other purposes.

**Averages.**—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

**Sunday schools.**—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this report are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

## **SCHEDULE FOR LOCAL CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS**

Following is a reproduction of the schedule which was to be filled out for each individual church organization.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
WASHINGTON

# United States Census of Religious Bodies: 1936

FILL OUT A SEPARATE SCHEDULE FOR EACH CHURCH

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE BACK OF THIS SHEET

**YOUR CENSUS REPORTS ARE CONFIDENTIAL.**—Acts of Congress make it unlawful to disclose any facts, including names or identity, from your census reports. These laws are strictly enforced. Only sworn census employees can see your statements. Data collected are used solely for preparing statistical information. Your Census Reports Cannot be Used for Purposes of Taxation, Regulation, or Investigation.

- (a) Religious body or society \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) Division (association, conference, diocese, presbytery, synod, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_  
(c) Local name of church (or society) \_\_\_\_\_ Street address \_\_\_\_\_  
(d) City, town, village, or township, etc. \_\_\_\_\_ (e) County \_\_\_\_\_ (f) State \_\_\_\_\_

MEMBERSHIP		CHURCH SCHOOLS	
(See instructions, para. 1 to 7)		(See instructions, para. 25 to 30)	
Report number of members according to definition of member in your church		Report here only schools conducted by this church	
Number of members, by sex:		Sunday schools:	
1. Male	1	25. Number of officers	1
2. Female	2	26. Number of teachers	2
3. Total number of members	3	27. Number of pupils	3
Number of members, by age:		Summer vacation Bible schools:	
4. Under 13 years of age	4	28. Number of officers	4
5. 13 years of age and over	5	29. Number of teachers	5
6. Total number of members	6	30. Number of pupils	6
Note.—The total given under question 6 should be the same as the total of males and females given under question 3.		Weekday religious schools:	
7. Average attendance per Sunday	6	31. Number of officers	7
CHURCH BUILDINGS		32. Number of teachers	8
(See instructions, para. 8 to 13)		33. Number of pupils	9
8. Number of church edifices	1	Parochial schools (general educational work):	
9. Value of church edifices constructed prior to 1936	2	34. Number of administrative officers	10
10. Value of church edifices constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	3	35. Number of teachers:	
11. Debt on church property reported under inquiries 9 and 10	4	(a) Elementary (grades 1 to 8)	11
12. Does church own pastor's residence	5	(b) Secondary	12
13. Value of pastor's residence (if owned by church)	6	36. Number of pupils:	
EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR		(a) Elementary (grades 1 to 8)	13
(See instructions, para. 14 to 24)		(b) Secondary	14
14. For pastor's salary	1	37. Number of buildings	15
15. For all other salaries	2	38. Value of buildings	16
16. For repairs and improvements	3	PASTOR OR LEADER	
17. For payments on church debt, excluding interest	4	(See instructions, para. 39 to 43)	
18. For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	5	39. Name of pastor	
19. For all other current expenses, including interest	6	40. Number of ordained ministers, if any, employed as assistant pastors	6
20. For home missions	1	41. Number of other churches now served by the pastor or his assistants	7
21. For foreign missions	2	42. Names and locations of the churches:	
22. Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them	3	(A separate report should be furnished for each church)	
23. For all other purposes	4	43. Number of unordained full-time religious workers	8
24. Total expenditures during year	5		

REMARKS:

Period covered by this report:

From \_\_\_\_\_, 193\_\_

to \_\_\_\_\_, 193\_\_

(Signature of person furnishing information) \_\_\_\_\_

(Official title) \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. address \_\_\_\_\_

\* Column for Census Office Use Only.

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XIII



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION OF SCHEDULE

*Fill out a separate schedule for each church. Additional schedules will be sent to you upon request.*

Please answer each question to the best of your ability, sign your name, stating your official title (or your connection with the church or organization) and your post-office address in the spaces provided at the bottom of the form. The schedule should be returned promptly in the accompanying official envelope which requires no postage.

**Date of census.**—This census relates to the year 1936. If your church records are for the calendar year, the financial information and membership should be reported as of December 31, 1936. If your church year is not the same as the calendar year, indicate that fact, in which case the information should be reported for your church year, beginning not later than March 1, 1936. For example, where the church year begins March 1, the financial information should be reported for the church year beginning on that date, and membership should be reported as of the last day of your church year, February 28, 1937. Indicate the period for which the report is furnished in the space provided in the lower left-hand corner on the face of the schedule.

**Definition of church.**—The term "church" as used by the Census Bureau represents any organization for religious worship which has a separate membership, whether it is called a church, congregation, meeting, society, mission, station, or chapel, etc. This report should also include all organizations of an ethical character which people regularly attend instead of a church.

### MEMBERSHIP

The figures for number of members should include all persons who are members of your church according to the definition of member in your church or organization. In some religious bodies, the term "member" is limited to communicants; in the Eastern Orthodox Churches, the Roman Catholic Church, the Lutheran Church, the Protestant Episcopal Church, and some others, it includes all baptized persons; and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

1, 2, 3.—Give in this section the total number of members in this church or organization only. Enter under Question 1 the number of males, under Question 2 the number of females, and under Question 3 the sum of these two, which will represent the total number of members in your church or organization.

4.—Under Question 4 enter the number of members of this church who are under 18 years of age. Do not report Sunday-school scholars here, unless they are also members of the church.

5.—Under Question 5 report the number of members 13 years of age and over.

6.—Under Question 6 give the total number of members (the sum of the figures reported in answer to Questions 4 and 5). Please make a careful estimate of the number of members in each age group if actual figures are not available.

7.—Under Question 7 report the average attendance at church per Sunday. This can be arrived at by making a count, as nearly as possible, of the number of persons present each Sunday for several Sundays.

### CHURCH BUILDINGS

8.—A church "edifice" is a building used mainly for religious services. If services are held in a hall, school house, or private house, indicate that fact in reply to Question 8. Such a building is not a church edifice, and its value should not be reported under Question 9.

9.—Report under Question 9 the value of the church edifice, together with the land on which it stands and all furniture, organs, bells, and furnishings owned by the church and actually used in connection with church services. Do not include here either the value of buildings hired for church use or of buildings owned by the church but not used for religious services. Where parts of the church building are used for social or organization work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment should be included, as it is practically impossible to make any separation in such a case. The value of buildings used for school purposes should be reported under Question 38.

10.—The total amount of money expended for the construction of new church buildings should be reported under Question 10. Do not include any of this amount in the value of church edifices as reported under Question 9. The value given for the church edifice should be the current market value as nearly as this can be ascertained.

11.—Give the total debt upon the church edifices reported under Question 9 and those reported under construction under Question 10.

12.—The value of the pastor's residence, if owned by the church, should be reported under Question 13. If actual figures are not available a carefully prepared estimate will be accepted.

### EXPENDITURES

In this section, report the amounts expended by this church only during the last calendar or church year. Please indicate the period covered by this report in the space provided for the purpose in the lower left-hand corner of the schedule.

14.—In answer to Question 14, give the annual salary of the pastor. If the pastor's salary consists of voluntary contributions or is made up partly of such contributions, estimate the value of these contributions and include them in item 14.

15.—Under Question 15 report the total amount paid for all other salaries, including assistant pastors, clerks, the choir, janitor, and all other salaried employees.

**Authority for collection of information.**—The information to be used as a basis of religious statistics is collected by the Census Bureau under authority of Acts of Congress approved June 1, 1906, and June 18, 1909. These Acts make it the duty of every person in charge of any religious body to answer all questions on the printed schedule, applicable to the religious body, church, or organization; and upon refusal or neglect to comply, such person is subject to a fine not exceeding \$500 or to imprisonment not exceeding 60 days, or both; and if any such person willfully gives false answers, he is subject to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

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16.—Question 16 should include all expenditures during the year for the repair and improvement of the church edifice and pastor's residence.

17.—The total of all payments made on church debt, not including interest, should be given in answer to Question 17.

18.—Under Question 18 report the amount collected and distributed by this church for local relief, charity and all other benevolent purposes. This amount should represent the distribution made by this church. In some religious bodies, contributions are given specifically for distribution by the individual church and it is this amount which should be reported in answer to this question.

19.—Under Question 19 report all other running expenses of this church, including interest on the church debt, which are necessary to carry on the work of the church during the year. These items will include rent, fuel, light, expenses of the Sunday school, and all other maintenance costs.

20, 21.—Under Questions 20 and 21 report the amount given by this church for home (or domestic) and foreign missions. In some religious bodies, an annual assessment, based on the membership or income of the church, is made for these purposes and the total amount is sent to headquarters to be distributed. If this is the case and the figures cannot be separated, please answer "None" for Questions 20 and 21 and report in 22 the total amount contributed for this purpose.

22.—If a lump sum is sent to general headquarters for all benevolent purposes, it should be reported under Question 22.

23.—Question 23 should include all other expenses not reported under Questions 14 to 22, inclusive, and together with these items should represent the total expenditures made by this church during the fiscal year.

24.—Total expenditures will appear in answer to Question 24.

### CHURCH SCHOOLS

Report in this section only schools which are conducted by this church. If an individual serves as an officer and teacher in any of the types of school mentioned in this inquiry, he should be reported under that question which requires the greater part of his time; for example, if a person devotes the major portion of his time to teaching and incidentally serves in a supervisory capacity, he should be reported as a teacher and not as an official, except in the case of the Sunday-school superintendent who should always be reported as an officer. If the church has no Sunday school, summer vacation Bible school, or other type of school named in this inquiry write "None."

27, 30, 33, 36.—Questions 27, 30, 33, and 36 should represent the number of enrolled pupils who attend these schools. If the church conducts a summer vacation Bible school, or a week-day religious school, report only the members of this church who are in attendance.

37, 38.—Under Questions 37 and 38 should be reported the number of buildings used for school purposes, together with their value. Value of school buildings owned by this church should be reported under Question 38 and not under Questions 9 or 10.

### PASTOR OR LEADER

39.—In most cases these questions will be self-explanatory. If your organization is one of that type which does not use the term "pastor," give under Question 39 the name of the person in charge of the local church or organization, and consider him in place of the pastor in answering the other questions in this section.

43.—In many churches there are a number of lay workers who are employed by the church to carry on its numerous activities. They may be engaged in welfare work, missions, or other duties and their total number should be reported under Question 43.

### REMARKS

Under remarks furnish any additional information which you believe will enable the Bureau to more fully understand your report.

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# **SEPARATE DENOMINATIONS**

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**STATISTICS, HISTORY, DOCTRINE, ORGANIZATION, AND WORK**

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# ADVENTIST BODIES

## GENERAL STATEMENT

What is known as the "Advent movement" originated with William Miller, who was born at Pittsfield, Mass., February 15, 1782, and died in Low Hampton, N. Y., December 20, 1849. He bore a good reputation as a farmer and citizen, served as a captain in the War of 1812, and was a diligent student and a great reader, although he had only a common-school education. For some years he was an avowed deist, but, as he said, "found no spiritual rest" until, in 1816, he was converted and united with the Baptists. After his conversion, as objections to the authenticity and inspiration of the Scriptures were pressed upon him in the same way that he had formerly pressed them upon others, he determined to devote himself to a careful study of the Bible, laying aside commentaries and using the marginal references and Cruden's Concordance as his only helps. As a result of this study he became satisfied that the Bible is its own interpreter, and that it is "a system of revealed truths, so clearly and simply given that the 'wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein.'"

At that time very little was heard from pulpit or press respecting the second coming of Christ, the general impression being that it must be preceded by the conversion of the world and the millennium, a long period of universal holiness and peace. As Mr. Miller studied the prophetic portions of the Bible, he became convinced that the doctrine of the world's conversion was unscriptural; that not only the parable of the wheat and the tares, as explained by Christ in Matthew xiii, 24-30, 36-43, but many other passages, teach the coexistence of Christianity and anti-Christianity while the gospel age lasts. As the period of a thousand years, during which Satan is bound, mentioned in Revelation xx, and from which the conception of the millennium is derived, lies between the first resurrection (Rev. xx, 4-6), which he understood to include all of the redeemed, and that of "the rest of the dead" (Rev. xx, 5), his conclusion was that the coming of Christ in person, power, and glory must be premillennial. He believed that at this coming there would be a resurrection of all the dead in Christ, who, together with all the redeemed then alive, would be "caught up to meet the Lord in the air"; that the wicked would then be judged, and the present heavens and earth dissolved by fire, to be followed by their regeneration as the inheritance of the redeemed, involving the glorious, immortal, and personal reign of Christ and all His saints.

As to the time when the Advent might be expected, Mr. Miller's conclusion was as follows:

In examining the prophecies \* \* \* I found that only four universal monarchies are predicted in the Bible to precede the setting up of God's everlasting kingdom; that three of those had passed away—Babylon, Medo-Persia, and Grecia—and that the fourth, Rome, had already passed into its last state \* \* \*. And finding all the signs of the times, and the present condition of the world, to compare harmoniously with the prophetic description of the last days, I was compelled to believe that the world had about reached the limits of the period allotted for its continuance.

Moreover, as a result of his study of prophetic chronology, he believed not only that the Advent was at hand, but that its date might be fixed with some definiteness. Taking the more or less generally accepted view that the "days" of prophecy symbolize years, he was led to the conclusion that the 2,300 days referred to in Daniel viii, 13, 14, the beginning of which he dated from the commandment to restore Jerusalem, given in 457 B. C. (Daniel ix, 25), and the 1,335 days of the same prophet (xii, 12), which he took to constitute the latter part of the 2,300 days, would end coincidently in or about the year 1843. The cleansing

of the sanctuary, which was to take place at the close of the 2,300 days (Daniel viii, 14), he understood to mean the cleansing of the earth at the second coming of Christ, which, as a result of his computations, he confidently expected would occur some time between March 21, 1843, and March 21, 1844, the period corresponding to the Jewish year.

The public labors of Mr. Miller, according to the best evidence to be obtained, date from the autumn of 1831, when he accepted an invitation to go to Dresden, N. Y., to speak on the subject of the Lord's return. He gave several addresses, with the result that many persons were "hopefully converted." Other invitations quickly followed, and thus began a work which in a few years, though not without opposition, spread far and wide, ministers and members of various evangelical denominations uniting in the expectation of the speedy, personal, and premillennial coming of Christ. The first general gathering of those interested in this subject was held in Boston in October 1840. The call for this gathering simply invited Christians of all denominations to come together to compare views and to confer as to the best means of promulgating this important truth. The Advent movement was further assisted by the appearance of a number of papers, such as the *Midnight Cry*, the *Signs of the Times*, and the *Trumpet of Alarm*, emphasizing these views.

As the time approached when the coming of Christ was expected there was widespread interest and elaborate preparation. When the Lord did not come in the spring of 1844, Mr. Miller published to the world his mistake. However, in the summer of 1844, Samuel Sheffield Snow, George Storrs, and several other prominent leaders, began to preach that the second advent of Christ would occur on October 22, 1844, which was the date that year of the Jewish Day of Atonement. Great numbers of the Adventists eagerly accepted this view. Mr. Miller and Joshua V. Himes held aloof from any public advocacy of this theory. But Mr. Miller did write a letter which appeared in the *Advent Herald* under date of October 16, 1844, in which he expressed his faith in this October date for the coming of Christ and announced that if this prediction too should fail, he would suffer twice as much disappointment as he had experienced before. The passing of this date without the occurrence of the expected event was a source of great disappointment to Mr. Miller, as well as to those who had so strongly advocated it, and their followers. Mr. Miller did not, however, to the end of his life, change his views with regard to the premillennial character of the Advent itself, or his belief that "the day of the Lord is near, even at the door."

In its beginning the Adventist movement was wholly within the existing churches and there was no attempt to establish a separate denomination. Mr. Miller himself during the greater part of his work was a Baptist licentiate. In June 1843, however, the Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church passed resolutions condemning the movement, and from that time considerable opposition was manifested. In some cases Adventists were forced to leave the churches of which they were members; in others they withdrew voluntarily, basing their action, in part, on the command to "come out of Babylon" (Rev. xviii, 4), including under the term "Babylon" not only the Roman Catholic Church, but the Protestant churches. Mr. Miller and other leaders earnestly deprecated this interpretation, yet it influenced some to leave the old communions.

The Adventists who, for either of the causes mentioned, withdrew from the existing churches generally formed organizations of their own, although in some places they omitted any formal organization, considering either that the time was too short or that organization was sinful. No definite move was made, however, toward the general organization of the adherents of the Adventist doctrines until 1845. In that year, according to an estimate made by Mr. Miller, there were Advent congregations in "nearly a thousand places, numbering \* \* \* some fifty thousand believers." A conference was called at Albany, N. Y., in April 1845, for the purpose of defining their position, and was largely attended, Mr. Miller being present. A declaration of principles was adopted, embodying the views of Mr. Miller respecting the personal and premillennial character of the second advent of Christ, the resurrection of the dead, and the renewal of the earth as the abode of the redeemed, together with cognate points of doctrine, which have been summarized as follows:

1. The present heavens and earth are to be dissolved by fire, and new heavens and a new earth are to be created whose dominion is to be given to "the people of the saints of the Most High."

2. There are but two Advents of the Saviour, both of which are personal and visible. The first includes the period of His life from His birth to the Ascension; the second begins with His descent from heaven at the sounding of the last trump.

3. The second coming is indicated to be near at hand, even at the doors; and this truth should be preached to saints that they may rejoice, knowing that their redemption draws nigh; and to sinners that they may be warned to flee from the wrath to come.

4. The condition of salvation is repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Those who have repentance and faith will live soberly and righteously and godly in this world, looking for the Lord's appearing.

5. There will be a resurrection of the bodies of all the dead, both of the just and the unjust. Those who are Christ's will be raised at His coming; the rest of the dead, not until a thousand years later.

6. The only millennium taught in the Word of God is the thousand years intervening between the first resurrection and that of the rest of the dead.

7. There is no difference under the gospel dispensation between Jew and Gentile, but God will render to every man according to his deeds. The only restoration of Israel is in the restoration of the saints to the regenerated earth.

8. There is no promise of this world's conversion. The children of the kingdom and of the wicked one will continue together until the end of the world.

9. Departed saints do not enter their inheritance at death, that inheritance being reserved in heaven ready to be revealed at the second coming, when they will be equal to the angels, being the children of God and of the resurrection; but in soul and spirit they enter the paradise of God, to await in rest and comfort the final blessedness of the everlasting kingdom.

The somewhat loosely organized body formed at the general conference of Adventists held at Albany, N. Y., in April 1845 continued for a decade to include practically all the Adventists except those who held to the observance of the seventh, rather than the first, day of the week as the Sabbath. In 1855 the discussions, in which Jonathan Cummings had so prominent a part, resulted in the withdrawal of some members and the subsequent organization of the Advent Christian Church. The Adventists who continued their adherence to the original body were for the most part those who believed in the doctrine of the conscious state of the dead and the eternal suffering of the wicked, claiming on these points to be in accord with the personal views of Mr. Miller. They, however, felt the need of closer association, and in 1858 organized at Boston, Mass., the American Millennial Association, partly for the purpose of publishing material in support of their belief and partly as a basis of fellowship. Some years later the members of this society adopted the term "Evangelical Adventists" as a denominational name, with a view to distinguishing themselves from other bodies with which they differed on doctrinal points.

For some years the association published a periodical bearing at different periods the names, *Signs of the Times*, *Advent Herald*, *Messiah's Herald*, and *Herald of the Coming One*. It contributed to the support of the China Inland Mission and of laborers and missions in other fields, but as the older members died many of the younger families joined other evangelical denominations, and the number of churches and members diminished rapidly. In 1906 they reported 18 organizations with 481 members, 16 church edifices, and \$27,050 as value of church property; 9 Sunday schools with 57 officers and teachers and 264 scholars; and 8 ministers. When the inquiries for the census of 1916 were made, it appeared that all the churches, except a few in Pennsylvania, had disbanded or discontinued all services, and from those in Pennsylvania no information could be obtained. The denomination as an ecclesiastical body has, therefore, been dropped from this report.

Discussions in regard to the nature of the Advent, and particularly in regard to the future life, resulted in the formation of other bodies independent in organization but agreeing in the belief that the Advent is to be personal and premillennial and is near at hand and in their recognition of the influence of Mr. Miller and those immediately associated with him.

The denominations grouped under the name Adventist in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed in the summary table following, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods. Two bodies listed in 1906 were not included in the table for 1916 or later censuses. The omission of the Evangelical Adventists is

explained in a preceding paragraph. The Churches of God (Adventist), Unattached Congregations, if any of these churches existed in 1936, 1926, or 1916, were probably included among the independent churches or merged with other Adventist bodies. The denomination reported prior to 1936 as "Churches of God in Christ Jesus" is more or less a local name, and it is also known, in some localities, as "Church of God of the Abrahamic Faith." An investigation shows the general conference to be organized under the name "Church of God," but in order to distinguish it from many other churches of this name the location of its headquarters is added for definiteness, as "Church of God (Oregon, Ill.)."

These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

# SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE ADVENTIST BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Scholars
<b>1936</b>								
<b>Total for the group</b> .....	<b>2, 536</b>	<b>165, 815</b>	<b>1, 758</b>	<b>\$5, 776, 620</b>	<b>2, 417</b>	<b>\$6, 574, 658</b>	<b>1, 845</b>	<b>119, 756</b>
Advent Christian Church .....	346	26, 258	313	1, 867, 420	327	321, 922	288	18, 702
Seventh-day Adventist Denomina- tion .....	2, 054	133, 254	1, 362	6, 690, 955	1, 973	6, 196, 143	1, 465	97, 062
Church of God (Adventist) .....	45	1, 250	17	22, 690	32	9, 732	25	649
Life and Advent Union .....	6	352	5	42, 500	6	8, 916	4	181
Church of God (Oregon, Ill.) .....	71	4, 163	48	137, 755	65	36, 308	60	2, 967
Primitive Advent Christian Church ..	14	538	13	15, 300	14	1, 637	3	195
<b>1926</b>								
<b>Total for the group</b> .....	<b>2, 578</b>	<b>146, 177</b>	<b>1, 819</b>	<b>11, 069, 449</b>	<b>2, 336</b>	<b>7, 610, 863</b>	<b>1, 759</b>	<b>102, 779</b>
Advent Christian Church .....	444	29, 430	385	2, 310, 000	379	536, 192	304	18, 806
Seventh-day Adventist Denomina- tion .....	1, 981	110, 998	1, 363	8, 477, 999	1, 849	6, 998, 988	1, 383	81, 067
Church of God (Adventist) .....	58	1, 686	12	25, 850	39	13, 887	23	685
Life and Advent Union .....	7	535	7	91, 000	6	19, 861	7	344
Churches of God in Christ Jesus .....	86	3, 528	52	164, 600	63	41, 935	42	1, 877
<b>1916</b>								
<b>Total for the group</b> .....	<b>2, 667</b>	<b>114, 915</b>	<b>1, 716</b>	<b>3, 885, 235</b>	<b>2, 240</b>	<b>2, 186, 588</b>	<b>2, 246</b>	<b>98, 802</b>
Advent Christian Church .....	534	30, 597	417	1, 188, 070	423	274, 446	379	21, 007
Seventh-day Adventist Denomina- tion .....	2, 011	79, 355	1, 231	2, 568, 495	1, 737	1, 887, 772	1, 803	74, 863
Church of God (Adventist) .....	22	848	8	8, 200	10	2, 358	—	—
Life and Advent Union .....	13	658	8	41, 600	11	8, 996	9	439
Churches of God in Christ Jesus .....	87	3, 457	52	78, 870	59	13, 016	55	2, 493
<b>1906</b>								
<b>Total for the group</b> .....	<b>2, 537</b>	<b>92, 735</b>	<b>1, 471</b>	<b>2, 425, 209</b>	-----	-----	<b>2, 078</b>	<b>69, 110</b>
Evangelical Adventists .....	18	481	15	27, 050	-----	-----	9	264
Advent Christian Church .....	541	26, 799	428	854, 323	-----	-----	362	16, 941
Seventh-day Adventist Denomina- tion .....	1, 884	62, 211	981	1, 454, 087	-----	-----	1, 656	50, 225
Church of God (Adventist) .....	10	354	3	4, 000	-----	-----	9	326
Churches of God (Adventist), Unat- tached Congregations .....	10	257	2	2, 300	-----	-----	5	200
Life and Advent Union .....	12	509	6	29, 799	-----	-----	7	259
Churches of God in Christ Jesus .....	62	2, 124	36	53, 650	-----	-----	30	895

# ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Advent Christian Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches, by vote of the members, upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	346	119	227	34.4	65.6
Members, number.....	26,258	11,976	14,282	45.6	54.4
Average membership per church.....	76	101	63		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	10,310	4,664	5,646	45.2	54.8
Female.....	15,732	7,168	8,564	45.6	54.4
Sex not reported.....	216	144	72	66.7	33.3
Males per 100 females.....	65.5	65.1	65.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	480	280	200	58.3	41.7
13 years and over.....	23,606	10,750	12,856	45.5	54.5
Age not reported.....	2,172	946	1,226	43.6	56.4
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	2.0	2.5	1.5		
Church edifices, number.....	321	109	212	34.0	66.0
Value—number reporting.....	313	107	206	34.2	65.8
Amount reported.....	\$1,867,420	\$1,346,315	\$521,105	72.1	27.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,819,142	\$1,345,437	\$473,705	74.0	26.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$48,278	\$878	\$47,400	1.8	98.2
Average value per church.....	\$5,966	\$12,582	\$2,530		
Debt—number reporting.....	51	40	11		
Amount reported.....	\$129,023	\$115,916	\$13,107	89.8	10.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	201	53	148	26.4	73.6
Parsonages, number.....	117	55	62	47.0	53.0
Value—number reporting.....	105	49	56	46.7	53.3
Amount reported.....	\$318,992	\$209,792	\$109,200	65.8	34.2
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	327	116	211	35.5	64.5
Amount reported.....	\$321,922	\$216,755	\$105,167	67.3	32.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$157,376	\$98,760	\$58,616	62.8	37.2
All other salaries.....	\$17,065	\$12,796	\$4,269	75.0	25.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$33,220	\$22,185	\$11,035	66.8	33.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$22,716	\$19,024	\$3,692	83.7	16.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$51,381	\$39,488	\$11,893	76.9	23.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,284	\$3,054	\$2,230	57.8	42.2
Home missions.....	\$12,481	\$7,850	\$4,631	62.9	37.1
Foreign missions.....	\$7,816	\$5,411	\$2,405	69.2	30.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$4,569	\$2,757	\$1,812	60.3	39.7
All other purposes.....	\$10,014	\$5,430	\$4,584	54.2	45.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$984	\$1,869	\$498		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	288	110	178	38.2	61.8
Officers and teachers.....	3,059	1,433	1,626	46.8	53.2
Scholars.....	18,702	9,073	9,629	48.5	51.5
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	10	3		
Officers and teachers.....	86	75	11		
Scholars.....	887	710	177	80.0	20.0

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100. <sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.



TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	2	4		
Officers and teachers.....	18	6	12		
Scholars.....	167	71	96	42.5	57.5
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	2	2		
Officers and teachers.....	67	31	36		
Scholars.....	304	145	159	47.7	52.3

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Advent Christian Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>541</b>
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	—98	—90	—7	
Percent.....	—22.1	—16.9	—1.3	
<b>Members, number.....</b>	<b>26,258</b>	<b>29,430</b>	<b>30,597</b>	<b>26,799</b>
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	—3,172	—1,167	3,798	
Percent.....	—10.8	—3.8	14.2	
Average membership per church.....	76	66	57	50
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>428</b>
Value—number reporting.....	313	385	417	428
Amount reported.....	\$1,867,420	\$2,310,000	\$1,188,070	\$854,323
Average value per church.....	\$5,966	\$6,000	\$2,849	\$1,996
Debt—number reporting.....	51	54	63	67
Amount reported.....	\$129,023	\$121,667	\$95,970	\$78,828
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>44</b>
Value—number reporting.....	105	111	77	44
Amount reported.....	\$318,992	\$395,150	\$143,050	\$72,675
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	327	379	423	
Amount reported.....	\$321,922	\$536,192	\$274,446	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$157,376			
All other salaries.....	\$17,065			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$33,220	\$409,241	\$233,618	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$22,716			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$51,381			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,284			
Home missions.....	\$12,481			
Foreign missions.....	\$7,816	\$112,292	\$40,828	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$4,569			
All other purposes.....	\$10,014			
Not classified.....		\$14,659		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$984	\$1,415	\$649	
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	288	304	379	362
Officers and teachers.....	3,059	2,773	3,134	2,876
Scholars.....	18,702	18,806	21,007	16,941

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Advent Christian Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5

shows the value of churches and parsonages and debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Advent Christian Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	346	119	327	26,358	11,976	14,382	10,310	15,732	216	65.5	288	3,059	18,702
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>													
Maine.....	36	7	29	2,349	889	1,460	898	1,451	---	61.9	31	330	2,019
New Hampshire.....	25	8	17	1,382	652	730	516	866	---	59.6	24	277	1,283
Vermont.....	12	3	9	629	179	450	248	381	---	65.1	9	118	477
Massachusetts.....	28	23	5	2,018	1,798	220	747	1,236	36	60.4	27	318	1,750
Rhode Island.....	5	2	3	461	230	231	157	304	---	51.6	5	81	505
Connecticut.....	12	9	3	1,233	980	253	472	761	---	62.0	10	167	814
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>													
New York.....	12	5	7	720	300	420	289	431	---	67.1	11	131	439
Pennsylvania.....	3	---	3	90	---	90	28	62	---	---	3	26	125
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Ohio.....	12	1	11	813	35	778	353	460	---	76.7	11	80	502
Indiana.....	1	1	---	250	---	---	100	160	---	66.7	1	23	203
Illinois.....	9	5	4	952	789	163	370	473	109	78.2	9	148	826
Michigan.....	4	2	2	209	139	70	72	137	---	52.6	2	28	190
Wisconsin.....	9	2	7	726	229	497	290	436	---	66.5	7	75	494
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Minnesota.....	4	1	3	200	126	74	85	115	---	73.9	1	20	107
Iowa.....	4	---	4	236	---	236	86	160	---	57.3	3	35	268
Missouri.....	3	---	3	299	---	299	125	174	---	71.8	3	23	95
Nebraska.....	1	1	---	42	42	---	22	20	---	---	1	7	22
Kansas.....	3	2	1	107	95	12	47	60	---	---	2	19	70
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>													
Virginia.....	13	---	13	794	---	794	362	432	---	83.8	11	95	611
West Virginia.....	26	2	24	1,629	491	1,138	669	960	---	69.7	22	171	1,457
North Carolina.....	35	9	26	4,037	1,202	2,835	1,501	2,536	---	59.2	28	227	2,026
South Carolina.....	7	1	6	772	46	726	350	422	---	82.9	6	40	276
Georgia.....	8	1	7	635	151	484	254	381	---	66.7	4	38	280
Florida.....	22	6	16	2,274	1,176	1,098	879	1,323	72	66.4	17	155	1,016
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Kentucky.....	7	2	5	162	36	126	66	96	---	---	3	22	185
Tennessee.....	1	1	---	21	---	---	11	10	---	---	---	---	---
Alabama.....	5	2	3	205	68	137	81	124	---	65.3	4	28	236
Mississippi.....	4	---	4	263	---	263	127	136	---	93.4	1	5	20
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Louisiana.....	1	---	1	45	---	45	21	24	---	---	1	6	25
Oklahoma.....	6	3	3	369	193	176	154	215	---	71.6	5	40	211
Texas.....	4	1	3	370	104	266	160	210	---	76.2	3	29	250
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>													
Idaho.....	3	3	---	100	100	---	41	59	---	---	3	28	185
New Mexico.....	1	1	---	84	84	---	36	48	---	---	1	8	79
<b>PACIFIC:</b>													
Washington.....	6	3	3	490	402	88	195	295	---	66.1	5	84	536
Oregon.....	3	2	1	209	160	49	90	119	---	75.6	3	27	179
California.....	11	10	1	1,083	1,009	74	408	675	---	80.4	11	150	941

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent un- der 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	346	444	534	541	26,258	29,430	30,597	26,799	480	23,606	2,173	2.0
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	36	45	57	37	2,349	2,132	2,575	1,610	32	2,317	-----	1.4
New Hampshire.....	25	24	33	40	1,382	1,361	1,570	1,608	17	1,157	208	1.4
Vermont.....	12	15	19	23	629	738	1,040	1,082	3	612	14	.5
Massachusetts.....	28	32	33	41	2,018	2,548	2,780	3,053	39	1,913	66	2.0
Rhode Island.....	5	7	8	7	461	661	772	761	1	460	-----	.2
Connecticut.....	12	14	19	22	1,233	1,297	1,550	1,645	8	1,057	168	.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	12	13	24	24	720	625	1,024	1,145	7	713	-----	1.0
Pennsylvania.....	3	6	11	11	90	175	350	330	-----	90	-----	-----
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	12	15	17	20	813	747	1,135	782	17	602	194	2.7
Indiana.....	1	4	7	10	250	271	618	669	25	225	-----	10.0
Illinois.....	9	9	14	17	952	1,162	1,023	1,054	13	830	109	1.5
Michigan.....	4	5	12	14	209	242	325	451	-----	150	59	-----
Wisconsin.....	9	13	18	17	726	645	846	651	7	719	-----	1.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	4	4	4	5	200	252	296	349	1	165	34	.6
Iowa.....	4	5	10	14	236	257	502	608	14	205	17	6.4
Missouri.....	3	5	5	9	299	318	358	323	4	295	-----	1.3
Nebraska.....	1	1	3	6	42	27	125	305	-----	42	-----	-----
Kansas.....	3	5	7	4	107	239	341	247	1	106	-----	.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	13	10	12	12	794	481	593	507	11	783	-----	1.4
West Virginia.....	26	51	63	36	1,629	2,765	2,629	1,476	12	1,493	124	.8
North Carolina.....	35	43	23	23	4,037	4,165	1,960	1,388	66	3,429	542	1.9
South Carolina.....	7	7	7	7	772	755	789	509	19	753	-----	2.5
Georgia.....	8	18	22	14	635	1,522	1,429	917	21	463	151	4.3
Florida.....	22	27	25	29	2,274	2,323	1,954	1,801	80	1,818	376	4.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	7	3	4	-----	162	80	130	-----	1	161	-----	.6
Tennessee.....	1	3	8	11	21	98	274	351	-----	21	-----	-----
Alabama.....	5	4	7	10	205	227	296	413	4	121	80	3.2
Mississippi.....	4	7	7	5	263	278	313	189	2	261	-----	.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	-----	1	3	3	-----	20	84	120	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	6	8	4	18	369	334	215	502	10	329	30	2.9
Texas.....	4	10	11	13	370	623	651	411	7	363	-----	1.9
MOUNTAIN:												
Idaho.....	3	-----	-----	-----	100	-----	-----	-----	11	89	-----	11.0
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	6	7	8	9	490	514	466	410	24	466	-----	4.9
Oregon.....	3	5	12	10	209	230	323	302	6	203	-----	2.9
California.....	11	14	13	15	1,083	1,052	980	675	13	1,070	-----	1.2
Other States.....	2	4	4	5	129	266	281	155	4	125	-----	3.1

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Louisiana, 1, and New Mexico, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	346	321	313	\$1,867,420	51	\$129,023	105	\$318,992
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	36	35	35	159,200	3	9,500	13	28,750
New Hampshire.....	25	23	23	129,500	4	3,675	10	28,700
Vermont.....	12	12	11	62,000	—	—	5	11,300
Massachusetts.....	28	25	25	309,100	5	27,709	7	32,000
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	65,737	1	500	3	17,042
Connecticut.....	12	11	11	265,000	6	6,235	7	48,500
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	12	12	12	83,100	2	3,800	5	10,000
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	3	4,500	—	—	—	—
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	12	12	11	34,930	1	5,000	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Illinois.....	9	9	9	98,800	3	27,600	8	29,700
Michigan.....	4	3	3	12,700	1	4,256	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Wisconsin.....	9	9	9	32,900	3	5,112	6	18,100
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	4	4	3	30,000	1	850	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Iowa.....	4	4	4	6,200	—	—	3	5,200
Missouri.....	3	3	3	2,900	—	—	—	—
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	13	13	13	15,550	—	—	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
West Virginia.....	26	23	22	84,800	1	8,450	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
North Carolina.....	35	34	34	102,128	5	3,888	3	2,750
South Carolina.....	7	7	7	19,400	1	5,300	4	8,450
Georgia.....	8	6	6	8,150	—	—	—	—
Florida.....	22	21	20	60,025	2	1,796	7	14,400
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	7	4	3	5,000	—	—	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Alabama.....	5	3	3	3,800	—	—	—	—
Mississippi.....	4	4	4	1,950	—	—	—	—
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	6	5	5	9,500	2	1,052	—	—
Texas.....	4	3	3	11,250	2	950	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	6	6	6	50,000	2	2,850	4	6,500
Oregon.....	3	3	3	9,500	—	—	—	—
California.....	11	11	11	167,000	4	9,000	8	31,800
Other States.....	11	8	6	22,800	2	1,500	3	25,800

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Indiana, 1; Nebraska, 1; Kansas, 1; Tennessee, 1; and Idaho, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	346	327	\$321,922	\$157,376	\$17,065	\$33,390
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	36	36	36,423	19,850	780	3,512
New Hampshire.....	25	24	30,834	17,819	1,521	3,271
Vermont.....	12	11	11,609	6,954	201	1,190
Massachusetts.....	28	28	60,566	23,993	4,061	8,141
Rhode Island.....	5	5	8,153	4,409	468	492
Connecticut.....	12	11	27,462	12,278	1,665	3,102
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	12	12	12,317	7,148	579	682
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	1,408	979	-----	114
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	12	11	3,871	2,074	212	307
Illinois.....	9	9	11,094	5,197	790	922
Michigan.....	4	3	2,866	1,400	-----	200
Wisconsin.....	9	9	9,120	4,699	639	66
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	4	4	3,462	1,400	700	489
Iowa.....	4	4	2,160	686	8	139
Missouri.....	3	3	365	175	20	20
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	13	13	2,755	1,335	139	466
West Virginia.....	26	24	8,043	6,548	627	697
North Carolina.....	35	34	15,586	6,831	761	2,125
South Carolina.....	7	7	4,224	2,405	27	515
Georgia.....	8	7	2,602	1,508	104	714
Florida.....	22	17	12,305	6,238	274	1,596
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	7	5	1,292	17	12	80
Alabama.....	5	5	322	250	10	-----
Mississippi.....	4	3	289	109	-----	155
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	6	5	2,217	707	112	515
Texas.....	4	4	3,360	1,707	72	725
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	3	3	1,284	985	94	81
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	6	6	12,019	5,422	902	820
Oregon.....	3	3	2,214	1,302	48	201
California.....	11	11	27,659	11,529	1,981	1,783
Other States.....	8	17	4,041	2,422	288	100

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Indiana, 1; Nebraska, 1; Kansas, 2; Tennessee, 1; Louisiana, 1; and New Mexico, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>\$22, 716</b>	<b>\$51, 381</b>	<b>\$5, 284</b>	<b>\$12, 481</b>	<b>\$7, 816</b>	<b>\$4, 569</b>	<b>\$10, 014</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>							
Maine.....	2, 803	4, 931	367	871	985	648	1, 676
New Hampshire.....	800	4, 308	753	661	571	216	914
Vermont.....	210	1, 227	104	328	318	577	490
Massachusetts.....	8, 109	10, 374	829	2, 009	1, 439	794	817
Rhode Island.....		1, 607	383	197	252	45	300
Connecticut.....	956	6, 984	346	949	395	410	377
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>							
New York.....	225	2, 238	132	311	318	93	591
Pennsylvania.....		108	22	123			62
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Ohio.....		960		88	145	5	80
Illinois.....	75	3, 374	132	230	164		240
Michigan.....		847		212	6		201
Wisconsin.....	753	1, 584	159	174	374	260	412
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Minnesota.....	75	446	30	202	77	16	27
Iowa.....	699	330	90	1	1	123	83
Missouri.....		73		10	18	5	44
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>							
Virginia.....	80	246	50	202	57	23	157
West Virginia.....	115	234	103	142	10	71	496
North Carolina.....	1, 753	976	471	1, 580	178	66	845
South Carolina.....	360	450	35	246	106		80
Georgia.....	13	26	75	66	3	25	68
Florida.....	557	1, 256	229	1, 230	424	131	370
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Kentucky.....	15	640	10	18			500
Alabama.....		12	50				
Mississippi.....			25				
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Oklahoma.....	387	246	10	55			185
Texas.....	180	355	90	201	20	10	
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>							
Idaho.....		57	15	28	24		
<b>PACIFIC:</b>							
Washington.....	700	1, 992	262	406	138	843	534
Oregon.....	96	219	4	74	250		20
California.....	3, 483	4, 623	397	1, 844	1, 426	188	405
Other States.....	272	648	111	23	117	20	40

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	346	26,258	313	\$1,867,420	51	\$129,023	327	\$321,922	288	18,702
Catskills.....	3	207	3	10,000	1	500	3	1,338	2	48
Connecticut and western Massachusetts.....	14	1,437	14	303,500	6	6,235	14	31,958	13	989
Cumberland Valley (Kentucky).....	7	162	3	5,000	-----	-----	5	1,292	3	185
East Georgia and South Carolina.....	10	1,073	10	26,400	1	5,300	10	6,498	8	456
Eastern Michigan.....	2	136	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	4,256	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	120
Eastern North Carolina.....	17	2,380	16	34,578	2	838	16	5,543	12	969
Hoosick Valley.....	8	466	7	57,000	1	3,300	8	10,228	7	343
International.....	8	444	7	32,500	-----	-----	7	6,487	6	333
Louisiana.....	1	45	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	25
Maine.....	36	2,349	35	159,200	3	9,500	36	36,423	31	2,019
Massachusetts.....	24	1,709	22	270,600	5	27,709	24	55,106	23	1,506
Michigan.....	1	59	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	-----	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	70
Middle Georgia.....	3	231	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	-----	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	40
Minnesota.....	4	200	3	30,000	1	850	4	3,462	1	107
Mississippi.....	4	263	4	1,950	-----	-----	3	289	1	20
Missouri Valley.....	10	650	8	16,100	2	1,500	9	3,197	9	455
New Hampshire.....	25	1,382	23	129,500	4	3,675	24	30,834	24	1,283
New York and Ontario.....	6	325	6	45,600	-----	-----	6	6,837	6	261
Northeastern Alabama.....	5	205	3	3,800	-----	-----	5	322	4	236
Northern California.....	5	329	5	51,000	2	2,300	5	7,858	5	264
Northern Illinois.....	7	844	7	92,300	3	27,600	7	10,194	7	696
Northern Indiana and southern Michigan.....	1	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	-----
Northwestern Pennsylvania.....	3	90	3	4,500	-----	-----	3	1,408	3	125
Ohio.....	11	801	10	34,230	1	5,000	10	3,841	10	478
Oklahoma.....	6	369	5	9,500	2	1,052	5	2,217	5	211
Piedmont.....	19	1,920	19	71,550	3	3,050	19	11,944	17	1,193
Rhode Island and eastern Connecticut.....	6	483	5	65,737	1	500	5	8,153	5	505
Southern California.....	6	754	6	116,000	2	6,700	6	19,801	6	677
Southern Georgia and Florida.....	23	2,114	21	56,425	2	1,796	18	10,638	17	940
Southern Illinois.....	2	108	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	-----	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	130
Southern Indiana.....	1	250	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	-----	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	208
Southwestern Virginia and southern Virginia.....	6	265	5	5,250	-----	-----	6	723	6	339
Virginia.....	10	706	10	12,800	-----	-----	10	2,444	8	471
West Tennessee, north Mississippi, and eastern Arkansas.....	1	21	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	-----	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	-----
West Texas.....	5	454	3	11,250	2	950	5	3,601	4	329
West Virginia.....	24	1,464	21	83,000	1	8,450	22	7,661	20	1,282
West Washington and British Columbia.....	4	443	4	46,500	2	2,850	4	10,453	4	513
Willamette Valley.....	8	356	7	18,500	-----	-----	8	5,064	7	387
Wisconsin.....	10	760	10	35,900	3	5,112	10	9,905	7	494
Combinations.....	-----	-----	-----	27,250	-----	-----	-----	6,203	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The disappointment felt by the Adventists at the passing of October 22, 1844, the date set by S. S. Snow for the second advent of Christ, resulted in confusion and much discussion as to the accuracy of the calculations. In 1852, Jonathan Cummings, F. H. Berick, and several others, mostly young men who had recently joined the Advent movement, began to teach that the Lord had bestowed upon them the "high and distinguishing gift of understanding the time" for the coming of Christ, which they claimed would be in the autumn of 1853 or the spring of 1854. Inasmuch as this view was not acceptable to the main body of Adventists, a paper was started in Lowell, Mass., and named *The World's Crisis*, for the advocacy of this 1854-time argument. This caused a division among the Adventists. When 1854 passed without bringing the end of the age the men who had led the movement admitted their mistake, and it was hoped that their followers would rejoin the original body.

By this time, however, a well-marked difference of opinion had developed among the Adventists in reference to the immortality of the soul. The followers of Mr. Cummings had for the most part accepted the doctrine that man is by nature wholly mortal and is unconscious in death, and that immortality is not inherent in mankind, but is the gift of God to be bestowed in the resurrection on those only who have been true followers of Christ. The main body of Adventists, on the other hand, accepted, in general, the doctrine of the conscious state of the dead and the eternal suffering of the wicked. Owing largely to this difference, which they considered to be upon a vital point, when a general conference met at Boston, June 5, 1855, the followers of Mr. Cummings did not unite in it, but held a conference of their own on the same day. From this time the separation between the two bodies was definitely recognized. Those who had separated from the main body organized the Advent Christian Association at Worcester, Mass., November 6, 1861, and have since borne the name "Advent Christian Church." This branch of the Adventists now holds simply to the general imminence of Christ's return, but takes the position that "no man knoweth the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh." They also emphasize that side of their faith which deals with the nature of man.

## DOCTRINE

The Declaration of Principles held by this church, as unanimously approved by the Advent Christian Association and General Conference of America, in 1900, emphasizes the following points:

1. The Bible is the Word of God, containing a revelation given to man under divine supervision and providence; its historical statements are correct, and it is the only divine standard of faith and practice.

2. As revealed in the Bible, (a) there is one God, the Father, Creator of all things; (b) Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, came into the world, died for man's sins, was raised for his justification, ascended into heaven as the High Priest and Mediator, and will come again to judge the living and the dead, and reign forever and ever; (c) the Holy Spirit, the Comforter, sent from God to convince the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment, sanctifies man and seals him unto the day of redemption.

3. Man was created for immortality, but through sin has forfeited his divine birthright, and only through faith in Christ can become partaker of the divine nature and live forever.

4. Death is, to all persons, righteous and wicked, a condition of unconsciousness, to remain unchanged until the resurrection at Christ's second coming, when the righteous will receive everlasting life, while the wicked will be "punished with everlasting destruction," suffering complete extinction of being.

5. Salvation is free to all who in this life and age accept the conditions, all hope of future probation or universal salvation being excluded.

6. Jesus Christ, according to His promise, will, "in like manner" as He went into heaven, come again to this earth to reign forever, and this coming is the hope of the church, inasmuch as upon it depend the reward of the righteous, the abolition of sin, and the renewal of the earth to become the eternal home of the redeemed.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. C. H. Hewitt, secretary of the Advent Christian General Conference of America, Aurora, Ill., and approved by him in its present form.



7. Bible prophecy indicates the approximate time of Christ's return, and the great duty of the hour is the proclamation of this soon-coming redemption.

8. The church, an institution of divine origin, includes all Christians of whatever name, but the local organization should be independent of outside control, subject to no dictation of priest, bishop, or pope, although recognizing true fellowship and unity of action.

9. The only ordinances recognized are baptism and the Lord's Supper, immersion being considered the only true baptism. Admission to the church is by vote of the majority after baptism and profession of faith. Open communion is practiced and the invitation to the Lord's Supper is general, participation being left to the individual.

10. The first day of the week, set apart by the early church in commemoration of the resurrection, is held to be the proper Christian Sabbath, to be observed as a day of rest and religious worship.

11. War as a means of settling international disputes is held to be contrary to the spirit and teachings of Christ, contrary to the spirit of true brotherhood, and inimical to the welfare of humanity. Christians are justified in refusing to bear arms for conscience' sake.

### ORGANIZATION

In accordance with the principles outlined, the Advent Christian Church is congregational in church government, each church being absolutely independent in its own management. Local elders (not ordained) and deacons are elected annually, as are the various officials and committees. The elders have charge of the religious services when the church has no pastor, and the deacons care for the poor and serve as bearers at the communion service, which is usually held each month. Women equally with men are eligible to office.

For fellowship and the better conduct of such work as belongs to them in common, the churches are associated in annual conferences, which are grouped in five districts, while the Advent Christian General Conference represents the entire denomination. According to the constitution adopted at Boston, May 20, 1915, the object of this conference is: To advance the interests of and unify the Advent Christian people in their various branches of work; hold biennial sessions for the transaction of business and the discussion of questions of interest to the churches; devise the best methods for the conduct of the finances of the churches and the cooperating societies; cooperate with the churches in securing pastors and in utilizing the services of worthy men; act as a board of appeal; establish a bureau of statistics; publish a biennial manual; and deal with any matters affecting the welfare of the churches.

The membership of the General Conference consists of delegates chosen by the annual conferences, one for each conference, and one for each 400 members of the conference churches above the first 400, together with the officers and one delegate from each cooperating society.

The organization of the General Conference as of 1936 includes as officers a president, five vice presidents (who serve as regional superintendents of conference work in the five districts), a secretary, who serves as the executive of the conference, and a treasurer. In each of the five regions there is a board of councilors, the vice president for each region being the chairman of the regional board. The national officers named above constitute an executive committee which has full charge of the General Conference activities between biennial sessions. The General Conference acts in an advisory capacity only, but there is a growing tendency to recognize its leadership in general denominational life. The General Conference headquarters are in Boston, Mass.

There is one publication house located in each of the following cities: Boston, Mass., Oakland, Calif., and Live Oak, Fla.

Ordination to the ministry rests with the conferences. It takes place on request of a church, after examination of the applicant by a committee, vote of the conference, and the appointment of an ordaining committee. The minister becomes a member of the conference which ordained him. In the reception of ministers from other bodies previous ordination is accepted.

## WORK

The denominational activities of the Advent Christian Church are carried on mainly through the American Advent Mission Society, the Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Society, four publication societies, and regional organizations.

The American Advent Mission Society, which does both home and foreign mission work, is incorporated and operates under the General Conference, although it is independent in its organization. Its officers are elected by delegates from the various churches and conferences, and its meetings are held annually. The Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Society is also independent of the General Conference in organization and operates similarly. This organization is made up of local societies connected with the various churches. Its officers are elected annually by delegates from the local societies. The foreign program of this society is confined to India, and its home work is chiefly in the interest of a home for students of the New England School of Theology. There is a Western Home Mission Board which does about the same work in the Middle West that the American Advent Mission Society does in the East, except that its sphere is confined to home missions. There is also a woman's society called the Helper's Union and Central Mission Branch, doing both home and foreign mission work. The number of missionaries and evangelists employed during the year was 30 and the number of churches aided, 50. Contributions of more than \$75,000 were received. A large part of the home missionary and philanthropic work is done by the State conferences.

In the foreign field, 9 stations are occupied, in addition to 26 out-stations, in India, China, and Japan. The report for 1936 shows 11 American missionaries, with a force of well over 100 native evangelists, teachers, and colporteurs constantly employed with the missionaries at the various stations; 23 churches with 2,273 members; 2 training schools, an industrial school, 2 secondary schools, 17 elementary schools, and several night schools in India, besides an academy, a girls' school, and several elementary schools in China; a hospital, a nursing home, 5 dispensaries and rural clinics, and 3 orphanages. The value of property on the foreign field is estimated at \$133,361.

Two educational institutions, for which over \$10,000 in addition to proceeds from endowment and personal gifts were contributed in 1936, are carried on under their auspices in the United States. They include a college at Aurora, Ill., and a theological school at Boston. The two institutions reported 230 students and property valued at \$381,761, including an endowment of over \$300,000, which it is hoped will be increased to \$500,000. The denomination maintains one orphanage in the South, and, in connection with it, a home for the aged; there is also a home for the aged in New England. The southern property, at Dowling Park, Fla., consisting of two new fireproof buildings and several frame buildings, is valued at \$75,000, and \$10,000 was contributed for its support in 1936. The New England property at South Vernon, Mass., consists of a commodious building of 27 rooms and about 3 acres of land, valued at about \$10,000.

The young people of the denomination are organized in a Young People's Loyal Workers Society, which in 1936 included 135 branches, with a membership of 3,352.

# SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST DENOMINATION

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Seventh-day Adventist Denomination for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been baptized, by immersion, and received into full membership in the local churches upon profession of faith.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,054	1,153	901	56.1	43.9
Members, number.....	133,254	96,417	36,837	72.4	27.6
Average membership per church.....	65	84	41		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	43,185	29,065	14,120	67.3	32.7
Female.....	86,838	64,420	22,418	74.2	25.8
Sex not reported.....	3,231	2,932	299	90.7	9.3
Males per 100 females.....	49.7	45.1	63.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	3,596	2,691	905	74.8	25.2
13 years and over.....	122,368	87,555	34,813	71.6	28.4
Age not reported.....	7,290	6,171	1,119	84.7	15.3
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	2.9	3.0	2.5		
Church edifices, number.....	1,451	832	619	57.3	42.7
Value—number reporting.....	1,362	779	583	57.2	42.8
Amount reported.....	\$6,690,955	\$5,646,358	\$1,044,597	84.4	15.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$6,463,299	\$5,487,117	\$976,182	84.9	15.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$227,656	\$159,241	\$68,415	69.9	30.1
Average value per church.....	\$4,913	\$7,248	\$1,792		
Debt—number reporting.....	195	162	33	83.6	16.4
Amount reported.....	\$487,404	\$470,966	\$16,438	96.6	3.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	989	521	468	52.7	47.3
Parsonages, number.....	49	37	12		
Value—number reporting.....	35	25	10		
Amount reported.....	\$117,089	\$107,089	\$10,000	91.5	8.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,973	1,109	864	56.2	43.8
Amount reported.....	\$6,196,143	\$4,814,000	\$1,382,143	77.7	22.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$16,652	\$11,963	\$4,689	71.8	28.2
All other salaries.....	\$181,752	\$146,773	\$34,979	80.8	19.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$136,302	\$106,635	\$29,667	78.2	21.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$86,534	\$76,119	\$10,415	88.0	12.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$285,876	\$246,747	\$39,129	86.3	13.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$100,591	\$80,186	\$20,405	79.7	20.3
Home missions.....	\$202,453	\$155,539	\$46,914	76.8	23.2
Foreign missions.....	\$580,037	\$457,446	\$122,591	78.9	21.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$4,427,019	\$3,394,818	\$1,032,201	76.7	23.3
All other purposes.....	\$178,927	\$137,774	\$41,153	77.0	23.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,140	\$4,341	\$1,600		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sabbath schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,465	845	620	57.7	42.3
Officers and teachers.....	19,823	13,078	6,745	66.0	34.0
Scholars.....	97,062	67,920	29,142	70.0	30.0
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	4	5	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	71	33	38	-----	-----
Scholars.....	307	146	161	47.6	52.4
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	122	84	38	68.9	31.1
Officers and teachers.....	612	451	161	73.7	26.3
Scholars.....	2,787	2,150	637	77.1	22.9
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	569	379	190	66.6	33.4
Officers and teachers.....	3,264	2,253	1,011	69.0	31.0
Scholars.....	16,438	11,172	5,266	68.0	32.0

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Seventh-day Adventist Denomination for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	2,054	1,981	2,011	1,884
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	73	—30	127	-----
Percent.....	3.7	—1.5	6.7	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	133,254	110,998	79,355	62,211
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	22,256	31,643	17,144	-----
Percent.....	20.1	39.9	27.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	65	56	39	33
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	1,451	1,399	1,231	981
Value—number reporting.....	1,362	1,363	1,231	981
Amount reported.....	\$6,690,955	\$8,477,999	\$2,568,495	\$1,454,087
Average value per church.....	\$4,913	\$6,220	\$2,087	\$1,482
Debt—number reporting.....	195	261	240	121
Amount reported.....	\$487,404	\$908,352	\$209,154	\$77,984
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	49	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	35	36	16	14
Amount reported.....	\$117,089	\$182,600	\$20,450	\$14,165
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,973	1,849	1,737	-----
Amount reported.....	\$6,196,143	\$6,998,988	\$1,887,772	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$16,652	\$1,291,018	\$476,524	-----
All other salaries.....	\$181,752			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$136,302			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$86,534			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$285,876	\$5,647,948	\$1,411,248	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$100,591			
Home missions.....	\$202,453			
Foreign missions.....	\$580,037			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$4,427,019	\$60,022	\$1,087	-----
All other purposes.....	\$178,927			
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,140	\$3,785	\$1,087	-----
<b>Sabbath schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,465	1,383	1,803	1,656
Officers and teachers.....	19,823	14,972	15,298	11,033
Scholars.....	97,062	81,067	74,863	50,225

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Seventh-day Adventist Denomination by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sabbath schools. Table 4 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Seventh-day Adventist Denomination, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sabbath schools.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SABBATH SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SABBATH SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>133,254</b>	<b>96,417</b>	<b>36,837</b>	<b>43,185</b>	<b>86,838</b>	<b>5,231</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>19,823</b>	<b>97,093</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>													
Maine.....	23	5	18	740	292	448	225	515	-----	43.7	18	143	561
New Hampshire.....	11	7	4	318	201	117	92	226	-----	40.7	7	76	203
Vermont.....	16	6	10	384	170	214	137	247	-----	55.5	10	61	247
Massachusetts.....	33	28	5	2,801	2,209	592	854	1,947	-----	43.9	19	334	1,850
Rhode Island.....	8	5	3	406	347	59	109	297	-----	36.7	6	71	362
Connecticut.....	17	14	3	592	565	27	174	383	-----	35.4	13	107	466
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>													
New York.....	76	54	22	5,620	4,961	659	1,835	3,785	-----	48.5	50	721	3,756
New Jersey.....	35	32	3	1,690	1,618	72	558	1,132	-----	49.3	24	287	1,290
Pennsylvania.....	77	50	27	4,058	3,354	704	1,314	2,744	-----	47.9	59	692	3,297
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Ohio.....	66	46	20	4,222	3,256	966	1,303	2,919	-----	44.6	42	550	3,070
Indiana.....	54	35	19	3,026	2,592	434	831	2,195	-----	37.9	39	500	2,210
Illinois.....	68	52	16	4,666	4,017	649	1,317	3,176	-----	173.4	44	706	3,261
Michigan.....	150	63	87	9,395	6,170	3,225	3,034	6,337	-----	24.7	105	1,525	7,607
Wisconsin.....	81	37	44	3,040	1,490	1,550	1,067	1,973	-----	54.1	62	536	2,116
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Minnesota.....	65	34	31	4,124	3,426	698	1,445	2,679	-----	53.9	38	406	1,713
Iowa.....	58	33	25	2,434	1,845	589	776	1,648	-----	10.4	39	441	1,786
Missouri.....	41	20	21	2,529	1,915	614	728	1,801	-----	40.4	31	364	1,976
North Dakota.....	45	9	36	1,741	348	1,393	708	1,033	-----	68.5	28	274	1,367
South Dakota.....	28	11	17	1,178	626	552	424	754	-----	56.2	21	237	1,128
Nebraska.....	48	21	27	3,102	2,486	616	734	1,538	-----	830.4	31	324	1,295
Kansas.....	48	26	22	2,312	1,539	773	748	1,564	-----	47.8	30	340	1,680
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>													
Delaware.....	5	3	2	242	182	60	82	160	-----	51.3	4	51	211
Maryland.....	24	13	11	2,723	2,299	424	971	1,752	-----	55.4	18	314	2,191
District of Columbia.....	4	4	---	887	887	---	174	508	-----	205.3	2	84	350
Virginia.....	33	17	16	1,631	1,029	602	484	1,147	-----	42.2	29	312	1,615
West Virginia.....	12	10	2	590	535	55	134	366	-----	90.36	9	92	395
North Carolina.....	31	19	12	1,239	769	470	368	871	-----	42.3	23	217	996
South Carolina.....	16	11	5	429	334	95	124	305	-----	40.7	8	47	195
Georgia.....	23	17	6	1,335	1,196	139	373	944	-----	18.9	19	232	1,088
Florida.....	60	44	16	4,023	3,474	549	1,160	2,788	-----	75.4	47	658	3,505
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Kentucky.....	21	12	9	1,075	853	222	267	759	-----	49.3	15	197	781
Tennessee.....	44	25	19	3,040	1,881	1,159	907	1,558	-----	57.5	37	497	2,516
Alabama.....	21	12	9	926	728	198	278	648	-----	42.9	16	168	751
Mississippi.....	22	14	8	777	518	259	235	542	-----	43.4	16	178	721

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SABBATH SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SABBATH SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Arkansas.....	23	18	5	1,022	834	188	325	697	.....	46.6	19	243	879
Louisiana.....	14	11	3	790	742	48	191	599	.....	31.9	12	137	593
Oklahoma.....	41	19	22	2,099	1,228	871	664	1,435	.....	46.3	26	328	1,453
Texas.....	67	45	22	4,102	2,737	1,365	1,345	2,757	.....	48.8	52	669	2,431
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>													
Montana.....	24	12	12	917	492	425	300	563	54	53.3	17	179	772
Idaho.....	31	13	18	1,875	1,287	588	602	1,048	225	57.4	22	281	1,212
Wyoming.....	11	4	7	373	208	165	123	250	.....	49.2	10	92	337
Colorado.....	49	22	27	2,754	1,016	838	925	1,765	64	52.4	35	442	2,243
New Mexico.....	14	6	8	484	246	238	187	297	.....	63.0	10	140	327
Arizona.....	13	9	4	1,002	899	103	372	630	.....	59.0	8	131	702
Utah.....	7	6	1	279	262	17	81	198	.....	40.9	4	60	156
Nevada.....	4	3	1	141	132	9	45	96	( <sup>1</sup> )		3	28	143
<b>PACIFIC:</b>													
Washington.....	108	39	69	7,808	4,314	3,494	2,812	4,846	150	58.0	84	1,156	5,594
Oregon.....	76	30	46	6,569	4,310	2,259	2,317	4,136	116	56.0	67	923	4,952
California.....	208	127	81	25,744	18,698	7,046	8,926	16,280	538	54.8	147	3,272	18,714

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>133,254</b>	<b>110,998</b>	<b>79,355</b>	<b>62,211</b>	<b>3,596</b>	<b>122,368</b>	<b>7,290</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>												
Maine.....	23	16	18	22	740	532	586	527	1	714	25	.1
New Hampshire.....	11	7	8	6	318	177	164	115	9	309	.....	2.8
Vermont.....	16	13	16	19	384	352	399	458	.....	364	20	.....
Massachusetts.....	33	36	37	26	2,801	2,146	1,655	926	11	2,594	196	.4
Rhode Island.....	8	6	5	9	406	336	182	179	2	369	35	.5
Connecticut.....	17	13	11	12	592	489	419	269	18	561	13	3.1
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>												
New York.....	76	81	73	99	5,620	5,271	3,546	2,614	74	5,546	.....	1.3
New Jersey.....	35	42	29	18	1,690	1,721	1,181	451	13	1,677	.....	.8
Pennsylvania.....	77	73	75	66	4,058	4,794	2,704	2,000	108	3,950	.....	2.7
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Ohio.....	66	66	62	84	4,222	3,467	2,490	2,334	142	4,080	.....	3.4
Indiana.....	54	55	60	72	3,026	2,421	1,800	2,029	77	2,613	336	2.9
Illinois.....	68	60	64	56	4,666	4,170	2,440	1,906	171	4,213	282	3.9
Michigan.....	150	138	180	174	9,395	7,955	6,266	7,042	173	7,954	1,268	2.1
Wisconsin.....	81	79	91	105	3,040	3,185	2,781	3,194	36	2,913	91	1.2
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Minnesota.....	65	66	65	77	4,124	3,237	2,300	2,103	23	3,641	460	.6
Iowa.....	58	79	97	121	2,434	2,651	2,851	3,097	35	2,379	20	1.4
Missouri.....	41	37	54	55	2,529	2,326	1,830	1,905	99	2,430	.....	3.9
North Dakota.....	45	52	40	27	1,741	2,017	1,322	868	15	1,726	.....	.9
South Dakota.....	28	30	37	40	1,178	1,439	1,046	1,042	41	1,137	.....	3.5
Nebraska.....	48	51	54	64	3,102	2,635	2,443	2,415	102	2,135	865	4.6
Kansas.....	48	61	75	83	2,312	2,259	2,504	2,394	206	2,043	63	9.2

<sup>1</sup>Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>												
Delaware.....	5	6	5	3	242	270	189	155	2	240	-----	0.8
Maryland.....	24	20	17	11	2,723	1,598	897	401	58	2,665	-----	2.1
District of Columbia.....	4	4	6	3	887	1,441	1,006	382	14	668	205	2.1
Virginia.....	33	29	29	25	1,631	941	736	576	61	1,555	15	3.8
West Virginia.....	12	10	10	19	590	492	283	344	10	490	90	2.0
North Carolina.....	31	33	26	13	1,239	1,189	704	264	8	1,231	-----	.6
South Carolina.....	16	17	19	13	429	423	485	201	7	407	15	1.7
Georgia.....	23	19	21	8	1,335	1,056	710	205	40	1,277	18	3.0
Florida.....	60	44	35	17	4,023	2,630	1,259	411	129	3,791	103	3.3
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Kentucky.....	21	20	15	19	1,075	1,013	382	343	26	1,000	49	2.5
Tennessee.....	44	38	37	29	3,040	2,082	1,414	1,101	65	2,400	575	2.6
Alabama.....	21	20	22	15	926	740	609	315	53	861	12	5.8
Mississippi.....	22	18	18	20	777	568	398	380	14	686	77	2.0
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Arkansas.....	23	19	20	22	1,022	706	601	544	27	995	-----	2.6
Louisiana.....	14	10	15	19	790	536	481	502	35	755	-----	4.4
Oklahoma.....	41	47	55	66	2,099	2,642	2,258	1,907	55	2,044	-----	2.6
Texas.....	67	52	40	29	4,102	3,011	1,801	1,414	126	3,752	224	3.2
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>												
Montana.....	24	25	18	24	917	872	701	565	24	823	70	2.8
Idaho.....	31	32	30	12	1,875	1,186	1,065	430	32	1,534	309	2.0
Wyoming.....	11	8	9	4	373	310	224	76	7	366	-----	1.9
Colorado.....	49	63	65	49	2,754	3,109	2,702	2,311	55	2,546	153	2.1
New Mexico.....	14	9	12	6	484	221	323	218	9	475	-----	1.0
Arizona.....	13	9	14	9	1,002	579	441	214	42	938	22	4.3
Utah.....	7	6	4	8	279	190	175	216	9	270	-----	3.2
Nevada.....	4	2	3	2	141	125	149	76	1	140	-----	.7
<b>PACIFIC:</b>												
Washington.....	108	93	85	60	7,808	6,063	3,944	2,592	208	7,443	157	2.7
Oregon.....	76	69	67	50	6,569	4,936	3,476	1,844	160	5,829	580	2.7
California.....	208	198	163	94	25,744	18,429	10,973	6,396	963	23,839	942	3.9

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>\$6,690,955</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>\$487,404</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>\$117,089</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								
Maine.....	23	13	12	26,725	1	275	-----	-----
New Hampshire.....	11	4	4	17,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vermont.....	16	8	6	14,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Massachusetts.....	33	17	16	123,600	4	41,275	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	8	5	5	62,800	1	8,161	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	17	7	6	36,300	4	9,184	-----	-----
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York.....	76	42	39	686,863	9	69,954	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
New Jersey.....	35	21	19	126,500	8	13,400	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Pennsylvania.....	77	44	41	453,600	16	91,750	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Ohio.....	66	44	42	286,345	16	51,496	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Indiana.....	54	38	36	206,200	8	13,969	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Illinois.....	68	37	36	182,425	5	7,663	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Michigan.....	150	120	116	654,213	19	40,059	3	10,100
Wisconsin.....	81	58	56	165,925	11	3,501	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of church edi- fices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Minnesota.....	65	46	44	\$161, 870	6	\$5, 203	1	(1)
Iowa.....	58	42	38	104, 775	3	2, 150	1	(1)
Missouri.....	41	30	28	143, 100	5	16, 765	2	(1)
North Dakota.....	45	28	26	82, 150	4	1, 530		
South Dakota.....	28	21	20	42, 250				
Nebraska.....	48	38	37	116, 254	1	3, 000	3	\$7, 500
Kansas.....	48	30	27	94, 850	2	8, 100		
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Delaware.....	5	5	5	34, 300				
Maryland.....	24	17	15	114, 600	6	24, 992	1	(1)
District of Columbia.....	4	2	1		1	2, 525	1	(1)
Virginia.....	33	29	29	76, 950	3	800		
West Virginia.....	12	8	7	35, 600	2	2, 956	1	(1)
North Carolina.....	31	21	21	32, 850	4	2, 150		
South Carolina.....	16	14	13	83, 500	1	200		
Georgia.....	23	18	16	245, 820	5	17, 733	1	(1)
Florida.....	60	47	44					
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Kentucky.....	21	16	15	78, 400	1	6, 000	1	(1)
Tennessee.....	44	27	23	97, 450	1	564		
Alabama.....	21	10	9	41, 950				
Mississippi.....	22	20	19	29, 950	2	240	1	(1)
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Arkansas.....	23	19	19	27, 950	3	2, 658		
Louisiana.....	14	8	7	15, 600				
Oklahoma.....	41	31	30	74, 800	9	7, 443	2	(1)
Texas.....	67	50	44	132, 350	4	2, 300	2	(1)
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Montana.....	24	19	18	41, 050	2	282		
Idaho.....	31	20	16	47, 336	3	1, 945	1	(1)
Wyoming.....	11	8	8	17, 675				
Colorado.....	49	35	32	96, 350	1	4, 500		
New Mexico.....	14	10	10	16, 015	1	192		
Arizona.....	13	11	10	44, 400				
Utah.....	7	4	4	29, 000			1	(1)
Nevada.....	4	3	3	7, 500				
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
Washington.....	108	84	80	251, 950	6	4, 975	2	(1)
Oregon.....	76	59	56	178, 685	8	10, 432		
California.....	208	163	154	991, 979	6	7, 082	2	(1)
<b>Combinations.....</b>								99, 489

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

<sup>2</sup> Amount for District of Columbia combined with figures for Maryland, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.



TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	2,054	1,973	\$6,196,143	\$16,652	\$181,752	\$136,302
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	23	22	36,610	-----	260	1,750
New Hampshire.....	11	11	19,360	-----	1,615	2,918
Vermont.....	16	16	16,552	-----	-----	361
Massachusetts.....	33	32	189,782	-----	4,406	1,175
Rhode Island.....	8	8	34,210	-----	-----	51
Connecticut.....	17	15	30,726	-----	1,571	398
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	76	72	380,628	-----	13,096	4,703
New Jersey.....	35	34	121,492	-----	2,174	2,206
Pennsylvania.....	77	75	246,117	-----	7,019	11,152
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	66	63	205,576	-----	5,229	6,371
Indiana.....	54	53	162,307	-----	4,697	13,427
Illinois.....	68	66	192,058	-----	4,276	3,037
Michigan.....	150	142	384,300	-----	10,881	7,411
Wisconsin.....	81	78	105,769	408	2,637	3,085
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	65	63	156,636	-----	3,531	4,151
Iowa.....	58	55	87,403	-----	3,880	4,381
Missouri.....	41	38	92,753	-----	2,845	2,027
North Dakota.....	45	43	39,973	-----	550	1,214
South Dakota.....	28	27	42,851	-----	450	1,657
Nebraska.....	48	45	98,475	-----	458	3,721
Kansas.....	48	47	75,964	-----	1,458	1,245
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	5	5	18,725	585	495	191
Maryland.....	24	23	171,145	-----	2,300	2,780
District of Columbia.....	4	4	32,010	1,378	2,347	1,003
Virginia.....	33	32	80,718	-----	3,654	2,066
West Virginia.....	12	10	24,295	-----	-----	388
North Carolina.....	31	30	46,362	-----	1,738	2,987
South Carolina.....	16	14	14,027	-----	48	553
Georgia.....	23	22	57,044	1,763	2,934	332
Florida.....	60	57	161,720	125	6,011	2,768
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	21	19	46,492	-----	1,430	318
Tennessee.....	44	40	121,986	-----	1,743	1,631
Alabama.....	21	19	38,822	2,160	1,383	766
Mississippi.....	22	22	35,517	-----	638	477
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	23	21	27,596	-----	2,147	1,489
Louisiana.....	14	12	25,649	-----	868	578
Oklahoma.....	41	39	72,241	-----	1,833	802
Texas.....	67	65	126,888	-----	3,285	1,279
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	24	23	42,041	-----	2,555	454
Idaho.....	31	30	53,970	-----	2,390	1,080
Wyoming.....	11	10	18,171	-----	316	500
Colorado.....	49	46	121,093	3,553	3,313	1,118
New Mexico.....	14	14	21,299	-----	4,061	478
Arizona.....	13	13	49,564	1,040	1,840	937
Utah.....	7	7	18,229	-----	-----	260
Nevada.....	4	4	5,118	-----	500	275
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	108	108	307,406	-----	5,065	7,510
Oregon.....	76	75	261,343	-----	8,708	8,731
California.....	208	204	1,477,140	5,640	49,117	18,090

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>\$86,534</b>	<b>\$285,876</b>	<b>\$100,591</b>	<b>\$202,453</b>	<b>\$580,037</b>	<b>\$4,427,019</b>	<b>\$178,927</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>							
Maine.....	125	1,174	438	1,830	2,033	27,612	1,388
New Hampshire.....		1,145	395	95	1,063	12,078	51
Vermont.....		362	523	1,221	3,494	9,733	858
Massachusetts.....	767	7,321	2,329	1,926	24,357	146,743	758
Rhode Island.....		6,844	327	2,716	1,242	23,009	21
Connecticut.....	284	2,043	542	247	1,323	24,018	300
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>							
New York.....	7,601	24,839	5,679	12,722	36,981	263,817	11,190
New Jersey.....	2,915	6,879	900	8,747	14,874	77,975	4,822
Pennsylvania.....	7,838	20,814	3,643	4,782	20,531	161,210	9,128
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Ohio.....	4,486	13,914	5,034	5,514	17,448	144,264	3,316
Indiana.....	12,175	10,395	981	6,113	14,035	97,511	2,973
Illinois.....	677	10,849	4,961	9,375	17,360	136,014	5,509
Michigan.....	7,719	23,811	2,942	6,336	38,738	279,382	6,480
Wisconsin.....	880	5,195	1,363	5,717	15,812	69,100	1,572
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Minnesota.....	690	4,752	2,190	3,138	17,327	116,434	4,423
Iowa.....	966	3,596	1,038	1,739	11,148	58,953	1,702
Missouri.....	172	4,734	1,443	5,078	4,009	65,689	6,756
North Dakota.....	484	1,288	879	3,293	2,652	27,679	1,934
South Dakota.....		4,158	1,092	1,361	2,188	31,095	850
Nebraska.....		5,242	1,519	2,555	20,116	63,949	915
Kansas.....	3,050	3,456	766	1,513	8,999	55,043	424
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>							
Delaware.....		2,027	36	44	442	14,516	389
Maryland.....	1,404	6,653	2,424	2,363	9,547	141,607	2,067
District of Columbia.....		1,828	155	39	4,343	18,883	2,034
Virginia.....	410	4,206	1,674	1,147	6,080	60,323	1,138
West Virginia.....	368	962	1,509	783	2,811	16,647	827
North Carolina.....	725	884	1,043	734	4,886	32,247	1,118
South Carolina.....		768	345	217	617	11,438	41
Georgia.....		2,117	763	1,056	3,239	44,618	222
Florida.....	1,635	6,568	2,781	4,135	16,691	112,758	8,248
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Kentucky.....	1,000	980	1,704	2,640	4,268	33,736	416
Tennessee.....	360	3,117	1,516	3,325	6,867	99,405	4,022
Alabama.....	18	965	344	206	4,425	22,888	5,667
Mississippi.....	457	671	355	1,245	947	29,680	1,047
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Arkansas.....	45	777	481	1,159	2,907	16,207	2,384
Louisiana.....	207	961	700	222	2,488	17,321	2,304
Oklahoma.....	1,302	4,240	1,107	1,737	9,391	49,417	2,412
Texas.....	1,453	4,443	1,889	6,731	18,459	85,612	3,737
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>							
Montana.....	348	995	214	840	4,183	32,186	266
Idaho.....	1,695	3,297	1,035	8,307	6,082	28,832	1,252
Wyoming.....		313	126	699	3,053	12,942	222
Colorado.....	363	4,205	1,202	10,186	11,699	78,468	6,986
New Mexico.....	292	500	265	1,384	4,433	9,333	553
Arizona.....		2,226	527	1,240	2,488	38,965	301
Utah.....		573	511	285	2,667	10,410	3,523
Nevada.....		217	166	240	1,850	1,870	-----
<b>PACIFIC:</b>							
Washington.....	4,539	9,238	2,510	22,155	38,248	206,825	11,316
Oregon.....	5,662	6,321	3,883	11,155	29,054	176,097	11,732
California.....	13,422	53,013	32,342	31,561	102,142	1,132,480	39,333

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SABBATH SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

UNION AND LOCAL CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SABBATH SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,054</b>	<b>133,254</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>\$6,690,955</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>\$487,404</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>\$6,196,143</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>97,062</b>
<b>Atlantic Union</b> .....	<b>184</b>	<b>10,861</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>967,288</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>128,849</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>707,868</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>7,445</b>
Greater New York.....	25	2,606	13	563,613	7	68,354	25	238,967	18	1,676
New York.....	51	3,014	26	123,250	2	1,600	47	141,661	32	2,080
Northern New England.....	50	1,442	22	57,725	1	275	49	72,522	35	1,011
Southern New England.....	58	3,799	27	222,700	9	58,620	55	254,718	38	2,678
<b>Central Union</b> .....	<b>394</b>	<b>20,603</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>860,774</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>41,248</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>734,849</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>13,575</b>
Colorado.....	50	2,810	33	97,850	1	4,500	47	122,633	36	2,293
Iowa.....	58	2,434	38	104,775	3	2,150	55	87,403	39	1,786
Kansas.....	48	2,312	27	94,850	2	8,100	47	75,954	30	1,680
Minnesota.....	65	4,124	44	161,870	6	5,203	63	156,636	38	1,713
Missouri.....	41	2,528	28	143,100	5	16,765	38	92,763	31	1,976
Nebraska.....	48	3,102	37	116,254	1	3,000	45	98,475	31	1,295
North Dakota.....	45	1,741	26	82,150	4	1,530	43	39,973	28	1,367
South Dakota.....	28	1,178	20	42,250	-----	-----	27	42,851	21	1,128
Wyoming Mission.....	11	373	8	17,675	-----	-----	10	18,171	10	337
<b>Columbia Union</b> .....	<b>256</b>	<b>16,043</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>1,127,895</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>184,963</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>900,078</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>12,419</b>
Chesapeake.....	25	1,590	19	126,400	5	21,900	24	90,453	18	1,372
East Pennsylvania.....	49	2,839	28	366,400	13	81,650	49	177,716	38	2,370
New Jersey.....	35	1,690	19	126,500	8	13,400	34	121,492	24	1,290
Ohio.....	66	4,222	42	286,345	16	51,496	63	205,576	42	3,070
Potomac.....	41	3,874	31	97,450	5	5,617	40	209,465	35	2,960
West Pennsylvania.....	28	1,119	13	87,200	3	10,100	26	68,401	21	927
West Virginia.....	12	609	7	37,600	2	800	10	26,975	9	430
<b>Lake Union</b> .....	<b>353</b>	<b>20,127</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>1,208,763</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>65,292</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>844,434</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>15,194</b>
Illinois.....	68	4,666	36	182,425	5	7,663	66	192,058	44	3,261
Indiana.....	54	3,026	36	206,200	8	13,969	53	162,307	39	2,210
Michigan.....	150	9,395	116	654,213	10	40,059	142	354,300	105	7,607
Wisconsin.....	81	3,040	56	165,925	11	3,601	78	155,769	62	2,116
<b>North Pacific Union</b> .....	<b>239</b>	<b>17,169</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>519,021</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17,534</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>664,760</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>12,530</b>
Idaho.....	25	1,498	13	40,886	3	1,337	24	41,771	16	890
Montana.....	23	875	18	41,050	2	282	23	42,041	17	772
Oregon.....	80	7,011	58	176,585	7	10,240	79	267,344	59	5,031
Upper Columbia.....	56	4,525	41	145,900	3	1,200	55	163,285	38	2,942
Washington.....	55	3,260	40	114,600	4	4,475	55	150,319	50	2,895
<b>Pacific Union</b> .....	<b>232</b>	<b>27,166</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>1,072,879</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7,082</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>1,550,051</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>19,715</b>
Central California.....	63	5,883	48	261,873	-----	-----	61	305,001	39	3,704
Nevada-Utah.....	13	499	7	36,500	-----	-----	13	26,382	8	349
Northern California.....	57	5,651	44	176,060	3	2,900	56	254,479	38	4,780
Southeastern California- Arizona.....	54	6,793	39	178,696	2	2,182	53	419,101	41	4,932
Southern California.....	45	8,340	33	419,750	1	2,000	45	545,088	36	5,950
<b>Southern Union</b> .....	<b>238</b>	<b>12,844</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>669,120</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>29,843</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>521,970</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>10,551</b>
Alabama-Mississippi.....	47	1,914	31	77,700	3	430	45	85,008	36	1,800
Caroline.....	44	1,602	33	91,800	7	5,106	42	59,188	30	1,163
Florida.....	57	3,835	41	240,020	4	17,543	53	151,051	43	3,177
Georgia-Cumberland.....	47	2,632	29	126,550	2	764	44	120,774	39	2,198
Kentucky-Tennessee.....	43	2,861	26	133,050	1	6,000	39	105,949	32	2,213
<b>Southwestern Union</b> .....	<b>158</b>	<b>8,441</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>265,215</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12,593</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>272,133</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>5,633</b>
Arkansas-Louisiana.....	37	1,812	26	43,550	3	2,658	33	53,245	31	1,472
Oklahoma.....	42	2,129	31	75,450	9	7,443	40	175,645	26	1,453
Southwest Indian Mission.....	1	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	17
Texas.....	78	4,491	52	146,215	5	2,492	76	143,243	60	2,691

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Southwest Indian Mission combined with figures for Oklahoma, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The religious denomination known as Seventh-day Adventists had its rise about the middle of the nineteenth century. The name is based upon two of the distinctive beliefs they hold, namely, the observance of the Sabbath of the Scriptures, and the imminent, personal second advent of Christ.

In those years, not only in the United States, but in other countries of the world, many students of Bible prophecy became convinced that the second advent was drawing near, and this belief resulted in a great religious awakening, in Britain, in some countries of the Continent of Europe, and in North America. "Whether this doctrine is orthodox or not," wrote the historian Macaulay, in 1829, "many who hold it are distinguished by rank, wealth, and ability. It is preached from pulpits both of the Scottish and of the English church." One English writer of the time estimated that in the years just before 1840 about 700 clergymen of the Church of England were taking part in the awakening movement.

In the United States and Canada came a parallel movement, in which were represented Christians of all the churches. Among prominent leaders in the publishing and evangelistic work of this second advent evangelism were William Miller, a Baptist layman, of Low Hampton, N. Y., and Joshua V. Himes, a clergyman, of Boston. Monthly and weekly papers devoted to this work were issued in Boston, New York, and many other parts.

It was from among the Adventists engaged in this movement in America that there arose a small group in 1844, in Washington, N. H., who began to observe the seventh-day Sabbath, as they found it enjoined in the fourth commandment of the Decalogue. Thus came the first Seventh-day Adventists, though the name was not formally adopted until later years.

Prominent among those who pioneered the work were Joseph Bates, James White, his wife, Mrs. Ellen G. White, Hiram Edson, Frederick Wheeler, and S. W. Rhodes. Later came J. H. Waggoner, J. N. Loughborough, J. N. Andrews (who was the first Seventh-day Adventist missionary to be sent overseas from the United States), Uriah Smith, and S. N. Haskell.

By 1860 the movement had grown until, in connection with the organization of the first publishing house in Battle Creek, Mich., the denominational name was assumed. The following year saw the beginning of the organization of State conferences of churches, and in 1863 the General Conference was organized, with John Byington as its first president. In order to decentralize and distribute administrative responsibility, local State conferences are grouped in fairly large areas as a union conference, with a union corps of officers. The union conferences in continental areas are grouped again as divisions—as North American, South American, southern Asia, Australasian, etc., covering all continents—each division having its staff of officers. There are 12 divisions. Representatives from each division make up the General Conference committee, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. For about half a century the headquarters had been at Battle Creek, Mich., where the first equipped publishing house was built, also their first medical sanitarium (with which grew up the early health food promotion), and their first college. In 1903, however, the general offices were removed to Washington.

## DOCTRINE

Very briefly stated, the main features of Seventh-day Adventist teaching are as follows:

1. Holy Scripture the rule of faith and practice. (2 Tim. 3:15-17.)
2. The Godhead, or Trinity, consists of the Eternal Father, the Son of the Eternal Father, through whom all things were created, the Holy Spirit, the third person of the Godhead, the great regenerating power in the work of redemption. (Matt. 28:19.)
3. Jesus Christ is very God. While retaining His divine nature He took upon Himself the nature of the human family, died for our sins, rose from the dead, and in heaven ever lives to make intercession for us. (John 1:1, 14; Heb. 2:9-18; 8:1, 2; 7:25.)

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by a committee named for the purpose, and presented in its present form by H. E. Rogers, statistical secretary, General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

4. The new birth, through faith, by the recreative power of God. (John 3:3, 16.)

5. Baptism of believers, by immersion. (Mark 16:16; Rom. 6:1-6.)

6. The ten commandments, the moral law of God, the standard of the judgment. (Ex. 20:1-17; Matt. 5:17-19; Eccl. 12:13, 14.)

7. The fourth commandment of God's law enjoins the observance of the seventh day as the Sabbath of the Lord our God, made holy for all mankind. (Gen. 2:1-3; Ex. 20:8-11; Mark 2:27, 28.)

8. "Sin is the transgression of the law." (1 John 3:4.) "The wages of sin is death." (Rom. 6:23.) Having sinned, man cannot save himself, nor can the law justify him. God so loved the world that He gave His Son, even Jesus Christ, to die in man's stead; accepting Christ by faith, as his substitute, the sinner is justified by the Saviour's grace, who cleanses from sin, creates the new heart, and abides within by His Spirit, to work obedience. Thus the gospel becomes "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." (Rom. 1:16.)

9. Man is by nature mortal. God "only hath immortality." (1 Tim. 6:16.) Immortality and eternal life come to redeemed man only as the free gift in Christ; and "this mortal shall put on immortality" at the second coming of Christ. (1 Cor. 15:51-55.)

10. The condition of man in death is that of unconscious sleep. All men, good and evil alike, in death remain in the grave until the resurrection. (Eccl. 9:5, 6; Ps. 146:3, 4; John 5:28, 29.)

11. The resurrection of the just takes place at the second advent of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18), that of the unjust, a thousand years later, at the close of the millennium. (Rev. 20:5-10.)

12. The impenitent, including Satan, the author of sin, are destroyed, brought to a state of nonexistence. (Rom. 6:23; Mal. 4:1-3; Rev. 20:9, 10; Obadiah 16.)

13. The Christian is to live and act and eat and drink to the glory of God, recognizing his body as the temple of the Holy Spirit. Thus the believer will clothe the body in neat, modest, dignified apparel, and will be led to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, tobacco, and other narcotics. (1 Cor. 3:16, 17; 9:25; 10:31; 1 Tim. 2:9, 10; 1 John 2:6.)

14. Gospel work is to be supported by the Scripture plan of tithes and offerings. (Lev. 27:30; Mal. 3:8-12; Matt. 23:23; 1 Cor. 9:9-14; 2 Cor. 9:6-15.)

15. Seventh-day Adventists believe that the Bible and the Bible alone is the authority for all faith and doctrine, and the standard by which all religious teaching is to be judged. Believing also in the impartation of the Holy Spirit to the church for all time, they accept the Scriptural teaching regarding the manifestation of spiritual gifts as a means by which the church is edified and built up—the gifts of apostleship, prophecy, teaching, evangelism, etc. (1 Cor. 12:28-30; Eph. 4:11-14.) As the gift of prophecy is among these gifts listed, they accept the admonition of Paul, "Despise not prophesyings. Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." From the beginning of the movement they have had constant and cumulative evidence that through the counsels and writings of Ellen G. White, the Holy Spirit has given special help to the church. The counsel and instruction thus received, has been a potent factor in the maintenance of unity of doctrine and of organization for world-wide service.

16. The second coming of Christ is the hope of the church, the climax of the plan of salvation, spoken of by all the prophets "since the world began." (Acts 3:19-21.) While no man knows the day and the hour, Christ and all prophecy have foretold signs by which it may be known when it "is near, even at the doors." The gospel message in these times, it is believed, must call attention to the signs of the times and to the message of preparation to meet the Lord. The closing ministry of Jesus in heaven, before He comes, is a work of judgment, which will determine between the just and the unjust. (Dan. 7:9, 10.) When that judgment begins in the heavenly temple, the gospel message is due to the world; "The hour of His judgment is come." (Rev. 14:6, 7.) Seventh-day Adventists believe it is their work to carry that message to every people and tongue.

17. The order of events of the second advent are understood to be as follows: The voice of Christ calls forth the just of all the ages from their graves, the living righteous being translated. All ascend with Jesus to heaven. The glory of His coming has consumed the unjust. The earth is desolated, uninhabited by men for a thousand years, the prison house of Satan. (1 Thess. 4:16, 17; 1:7-9; Rev. 20:1-3, 5.)

18. The millennial reign of Christ covers the period between the first and second resurrection, during which the saved live with Him in heaven. At the end of the thousand years, the Holy City, with Christ and the saved, descend to earth,

the wicked are raised in the second resurrection; led by Satan they come up against the Lord and the city. Final judgment is pronounced upon them, and fire consumes them utterly. Death itself is destroyed, and the grave. Satan is no more. All traces of sin are removed by the purifying fires, and the earth comes forth, recreated, restored to the purity and beauty of the original Eden. "The meek shall inherit the earth." It becomes the eternal home of the redeemed of Adam's race. (Rev. 20: 7-15; 21: 1-5.) There is then no sin or pain in all the universe, and every creature gives praise to God. (Rev. 5: 13.)

## ORGANIZATION

*The local church.*—The local church is congregational in its government, although under the general supervision of the conference of which it is a member. One or more elders—generally laymen—are elected annually to care for the spiritual interests of the church, conduct services, and, in the absence of an ordained minister, to administer the sacraments. One or more deacons and deaconesses are also elected annually to care for the financial and administrative work. In the case of large congregations, particularly in cities, ordained ministers are sometimes appointed by the conference as pastors, but usually they act as evangelists, having supervision of a number of local churches, and directing their chief effort to evangelistic work in the development of new churches.

*Local, union, and General Conference.*—A number of churches are united to form a conference or mission. The conference meets biennially and is composed of delegates elected by the churches. The conference has general supervision of the churches and their work. In some large States there are two or more of these conferences, and as a matter of convenience the term "local conference" has come into use. The local conferences or missions are united into groups to form union conferences, which hold sessions quadrennially, and to which delegates are elected by the local conferences. The union conferences and union missions throughout the world are united in the General Conference, which holds quadrennial sessions composed of delegates from union conferences and union missions throughout the world. For convenience in administering the work of the General Conference, the world field is divided into 12 divisions, each with its staff of division officers, presided over by a vice president of the General Conference.

*Executive committees.*—Each local conference and local mission has an executive committee for the conduct of its work, composed of its officers and other elected or appointed members. The union conference president, secretary, and treasurer, together with the presidents of the local conferences and superintendents of local missions and other elected members, compose the executive committee of the union conference. The president, secretary, and treasurer, the field secretaries of the division, the presidents of union conferences, and superintendents of union missions, with division departmental secretaries, and other appointed members, constitute the executive committee of the division. The president of the General Conference, and other officers of the General Conference and the divisions, the field secretaries, together with General Conference and division departmental secretaries, the union conference presidents and superintendents of union missions, and other elected members, constitute the General Conference executive committee.

## WORK

*Membership and work.*—Applicants for church membership appear before the pastor or officers of the local church for examination. If approved, they are recommended for baptism and church membership.

Candidates for the gospel ministry are licensed to preach, for a limited term, by a conference, either local, union, or general. At the expiration of that term, on approval by the conference, they are recommended for ordination.

Local church expenses are met by special contributions, and collections are made during the year for the different departments of denominational work. An effort is also being made to collect a sum amounting to 40 cents per week per member for foreign mission work. The support of the ministry is provided by the tithing system, each church member being expected to contribute a tenth of his net income for this purpose. The tithes are paid through a church treasurer to the treasurer of the local conference. The conference supervises the work of ministers and pays the salaries. Associations for the holding of property belonging to the denomination have been formed in nearly every country in which work is carried on. The jurisdiction of these associations is coextensive with that of a conference, local, or union, and their officers are the officers of the conference,

while their constituencies consist of the delegates to the sessions of the conference. The associations connected with local conferences hold in trust all the property for the local churches, while associations formed for union conferences hold property of a more general character.

*In all the world.*—Believing in the command of our Saviour, as expressed in Matthew 28: 19—"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations"—Seventh-day Adventists have literally gone forth into all the world, carrying the gospel message to all lands.

At the close of 1936, Seventh-day Adventists were conducting work in 378 countries, islands, and island groups, by 26,553 evangelistic and institutional laborers, who are using in their work 649 languages and dialects. This was an increase of 71 languages during 1936, or practically 1 new language added every 5 days during that year. Since 1926, 393 languages have been added, or 1 new language added on an average of a little less than 10 days.

The membership of the 8,243 churches of the denomination throughout the world at the close of 1936 was 438,139. In the United States there were 153,125 while outside there were 285,014. There are 70 union conferences, 143 local conferences, 328 missions, with 12,589 evangelistic laborers. The first missionary was sent outside the United States in 1874. Since that time there have been about 5,000 missionaries sent to labor outside this country.

*Educational.*—In 1872, the first denominational missionary training school was opened in Battle Creek, Mich. At the close of 1936 there was in operation a graded system of education, requiring 16 years' work for completion, and including, in all countries, 33 literary and theological colleges and junior colleges, 1 medical college, 187 academies and intermediate schools, and 2,514 primary schools. All these schools had 5,715 teachers. The enrollment of the 2,514 primary schools was 83,605, and of the advanced schools, 29,227, a total of 112,832. In the United States the enrollment was 33,849. The earnings and contributions received by all the schools throughout the world for 1936 were \$7,081,983. The schools in the United States received \$5,307,296.

*Health promotion.*—In 1866 a sanitarium was erected in Battle Creek, Mich., for the rational treatment of disease and the dissemination of the principles of temperance and healthful living. At the close of 1936 there were 95 well-equipped sanitariums, and 68 hydropathic treatment rooms, throughout the world, in addition to a number of dispensaries and about 50 medical institutions under private management that are recognized as following the denominational principles. All these institutions treated 625,083 patients during 1936. Physicians, nurses, and other employees number 5,995.

*Publishing.*—The first really equipped denominational publishing house was erected in Battle Creek, Mich., in 1855. At the close of 1936 there were 17 publishing houses and branches in the United States, and 56 in other countries, a total of 73 publishing houses and branches, engaged exclusively in the production and sale of denominational literature. These houses issue 282 periodicals, in 194 languages, have 1,154 employees engaged in production of literature, and 3,383 colporteurs employed in its distribution. Literature sales in 1936 amounted to \$3,622,299. The total value of book and periodical sales from 1863 to the close of 1936 was \$109,948,167.

A statement showing the growth in respect to churches and membership by 20-year periods is indicated below:

Year:	<i>Churches</i>	<i>Membership</i>
1863.....	125	3,500
1883.....	680	17,436
1903.....	2,120	69,072
1923.....	5,096	221,874
1936.....	8,243	438,139

Another statement showing the total amount of evangelistical funds raised during the 20 years preceding the date shown below, is indicated herewith:

Year:	<i>Total evangelistic funds during preceding 20 years</i>	
1882.....	\$747,216.06	
1902.....	7,948,103.27	
1922.....	79,614,141.76	
1936 (14 years).....	152,166,358.64	
Total.....	240,475,819.73	
Of this amount there has been contributed as:		
Tithe.....	\$133,267,000.11	Percent
Foreign missions.....	71,102,663.19	29.57
Home missions.....	36,106,156.43	15.01
Total.....	240,475,819.73	100.00

The number of evangelistical and institutional laborers connected with the denominational work is indicated below by 20-year periods:

Year:	<i>Total laborers</i>
1863.....	30
1883.....	300
1903.....	4,704
1923.....	15,156
1936.....	26,553



# CHURCH OF GOD (ADVENTIST)

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God (Adventist) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises all baptized persons who have been received into fellowship in the local churches upon profession of faith.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	45	9	36	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	1,250	326	924	26.1	73.9
Average membership per church.....	28	36	26	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	512	152	360	29.7	70.3
Female.....	723	174	549	24.1	75.9
Sex not reported.....	15	-----	15	-----	-----
Males per 100 females.....	70.8	87.4	65.6	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	55	21	34	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	1,024	296	728	28.9	71.1
Age not reported.....	171	9	162	5.3	94.7
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	5.1	6.6	4.5	-----	-----
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	22	5	17	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	17	5	12	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$22,690	\$8,300	\$14,390	36.6	63.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$22,190	\$8,300	\$13,890	37.4	62.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$500	-----	\$500	-----	100.0
Average value per church.....	\$1,335	\$1,660	\$1,199	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,380	\$1,380	-----	100.0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	10	3	7	-----	-----
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,000	\$1,000	-----	100.0	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	32	9	23	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$9,732	\$3,607	\$6,125	37.1	62.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,265	\$1,065	\$200	84.2	15.8
All other salaries.....	\$35	\$25	\$10	-----	-----
Repairs and Improvements.....	\$318	\$130	\$188	40.9	59.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$520	\$520	-----	100.0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$936	\$697	\$239	74.5	25.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$321	\$130	\$191	40.5	59.5
Home missions.....	\$2,943	\$300	\$2,643	10.2	89.8
Foreign missions.....	\$1,106	\$105	\$1,001	9.5	90.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,700	\$550	\$1,150	32.4	67.6
All other purposes.....	\$588	\$85	\$503	14.5	85.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$304	\$401	\$266	-----	-----
<b>Sabbath schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	25	5	20	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	154	26	128	16.9	83.1
Scholars.....	649	150	499	23.1	76.9

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God (Adventist) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	45	58	22	10
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number .....	-13	36	12	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	1,250	1,686	848	354
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number .....	-436	838	494	-----
Percent .....	-25.9	98.8	139.5	-----
Average membership per church .....	28	29	39	35
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	22	12	8	3
Value—number reporting .....	17	12	8	3
Amount reported .....	\$22,690	\$25,850	\$3,200	\$4,000
Average value per church .....	\$1,335	\$2,154	\$1,025	\$1,333
<b>Debt—number reporting</b> .....	2	3	-----	1
Amount reported .....	\$1,380	\$975	-----	\$700
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	2	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting .....	1	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$1,000	-----	-----	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number .....	32	39	10	-----
Amount reported .....	\$9,732	\$13,887	\$2,358	-----
Pastors' salaries .....	\$1,265	\$4,805	\$1,258	-----
All other salaries .....	\$35			-----
Repairs and improvements .....	\$318			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest .....	\$520			-----
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$936	\$9,082	\$1,100	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc. ....	\$321			-----
Home missions .....	\$2,943			-----
Foreign missions .....	\$1,106			-----
To general headquarters for distribution .....	\$1,700			-----
All other purposes .....	\$588	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church .....	\$304	\$356	\$236	-----
<b>Sabbath schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number .....	25	23	-----	9
Officers and teachers .....	154	126	-----	52
Scholars .....	649	685	-----	326

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of God (Adventist) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sabbath schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SABBATH SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SABBATH SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	45	9	36	1,250	328	924	512	723	15	70.8	25	154	649
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Michigan.....	2	1	1	46	18	28	24	22	---	---	1	6	20
Wisconsin.....	5	---	5	85	---	85	32	53	---	---	2	8	11
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	3	2	1	97	83	14	41	56	---	---	1	7	17
Missouri.....	11	---	11	279	---	279	97	167	15	59.5	7	41	155
Nebraska.....	2	---	2	87	---	87	30	57	---	---	2	21	75
Kansas.....	1	---	1	17	---	17	8	9	---	---	1	4	12
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
West Virginia.....	3	2	1	104	76	28	53	51	---	---	3	12	91
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	1	1	---	25	25	---	6	19	---	---	---	---	---
Oklahoma.....	5	---	5	209	---	209	86	123	---	69.9	4	31	189
Texas.....	3	1	2	123	89	34	58	65	---	---	1	4	40
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	2	---	2	55	---	55	20	35	---	---	---	---	---
Colorado.....	1	---	1	24	---	24	12	12	---	---	---	---	---
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	4	2	2	53	35	18	25	28	---	---	2	7	24
Oregon.....	2	---	2	46	---	46	20	26	---	---	1	13	15

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	45	58	22	10	1,250	1,686	948	354	55	1,024	171	5.1
Michigan.....	2	2	3	---	46	20	153	---	4	42	---	---
Wisconsin.....	5	3	---	---	85	31	---	---	2	83	---	---
Iowa.....	3	3	2	2	97	69	50	60	12	85	---	---
Missouri.....	11	15	7	4	279	669	379	159	3	208	68	1.4
Nebraska.....	2	3	---	2	87	147	---	56	---	12	75	---
West Virginia.....	3	---	---	---	104	---	---	---	6	98	---	5.8
Alabama.....	---	3	1	---	---	63	25	---	---	---	---	---
Oklahoma.....	5	12	4	2	209	249	130	79	6	203	---	2.9
Texas.....	3	---	---	---	123	---	---	---	16	88	19	15.4
Washington.....	4	---	---	---	53	---	---	---	3	41	9	---
Other States.....	7	17	5	---	167	438	111	---	3	164	---	1.8

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches each in the States of Idaho and Oregon; and 1 in each of the following—Kansas, Arkansas, and Colorado.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	45	22	17	\$22,690	2	\$1,380
Missouri.....	11	7	6	6,100	-----	-----
Other States.....	34	15	<sup>1</sup> 11	16,590	2	1,380

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Iowa, Oklahoma, and Idaho; and 1 in each of the following—Michigan, Nebraska, Arkansas, Texas, and Washington.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	45	32	\$9,732	\$1,265	\$35	\$318
Iowa.....	3	3	460	-----	-----	130
Missouri.....	11	6	543	-----	10	135
Oklahoma.....	5	4	646	200	-----	-----
Washington.....	4	4	1,747	700	-----	-----
Other States.....	22	<sup>1</sup> 15	6,336	365	25	53

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$520	\$936	\$321	\$2,943	\$1,106	\$1,700	\$588
Iowa.....	120	210	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Missouri.....	-----	15	3	-----	-----	195	185
Oklahoma.....	-----	102	43	-----	-----	296	5
Washington.....	400	97	10	100	-----	280	160
Other States.....	-----	512	265	2,843	1,106	929	238

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Michigan, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Texas, Idaho, and Oregon; and 1 in each of the following—Nebraska, Kansas, and Arkansas.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In the year 1863 there were many people in various parts of the United States who held to the observance of the seventh-day Sabbath and were looking for the soon return of Christ, but who either had never been connected with the Seventh-day Adventists, or who had rejected the inspiration of the so-called "visions" of Mrs. E. G. White. These people were scattered and unorganized. In the summer of 1863 a number of them associated together and began the publication of a monthly paper, named "The Hope of Israel." The first issue was dated August 10, 1863, and was issued from Hartford, Mich. Enos Easton was editor and Samuel Davison and Gilbert Cranmer were leaders of the work. Some of those supporting the paper were loosely organized under the name "Church of Christ" while others held to the name "Church of God." But they were united in faith in the soon coming of Christ and a number of other doctrines, and also were opposed to accepting the "visions" of Mrs. E. G. White.

The paper was soon moved to Waverly, Mich., where publication continued until October 1865, when it was forced to discontinue for lack of financial support. In the month of May 1866, "The Hope of Israel" was revived, being issued at Marion, Iowa, by an association of some of the original group, and others who had joined with them, under the name "Christian Publishing Association." The movement had received fresh impetus through two prominent Adventist ministers, who had refused to accept the inspiration of Mrs. E. G. White, joining with them. These were B. F. Snook and W. H. Brinkerhoff, who with W. E. Carver, were the leaders of the revived work. Later Jacob Brinkerhoff became one of the principal leaders. The name "Church of God" was then in general use by these brethren and soon was adopted as a distinctive name. The ministers were practically all evangelists, and local churches were established throughout the country.

The history of the church is closely connected with the history of the publication which continued to be published in Marion, Iowa, until the year 1889, when it was moved to Stanberry, Mo. The name of the paper was changed several times, and it is now known as "The Bible Advocate and Herald of the Coming Kingdom."

Some of the churches formed remained independent from the general organization, although holding the same beliefs. In 1906 these were registered as a separate body under the title of Churches of God (Adventist) Unattached Congregations. Many such independent groups still exist.

## DOCTRINE

The Church of God (Adventist) has no formal written creed but believes in constantly growing in the knowledge of the Bible, which it accepts as the sole rule of faith and practice. Among the doctrines upon which the church as a whole stands united are: (1) The observance of the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. (2) The literal and premillennial second coming of Christ, and that present-day events indicate that this will take place soon. (3) The unconscious state of the dead. (4) The resurrection of the righteous dead at the second advent of Christ and their reign with Christ on the earth during 1,000 years of restitution. (5) The complete destruction of the wicked at the end of the 1,000 years. (6) The eternal reward of the righteous on the earth, made new. (7) That Christ was crucified on Wednesday and arose near sundown Saturday. (8) That the Lord's Supper service was instituted by Christ to take the place of the ancient Passover, and should be observed annually, at the time of the Passover. (9) That the Ten Commandment law is recognized in Scripture as distinct from the Law of Moses. (10) That sin is the transgression of the Ten Commandment law. (11) That acceptance of Christ is followed by repentance, baptism by immersion in water, and the reception of the Holy Spirit, followed by righteous living.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, was furnished by Roy Davison, president, General Conference of the Church of God, Stanberry, Mo., and approved by him in its present form.

## ORGANIZATION

In polity the denomination is essentially congregational. This is modified somewhat by the fact that a large proportion of the membership is composed of isolated members. Where there are enough members in a State, they are organized into a local conference. At this writing there are nine such conference organizations, some of which include several States. Each local conference has an executive board which directs the evangelistic work in its territory. Of the tithes received, one-tenth is sent for the work of the General Conference, which includes all the local conferences and all unorganized territory.

Candidates for the ministry first are issued licenses on recommendation of a church or conference. After having gained experience and proven their calling, they may be ordained into the ministry by prayer and the laying on of hands in a public service, by other ordained ministers of the church. Ministers are referred to by the title "elder," no other religious titles indicating office being used.

## WORK

The organized conferences employ evangelists who work for the spreading of the gospel and the building up of the church in their territories. Work in unorganized territory is conducted by the General Conference, with funds given or allotted for that purpose.

The church maintains one publishing house from which is issued many books and tracts. Besides the general church paper, "The Bible Advocate," there are also issued, "The Sabbath School Missionary and Young People's Friend," a biweekly for children and young people; "The Field Messenger," a monthly church news magazine; and "The Sabbath School Quarterly," a quarterly booklet of Bible lessons. The printing plant is known as "The Church of God Publishing House," and is located at Stanberry, Mo.

# LIFE AND ADVENT UNION

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Life and Advent Union for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who have been baptized, by immersion, and have subscribed to the articles of faith of the local churches.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	6	5	1	-----	-----
Members, number.....	352	300	52	85.2	14.8
Average membership per church.....	59	60	52		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	105	88	17	83.8	16.2
Female.....	170	135	35	79.4	20.6
Sex not reported.....	77	77			
Males per 100 females.....	61.8	65.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....					
13 years and over.....	352	300	52	85.2	14.8
Church edifices, number.....	5	4	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	5	4	1		
Amount reported.....	\$42,500	\$32,500	\$10,000	76.5	23.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$42,500	\$32,500	\$10,000	76.5	23.5
Average value per church.....	\$8,500	\$8,125	\$10,000		
Debt—number reporting.....	3	3			
Amount reported.....	\$5,250	\$5,250		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	2	1	1	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	5	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$8,916	\$7,572	\$1,344	84.9	15.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,605	\$3,855	\$750	83.7	16.3
All other salaries.....	\$445	\$301	\$144	67.6	32.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$194	\$169	\$25	87.1	12.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$50	\$50			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,564	\$1,489	\$75	95.2	4.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$35	\$10	\$25		
Foreign missions.....	\$289	\$164	\$125	56.7	43.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,734	\$1,534	\$200	88.5	11.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,486	\$1,514	\$1,344	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	4		-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	41	41			
Scholars.....	181	181		100.0	

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Life and Advent Union for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	6	7	13	12
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number .....	—1	—6	1	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	352	535	658	509
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number .....	—183	—123	149	-----
Percent .....	—34.2	—18.7	29.3	-----
Average membership per church .....	59	76	51	42
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	5	7	8	6
Value—number reporting .....	5	7	8	6
Amount reported .....	\$42,500	\$91,000	\$41,600	\$29,799
Average value per church .....	\$8,500	\$13,000	\$5,200	\$4,967
Debt—number reporting .....	3	4	3	4
Amount reported .....	\$5,250	\$10,500	\$12,250	\$10,300
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number .....	6	6	11	-----
Amount reported .....	\$8,916	\$19,861	\$8,996	-----
Pastors' salaries .....	\$4,605	\$13,894	\$7,529	-----
All other salaries .....	\$445			
Repairs and improvements .....	\$194			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest .....	\$50			
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$1,564	\$5,967	\$1,467	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc. ....	\$35			
Foreign missions .....	\$289			
To general headquarters for distribution .....	\$1,734	\$3,310	\$818	-----
Average expenditure per church .....	\$1,486			
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number .....	4	7	9	7
Officers and teachers .....	41	76	73	45
Scholars .....	181	344	439	259

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Life and Advent Union by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936. Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to the State of Connecticut, the only State in which three or more churches reported expenditures.



TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	6	5	1	352	300	52	105	170	77	61.8	4	41	181
NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut.....	3	3	---	197	197	---	52	68	77	---	3	35	151
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	1	1	---	43	43	---	18	25	---	---	---	---	---
New Jersey.....	1	---	1	52	---	52	17	35	---	---	---	---	---
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Virginia.....	1	1	---	60	60	---	18	42	---	---	1	6	30

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, BY STATES  
[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906<sup>1</sup>]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906
United States.....	6	7	13	12	352	535	658	569
Maine.....	---	---	3	2	---	---	37	22
Connecticut.....	3	3	3	4	197	231	155	128
Other States.....	13	4	7	6	155	304	466	359

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1 church each in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Virginia.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, includ- ing interest	Local relief and charity	Foreign missions	To general headquarters
United States.....	6	6	\$8,916	\$4,605	\$445	\$194	\$50	\$1,564	\$35	\$389	\$1,734
Connecticut.....	3	3	5,715	3,100	301	169	50	961	10	164	960
Other States.....	3	13	3,201	1,505	144	25	-----	603	25	125	774

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1 church each in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Virginia.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The doctrine that there will be no resurrection of the wicked was preached in 1848 by John T. Walsh, then an associate editor of the *Bible Examiner*, an Adventist periodical published in New York City. A considerable number of Adventists joined him and in 1863 the Life and Advent Union was organized in Wilbraham, Mass., and the *Herald of Life* was founded as the denominational organ, with George Storrs as its first editor. The number of churches has not been large, but a number of people hold the views of the Union who are not enrolled in its organized churches. Of these it is impossible to give any estimate.

### DOCTRINE

In matters of doctrine they are in accord with the earlier Adventists except in regard to the resurrection and the millennium. They hold that the righteous dead only will be raised and that eternal life is bestowed solely at the second coming of Christ; that the millennium, the one thousand years of Revelation xx, had its fulfillment in the past and, instead of being a time of peace and happiness, was a period of religious persecution and suffering; that this earth, purified by fire and renewed in beauty, will be the eternal inheritance and dwelling place of God's people, in which the wicked dead will have no share at all, their sleep being eternal. They believe that omens of the near approach of Christ are to be discerned in the widespread weakening of faith in an inspired Bible, the general condition of unrest and perplexity among the nations, and kindred developments along many lines.

### ORGANIZATION

In polity the Life and Advent Union is distinctly congregational; associations are for fellowship and have no ecclesiastical authority. Home and foreign missionary work and the publication of the *Herald of Life* are under the control of the Governing Council, consisting of two delegates from each member organization, and an Executive Board, elected annually by the Governing Council. Ministers are ordained, either at their own request or on request of a church, and after proper examination by a committee appointed for the purpose.

The control of the spiritual interests of the Life and Advent Union is vested in a Ministerial Board consisting of five members, elected annually during the annual meeting of the Life and Advent Camp Meeting Association, by the ordained ministers of the Life and Advent Union in good and regular standing, from among their members.

### WORK

The activities of the Life and Advent Union consist of maintaining mission work in China and aiding weak churches in this country. The headquarters of the China work are in Ho-Hsien, Anhwei, the work being carried on by native pastors and teachers under the supervision of an American missionary. The amount spent for mission work in 1936 was approximately \$6,000.

Two camp meetings are held annually—one in Maine and one in Connecticut (which is the principal one). The official publication of the denomination is the *Herald of Life*, issued biweekly at New Britain, Conn. This paper has a circulation in the United States and in several foreign countries.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by H. L. Babcock, editor emeritus of the *Herald of Life*, New Britain, Conn., and approved by him in its present form.

# CHURCH OF GOD (OREGON, ILL.)

(FORMERLY REPORTED AS CHURCHES OF GOD IN CHRIST JESUS)

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God (Oregon, Ill.) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who have been admitted to the church upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	71	27	44		
Members, number.....	4,163	1,767	2,396	42.4	57.6
Average membership per church.....	59	65	54		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,618	669	949	41.3	58.7
Female.....	2,545	1,098	1,447	43.1	56.9
Males per 100 females.....	63.6	60.9	65.6		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	114	98	16	86.0	14.0
13 years and over.....	3,151	1,564	1,587	49.6	50.4
Age not reported.....	898	105	793	11.7	88.3
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	3.5	5.9	1.0		
Church edifices, number.....	51	21	30		
Value—number reporting.....	48	19	29		
Amount reported.....	\$137,755	\$76,225	\$61,530	55.3	44.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$131,105	\$72,575	\$58,530	55.4	44.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$6,650	\$3,650	\$3,000	54.9	45.1
Average value per church.....	\$2,870	\$4,012	\$2,122		
Debt—number reporting.....	6	4	2		
Amount reported.....	\$8,817	\$6,717	\$2,100	76.2	23.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	33	14	19		
Parsonages, number.....	5	3	2		
Value—number reporting.....	4	2	2		
Amount reported.....	\$4,900	\$2,500	\$2,400	51.0	49.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	65	25	40		
Amount reported.....	\$36,308	\$20,427	\$15,881	56.3	43.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$20,649	\$10,870	\$9,779	52.6	47.4
All other salaries.....	\$1,489	\$773	\$716	51.9	48.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,103	\$2,553	\$1,550	62.2	37.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,094	\$1,519	\$575	72.5	27.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5,379	\$3,184	\$2,195	59.2	40.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$787	\$539	\$248	68.5	31.5
Home missions.....	\$266	\$104	\$162	39.1	60.9
Foreign missions.....	\$214	\$189	\$25	88.3	11.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$586	\$290	\$296	49.5	50.5
All other purposes.....	\$741	\$406	\$335	54.8	45.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$559	\$817	\$397		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	60	25	35		
Officers and teachers.....	490	228	262	46.5	53.5
Scholars.....	2,967	1,525	1,442	51.4	48.6

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God (Oregon, Ill.) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	71	86	87	62
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	—15	—1	25	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	4, 163	3, 528	3, 457	2, 124
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	635	71	1, 333	-----
Percent.....	18.0	2.1	62.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	59	41	40	34
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	51	54	52	37
Value—number reporting.....	48	52	52	36
Amount reported.....	\$137, 755	\$164, 600	\$78, 870	\$53, 650
Average value per church.....	\$2, 870	\$3, 165	\$1, 517	\$1, 490
Debt—number reporting.....	6	6	7	-----
Amount reported.....	\$8, 817	\$13, 700	\$1, 290	-----
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	5	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4	2	3	1
Amount reported.....	\$4, 900	\$6, 500	\$4, 050	\$3, 000
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	65	63	59	-----
Amount reported.....	\$36, 308	\$41, 935	\$13, 016	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$20, 649	\$33, 587	\$11, 246	-----
All other salaries.....	\$1, 489			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4, 103			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 094			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5, 379	\$8, 348	\$1, 770	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$787			-----
Home missions.....	\$266			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$214			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$586			-----
All other purposes.....	\$741			-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$559	\$666	\$221	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	60	42	55	30
Officers and teachers.....	490	295	358	193
Scholars.....	2, 967	1, 877	2, 493	895

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of God, headquarters, Oregon, Ill., by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	71	27	44	4,163	1,767	2,396	1,618	2,545	63.6	60	490	2,967
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	1	1	-----	70	70	-----	35	35	-----	1	7	30
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	6	3	3	638	445	193	249	389	64.0	6	75	642
Indiana.....	9	4	5	506	221	285	189	317	59.6	8	76	435
Illinois.....	12	5	7	601	180	421	239	362	66.0	11	106	532
Michigan.....	2	1	1	206	106	100	57	149	38.3	2	23	230
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	4	-----	4	233	-----	233	94	139	67.6	3	25	158
Iowa.....	8	-----	8	200	-----	200	75	125	60.0	8	17	60
Missouri.....	2	1	1	42	17	25	20	22	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	4	1	3	177	43	134	71	106	67.0	3	21	63
Kansas.....	2	1	1	90	75	15	36	54	-----	1	11	35
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	1	-----	1	60	-----	60	25	35	-----	1	6	15
West Virginia.....	1	-----	1	33	-----	33	7	26	-----	1	6	12
South Carolina.....	1	-----	1	360	-----	360	150	210	71.4	1	3	50
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	2	-----	2	30	-----	30	15	15	-----	2	14	60
Louisiana.....	2	1	1	92	60	32	31	61	-----	2	16	140
Oklahoma.....	1	1	-----	115	115	-----	35	80	-----	1	14	200
Texas.....	3	1	2	121	19	102	53	68	-----	1	8	25
MOUNTAIN:												
Idaho.....	1	1	-----	55	55	-----	19	36	-----	1	7	44
Arizona.....	2	1	1	97	35	62	37	60	-----	2	15	70
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	4	2	2	258	147	111	113	145	77.9	2	17	70
Oregon.....	1	1	-----	39	39	-----	13	26	-----	1	6	21
California.....	2	2	-----	140	140	-----	55	85	-----	2	17	75

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	71	86	87	62	4,163	3,528	3,457	2,124	114	3,151	898	3.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	6	6	6	4	638	510	372	175	1	637	-----	.2
Indiana.....	9	10	11	13	506	412	663	696	40	318	148	11.2
Illinois.....	12	11	10	10	601	380	276	274	17	524	60	3.1
Michigan.....	2	6	8	9	206	202	338	328	3	203	-----	1.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	4	4	-----	-----	233	228	-----	-----	5	228	-----	2.1
Iowa.....	8	8	9	6	200	144	208	145	-----	200	-----	-----
Missouri.....	2	4	2	2	42	120	81	47	-----	17	25	-----
Nebraska.....	4	7	8	4	177	258	164	96	-----	68	109	-----
Kansas.....	2	1	1	3	90	26	15	48	-----	90	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	1	3	4	1	60	97	102	50	-----	60	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	-----	3	4	-----	-----	81	153	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	2	3	10	-----	30	155	499	-----	-----	30	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	1	1	7	2	115	14	281	33	15	100	-----	13.0
Texas.....	3	4	-----	-----	121	117	-----	-----	-----	36	85	-----
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	4	3	1	2	258	167	40	56	-----	147	111	-----
Oregon.....	1	1	1	3	39	27	30	62	-----	39	-----	-----
Other States.....	<sup>2</sup> 10	11	5	3	847	590	235	114	33	454	360	6.8

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Louisiana, Arizona, and California; and 1 in each of the following—New York, West Virginia, South Carolina, and Idaho.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	71	51	48	\$137,755	6	\$8,617
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	6	5	5	35,600	1	4,400
Indiana.....	9	7	6	14,600	-----	-----
Illinois.....	12	8	7	24,100	2	3,300
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	4	4	4	6,400	-----	-----
Iowa.....	8	3	3	5,800	1	100
Nebraska.....	4	3	3	4,130	-----	-----
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	4	3	3	7,500	-----	-----
Other States.....	24	18	<sup>1</sup> 17	39,725	2	1,017

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Michigan, Kansas, Louisiana, and California; and 1 in each of the following—New York, Missouri, Virginia, South Carolina, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, and Arizona.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	71	65	\$36, 308	\$20, 649	\$1, 489	\$4, 103	\$2, 094	\$5, 379	\$787	\$266	\$214	\$586	\$741
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	6	6	9, 575	5, 075	477	1, 979	175	1, 587	232	---	---	---	50
Indiana.....	9	9	2, 431	1, 487	167	150	24	433	30	---	60	45	35
Illinois.....	12	12	6, 334	3, 675	236	402	620	793	114	58	5	211	220
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	4	4	1, 908	1, 475	75	50	---	157	5	75	---	35	36
Iowa.....	8	8	1, 085	960	---	---	75	50	---	---	---	---	---
Nebraska.....	4	3	870	300	15	415	---	73	5	---	---	16	46
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	4	4	1, 336	720	96	83	---	269	37	50	---	25	56
Other States.....	24	19	12, 769	6, 957	423	1, 024	1, 200	2, 017	364	83	149	254	298

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Michigan, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, and California; and 1 in each of the following—New York, Virginia, West Virginia, Oklahoma, and Idaho.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

With the development of church life independent of denominational organizations, many churches throughout the country were organized under various names, such as Church of the Blessed Hope, Brethren of the Abrahamic Faith, Restitutionists, Restitution Church, Church of God, and Age to Come Adventists. Some were loosely affiliated but refused to be identified with any denomination, although, in general, they were Adventist in their doctrine. In November 1888 representatives from a number of such churches met in Philadelphia and organized the association known as Churches of God in Christ Jesus, which is in general accord with the Adventist bodies and is classed with them, although the term "Adventist" does not appear in its title.

In August 1921 a General Conference was organized at Waterloo, Iowa. Headquarters were located at Oregon, Ill., at which place are maintained the general offices.

### DOCTRINE

The churches belonging to this association have no creed but the Bible. The members, however, believe:

1. That there is one God, the supreme creator and controller of all things, who is a lovable, loving, and approachable Father, and a rewarder of all who diligently seek Him and keep His commandments.

2. That the Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, came into existence as set forth in the Gospels and gave His life as a sacrificial offering for our sins; that those who believe in Him and obey His teachings may through Him have their sins forgiven; that Christ arose from the dead on the third day and, after meeting with His disciples on several occasions, was taken up into heaven, there to remain with God until certain things foretold by the prophets shall have been accomplished.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Sydney E. Magaw, secretary and editor, National Bible Institution, Oregon, Ill., and approved by him in its present form.

3. That Christ will come again personally (a) to give immortal life to those who have been faithful, raising the dead and changing the living; (b) to establish the kingdom of God on earth, which, with its capital city at Jerusalem, will be gradually extended until all nations and races of mankind are brought under His sovereignty; and to restore to its ancient heritage and God's favor the Israelitish nation, which will then be the most favored nation in this kingdom; (c) to reward the immortal saints as joint heirs with Christ, according to their works, giving to each a position of honor and trust as joint ruler with Christ in the kingdom of God; (d) to mete out to the ungodly "the wages of sin," even the second death.

4. That obedience to the commandments of God is obligatory upon all Christians, the first act necessary being baptism for the remission of sins.

5. That those who believe the gospel message, repent of their sins, and are baptized, have entered into covenant relationship with God, their part of the covenant being that they will live useful lives of faith and good works, God's part being that if they remain faithful unto the end He will give them eternal life and positions of honor and trust in His kingdom.

Candidates for admission into the churches are required to confess faith in God and in the promises of the gospel; to accept Jesus Christ as their Lord, Saviour, and King; and to covenant to live Christian lives. On this confession candidates are baptized by immersion.

### ORGANIZATION

In polity the churches are congregational. For fellowship and general work they gather in State and district conferences, which, however, exercise no authority over the individual churches, being wholly advisory, educational, and evangelistic in character. Each local church adapts its organization to circumstances. In some cases they have pastors, in others the services are conducted by elders or presidents. The term "minister," as understood among them, is applied to the person in spiritual charge of the congregation, or who preaches the gospel. There is no formal method of ordination. Ministers are authorized by the several State conferences, who, on application, are, after confirmation as to character, recognized by the General Conference. The general attitude toward other denominations is liberal, the invitation to the communion service being extended to all Christians, leaving each individual to be his own judge as to participation.

### WORK

The home mission work of the churches is conducted by a number of evangelists, who are supported by voluntary contributions. A Bible Training School is maintained at Oregon, Ill., for those who wish to qualify for the ministry or for other active church work. In addition to this, literature, quarterly and annual gatherings, and Bible classes in various centers are used as mediums for educational work. There is a young people's society, called the Bereans, which has a national organization, with affiliated State organizations and local societies. There are about 25 of these local societies with about 500 members. Sunday schools, ladies' aid societies, and similar educational and charitable institutions are also conducted as a part of the general work of the churches.

In the Golden Rule Home, at Oregon, Ill., provision is made to care for aged persons and others who may need such care.

Denominational printing is done by the National Bible Institution, Oregon, Ill.



# PRIMITIVE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH

## STATISTICS

A summary of the statistics for the Primitive Advent Christian Church for the year 1936 is presented, which shows the distribution of these data between urban and rural territory.

No parsonages were reported. All churches are reported from the State of West Virginia.

The Primitive Advent Christian Church is a recent development from the Advent Christian Church. As this denomination was reported for the first time in 1936, no comparative figures are available. This body failed to furnish its history, doctrine, or the facts of organization.

### A SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number .....	14	1	13		
<b>Members</b> , number .....	538	70	468	13.0	87.0
Average membership per church .....	38	70	36		
Membership by sex:					
Male .....	202	27	175	13.4	86.6
Female .....	336	43	293	12.8	87.2
Males per 100 females .....	60.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	59.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years .....	2		2		
13 years and over .....	536	70	466	13.1	86.9
Percent under 13 years .....	0.4		0.4		
<b>Church edifices</b> , number .....	13	1	12		
Value—number reporting .....	13	1	12		
Amount reported .....	\$15,300	\$1,600	\$13,700	10.5	89.5
Constructed prior to 1936 .....	\$14,100	\$1,600	\$12,500	11.3	88.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936 .....	\$1,200		\$1,200		100.0
Average value per church .....	\$1,177	\$1,600	\$1,142		
Debt—number reporting .....	2	1	1		
Amount reported .....	\$543	\$400	\$143	73.7	26.3
Number reporting "no debt" .....	2		2		
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number .....	14	1	13		
Amount reported .....	\$1,637	\$244	\$1,393	14.9	85.1
Pastors' salaries .....	\$716	\$105	\$611	14.7	85.3
All other salaries .....	\$108	\$24	\$84	22.2	77.8
Repairs and improvements .....	\$556		\$556		100.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest .....	\$135	\$100	\$35	74.1	25.9
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$32	\$15	\$17		
Home missions .....	\$9		\$9		
To general headquarters for distribution .....	\$37		\$37		
All other purposes .....	\$44		\$44		
Average expenditure per church .....	\$117	\$244	\$107		
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number .....	3	1	2		
Officers and teachers .....	20	7	13		
Scholars .....	195	56	139	28.7	71.3

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

# AFRICAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the African Orthodox Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes all baptized persons, infants as well as adults.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	13	11	2	-----	-----
Members, number.....	1,952	1,907	45	97.7	2.3
Average membership per church.....	150	173	23	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	789	762	27	96.6	3.4
Female.....	1,163	1,145	18	98.5	1.5
Males per 100 females.....	67.8	66.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	367	365	2	99.5	.5
13 years and over.....	1,527	1,484	43	97.2	2.8
Age not reported.....	58	58	-----	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years <sup>3</sup> .....	19.4	19.7	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	4	3	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4	3	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$36,204	\$35,300	\$904	97.5	2.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$33,654	\$33,000	\$654	98.1	1.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,550	\$2,300	\$250	90.2	9.8
Average value per church.....	\$9,051	\$11,767	\$904	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$30,913	\$30,913	-----	100.0	-----
Parsonages, number.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	12	11	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$12,621	\$12,478	\$143	98.9	1.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,807	\$2,807	-----	100.0	-----
All other salaries.....	\$1,016	\$1,016	-----	100.0	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$790	\$790	-----	100.0	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,336	\$1,336	-----	100.0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5,167	\$5,167	-----	100.0	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$398	\$365	\$33	91.7	8.3
Home missions.....	\$239	\$190	\$49	79.5	20.5
Foreign missions.....	\$156	\$156	-----	100.0	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$308	\$291	\$17	94.5	5.5
All other purposes.....	\$404	\$360	\$44	89.1	10.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,052	\$1,134	\$143	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	12	10	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	89	80	9	-----	-----
Scholars.....	747	701	46	93.8	6.2

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the African Orthodox Church for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	13	13	<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Members, number.....	1,952	1,568	Churches reporting, number.....	12	13
Increase over preceding census:			Amount reported.....	\$12,621	\$19,368
Number.....	384	-----	Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,807	
Percent.....	24.5	-----	All other salaries.....	\$1,016	
Average membership per church.....	150	121	Repairs and improvements.....	\$790	
Church edifices, number.....	4	-----	Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,336	\$18,211
Value—number reporting.....	4	-----	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5,167	
Amount reported.....	\$36,204	-----	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$398	
Average value per church.....	\$9,051	-----	Home missions.....	\$239	
Debt—number reporting.....	3	-----	Foreign missions.....	\$156	
Amount reported.....	\$30,913	-----	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$308	\$1,157
Parsonages, number.....	1	-----	All other purposes.....	\$404	
			Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,052	\$1,490
			<b>Sunday schools:</b>		
			Churches reporting, number.....	12	11
			Officers and teachers.....	89	49
			Scholars.....	747	445

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the African Orthodox Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	13	11	2	1,952	1,907	45	789	1,163	67.8	12	89	747
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	1	1	-----	115	115	-----	56	59	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	6	32
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	7	7	-----	1,640	1,640	-----	644	996	64.7	7	56	545
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Florida.....	5	3	2	197	152	45	89	108	82.4	4	27	170

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	13	13	1,952	1,568	367	1,527	58	19.4
Massachusetts.....	1	3	115	378	21	94	-----	18.3
Connecticut.....	-----	-----	-----	55	-----	-----	-----	-----
New York.....	7	6	1,640	916	329	1,311	-----	20.1
Illinois.....	-----	1	-----	46	-----	-----	-----	-----
Florida.....	5	2	197	173	17	122	58	12.2

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.**TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments	Payment on church debt, excluding inter- est	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	13	12	\$12,621	\$2,807	\$1,016	\$790	\$1,336	\$5,167	\$398	\$339	\$156	\$308	\$404
Massachusetts.....	1	1	11,242	2,300	926	780	1,000	5,158	350	178	64	201	285
New York.....	7	7											
Florida.....	5	4	1,379	507	90	10	336	9	48	61	92	107	119

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Massachusetts combined with figures for New York, to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The African Orthodox Church came into existence in 1921, after a preliminary period of preparation. The Reverend Dr. George Alexander McGuire, for many years a priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church, believing that Negro Episcopalians should conduct and control their own religious organization, as their Methodist and Baptist brethren have done for over a century, withdrew from the Anglican communion in 1919 and established a number of congregations in the United States, Canada, and Cuba, which he designated "Independent Episcopal." On September 2, 1921, the first General Synod was convened in the city of New York for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Holy Catholic Church which should be governed by persons of African descent and should gather in churchmen of this particular race in both hemispheres, yet not refuse persons of other racial groups who might voluntarily seek to enter its membership or receive its sacraments. At this synod the name "African Orthodox" was chosen as the distinctive title of the new church, and the organizer, the Reverend Dr. McGuire, was unanimously elected as its first bishop, receiving the consecration 3 weeks later from Archbishop Vilatte, whose episcopate had been derived from the West Syrian Jacobite Church of Antioch by special mandate of

<sup>1</sup> No revision of the history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926. No data are available for "Work" in 1936.

the patriarch, Peter Ignatius III. Thus the African Orthodox Church derived its apostolic succession and became episcopal in government and polity; and while it is autonomous and independent, it aspires to be recognized as an integral portion of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church.

### DOCTRINE

The African Orthodox Church accepts the Holy Scriptures, as well as the Holy Tradition, as the source of divine truth; it accepts the Nicene Creed, without the "filioque" interpolation, as of obligation, but believes also in the symbols known as the Apostles' Creed and the Creed of St. Athanasius. It accepts the dogmatic decrees of the Seven Ecumenical Councils held between the fourth and the eighth centuries. It receives as a portion of the original deposit of faith the Seven Sacraments. It holds that the Eucharist is both a sacrament and a sacrifice offered for the living and the dead. Marriage being one of the sacraments, it holds that there should be no dissolution of its bonds except for the cause of adultery or malicious desertion, and no priest may marry a divorced person unless he or she be the innocent party in a divorce granted by a proper court for the causes mentioned, and then only by permission of his bishop in each such case of remarriage.

The denomination has set forth its own sacred liturgy, with other rites and ceremonies. Generally speaking, it follows the Western rite and is a combination of Anglican, Roman, and, in a few instances, Greek Orthodox formularies, prepared with the special purpose of making an appeal to Negro Episcopalians and Roman Catholics. The mass is the chief service each Sunday, and in the bestowing of holy orders the Roman forms of ordination and consecration are followed. The vestments used in worship are those prescribed by the Western rite and the hymnal that which is known as Hymns Ancient and Modern.

Membership is counted as in the Roman Catholic Church, not by communicants, but by the persons baptized.

### ORGANIZATION

The polity of the African Orthodox Church conforms to that of all churches which regard the episcopacy as the central source of authority in matters spiritual and temporal. The bishop is the head of his diocese or jurisdiction, functioning also as president of his diocesan synod. Groups of dioceses form a province, over each of which there is an archbishop and primate, who presides over the provincial synod. At the head of the entire church, including all provinces, is the patriarch, who presides over the Pan-African Conclave of Archbishops and Bishops and is the acknowledged ruler of the African Orthodox Church of the world. At present there is an American province extending through Canada, the United States, and Latin America; and an African province extending through the Union of South Africa, each with its own archbishop and primate.

# AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION

(SOCIETIES FOR ETHICAL CULTURE)

## STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent seven active societies of the American Ethical Union, all reported as being in urban territory. The classification of membership by age was reported by all of the seven societies, none of which reported any members under 13 years of age. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the leader or clerk of the individual societies and the data relate to these societies only.

Membership in the Ethical Societies is conferred upon those who express a sympathy with the purpose of the societies and a desire to affiliate with others in advancing the aims and purposes of the Ethical Movement.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this organization for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Societies (local organizations), number</b> .....	7	6	5	5
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1	1		
Percent <sup>1</sup> .....				
<b>Members, number</b> .....	2, 659	3, 801	2, 850	2, 040
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1, 142	951	810	
Percent.....	-30. 0	33. 4	39. 7	
Average membership per society.....	380	634	570	408
<b>Society buildings, number</b> .....	3	5		
Value—number reporting.....	3	5		
Amount reported.....	\$925, 750	\$1, 157, 821		
Average value per society.....	\$308, 583	\$231, 564		
Debt—number reporting.....	2	2		
Amount reported.....	\$288, 000	\$212, 000		
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Societies reporting, number.....	6	6	5	
Amount reported.....	\$227, 789	\$256, 141	\$80, 661	
Leaders' salaries.....	\$38, 722			
All other salaries.....	\$33, 894			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3, 589			
Payment on society building debt, excluding interest.....	\$27, 000	\$152, 902	\$65, 900	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$72, 928			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$47, 728			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2, 213	\$103, 239	\$6, 193	
All other purposes.....	\$1, 715			
Not classified.....			\$8, 568	
Average expenditure per society.....	\$37, 965	\$42, 690	\$16, 132	
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Societies reporting, number.....	5	5	4	5
Officers and teachers.....	44	47	45	64
Scholars.....	424	416	436	466

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 2 and 3 present the statistics for the American Ethical Union by States. Table 2 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the societies, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the societies for the four census years 1906 to 1936.

**TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF SOCIETIES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of societies	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Societies reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	7	2,659	1,196	1,463	81.7	5	44	424
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	1	159	65	94	(1)	—	—	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	3	1,531	762	769	99.1	3	25	257
Pennsylvania.....	1	347	129	218	59.2	1	5	42
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	1	255	100	155	64.5	—	—	—
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	1	367	140	227	61.7	1	14	125

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF SOCIETIES BY STATES, 1906 TO 1936**

STATE	NUMBER OF SOCIETIES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906
United States.....	7	6	5	5	2,659	3,801	2,850	2,040
Massachusetts.....	1	1	—	—	159	209	—	—
New York.....	3	2	2	2	1,531	1,893	1,450	1,265
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	1	1	347	721	504	198
Illinois.....	1	1	1	1	255	550	329	217
Missouri.....	1	1	1	1	367	428	567	360

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

### HISTORY

The Ethical Movement was inaugurated by the founding of the New York Society for Ethical Culture by Dr. Felix Adler in 1876. Ethical societies have since been formed in Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Boston, and Westchester, and the movement has extended also to other countries, including England, Germany, France, Austria, Switzerland, and Japan. Two federations have been formed—the American Ethical Union, organized in 1886, and the International Ethical Union, organized in 1896.

### DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The Ethical Movement is linked with man's religious tradition and with the insights and wisdom of philosophy. With reverence for the best in traditional faiths it attempts to reinterpret ethical teachings so as to deepen man's spiritual

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Algernon D. Black, American Ethical Union, New York City, and approved by him in its present form.

life today. "Ethical" is to be interpreted as that aspect of self which is sensitive to and creative in human relationships. In its broadest and deepest sense it is an emphasis on the fulfillment of man's possibilities. It calls for the development of man's aesthetic and scientific powers, but above all it stresses the values to be fulfilled through better human relationships. It is the purpose of the Ethical Movement to make men more aware of the intrinsic worth of human personality, of the uniqueness of every human being, of the interpenetration of one life with another, and of the possibilities of creative relationships among men. Through developing conscience and the sense of responsibility for better relations in friendship, in family, in industry, and among different nations and cultures, the Ethical Movement fulfills man's need for a sense of purpose, direction, and meaning. This is the purpose of the plan of ethical education which begins with the Sunday school and continues through youth and adulthood to old age.

The societies have no formal expression of doctrine. Their purpose, as expressed by the constitution of the American Ethical Union, is "to assert the supreme importance of the ethical factor in all the relations of life." The furtherance of personal and social relationships which will promote man's ethical possibilities takes the place of formal creeds; this very striving for moral life becomes itself a "consecrating influence."

While there are no fixed rites or ceremonies, the Sunday meetings of the Society are regarded by most of the members as religious meetings. Music, readings, and addresses by leaders of the Society constitute an inspirational service. The leaders, who take the place of ministers, officiate at the funerals of members of the societies, offer counsel in moral difficulty, name children, and perform marriage ceremonies under the laws of the States, and in the case of New York City and Brooklyn by special act of the legislature.

The American Ethical Union, composed of the seven American societies listed, holds an annual assembly to which the several societies send delegates in proportion to their numbers. In the interval between assemblies the business of the Union is conducted by an executive committee. However, each society is autonomous in government.

### WORK

In each of the Ethical societies there are Sunday schools for the moral instruction of children, and study and fellowship groups for young people and adults. Effort is made to develop a sense of the fellowship and community of the members in one another.

Each of the societies has undertaken and carries on a variety of activities—educational, philanthropic, and social—emphasizing the ethical needs and possibilities of man. These include neighborhood houses for work in neglected areas. The New York Society is to be credited with the inception of settlement house work in this country. Neighborhood houses initiated by the societies are in operation in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. Free kindergartens in the New York schools, the visiting nurse movement (also started by the Henry Street Settlement), the Child Study Movement, and the movement for the abolition of child labor were also introduced by the Society. Some of the first model tenements, the impulse to the first tenement house law in New York City, and much of recent activity on behalf of housing has been stimulated by members of the New York Society. The Chicago Society started the first public legal aid bureau and led to the spread of this kind of institution.

The Society has also established the Ethical Culture schools for advanced experimental work in elementary and high school education. The most recent development of the Ethical Culture school system is the Fieldston School at Riverdale, New York City. This undertaking is an attempt to help growing youth through a new approach to preprofessional and high school education. The Ethical Culture schools rank among the foremost as laboratories in education. Systematic ethical instruction is a special feature of the schools. No attempt is made, however, in the schools or other institutions connected with the societies to proselytize for the Ethical Movement. The cultural and educational activities are open to all who wish to take part, irrespective of religious views or affiliations.



# AMERICAN RESCUE WORKERS

## STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent 19 active stations of the American Rescue Workers, all reported as being in urban territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual stations and the data relate to these stations only.

Profession of faith in the Word of God, as evidenced by baptism of the candidate, is the only requirement for membership in this organization.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the American Rescue Workers for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Stations (local organizations), number</b> .....	19	97	29	20
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number .....	-78	68	9	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	797	1,989	611	436
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number .....	-1192	1,378	175	-----
Percent .....	-59.9	225.5	40.1	-----
Average membership per station .....	42	21	21	22
<b>Station buildings, number</b> .....	1	3	2	2
Value—number reporting .....	-----	3	2	2
Amount reported .....	-----	\$13,800	\$1,900	\$9,700
Average value per station .....	-----	\$4,600	\$950	\$4,850
Debt—number reporting .....	-----	1	1	2
Amount reported .....	-----	\$1,600	\$25	\$2,900
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Stations reporting, number .....	16	92	19	-----
Amount reported .....	\$46,175	\$135,214	\$22,682	-----
Pastors' salaries .....	\$5,933	\$82,838	\$16,904	-----
All other salaries .....	\$4,001			
Repairs and improvements .....	\$1,367			
Payment on station debt, excluding interest .....	\$200			
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$9,846	\$49,282	\$5,688	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc. ....	\$18,418			
Home missions .....	\$98			
Foreign missions .....	-----			
To general headquarters for distribution .....	\$1,740	\$3,094	-----	-----
All other purposes .....	\$4,572			
Not classified .....	-----			
Average expenditure per station .....	\$2,886	\$1,470	\$1,194	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Stations reporting, number .....	9	50	13	2
Officers and teachers .....	60	90	61	18
Scholars .....	395	1,091	438	175

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for the American Rescue Workers by States. Table 2 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the stations, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives for selected States the number and membership of the stations for

the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 4 presents, for 1936, the station expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual station, separate presentation in table 4 is limited to those States in which three or more stations reported expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF STATIONS, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of sta- tions	Num- ber of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Fe- male	Sex not report- ed	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Stations report- ing	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	19	797	283	390	124	72.6	9	60	395
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	3	130	53	62	15	-----	1	5	30
New Jersey.....	3	68	28	40	-----	-----	1	5	48
Pennsylvania.....	4	38	14	24	-----	-----	1	7	47
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	2	73	37	36	-----	-----	1	9	79
Illinois.....	1	160	65	95	-----	-----	1	8	35
Wisconsin.....	1	80	24	56	-----	-----	1	5	61
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware.....	1	60	29	31	-----	-----	1	9	20
Maryland.....	1	100	-----	-----	100	-----	1	10	53
District of Columbia.....	1	9	-----	-----	9	-----	-----	-----	-----
Georgia.....	1	24	8	16	-----	-----	1	2	22
Florida.....	1	55	25	30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF STATIONS, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more stations in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF STATIONS				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	19	97	29	20	797	1,989	611	436	139	560	98	19.9
Massachusetts.....	-----	6	1	-----	-----	364	55	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New York.....	3	6	4	2	130	67	38	30	-----	48	82	-----
New Jersey.....	3	5	1	1	68	81	15	20	23	45	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	4	19	12	10	38	382	108	322	-----	22	16	-----
Ohio.....	2	13	3	1	73	298	17	7	-----	73	-----	-----
Indiana.....	-----	3	2	1	-----	46	65	9	-----	-----	-----	-----
Illinois.....	1	12	-----	-----	160	270	-----	-----	45	115	-----	28.1
Michigan.....	-----	3	-----	1	-----	53	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maryland.....	1	5	2	-----	100	201	100	-----	25	75	-----	-----
Florida.....	1	5	1	-----	55	5	141	-----	-----	55	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	-----	3	1	-----	-----	3	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Texas.....	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
California.....	-----	3	1	-----	-----	52	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other States.....	24	11	1	4	173	153	42	45	46	127	-----	26.6

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: Wisconsin, 1; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Georgia, 1.

TABLE 4.—STATION EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more stations reporting]

STATE	Total number of stations	EXPENDITURES										
		Stations reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on station debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	19	16	\$46, 175	\$5, 933	\$4, 001	\$1, 367	\$200	\$9, 846	\$18, 418	\$98	\$1, 740	\$4, 572
New York.....	3	3	10, 056	1, 300	1, 399	100		741	4, 204		326	1, 986
Pennsylvania.....	4	4	4, 249	1, 378	203			1, 317	1, 088		263	
Other States.....	12	19	31, 870	3, 255	2, 399	1, 267	200	7, 788	13, 126	98	1, 151	2, 586

<sup>1</sup> Includes: New Jersey, 2; Ohio, 2; Illinois, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Florida, 1; Delaware, 1; and Maryland, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

About the year 1880, Thomas E. Moore was put in charge of the American work of the Salvation Army by Gen. William E. Booth, whose headquarters were in London. After a few years a difference of opinion arose between the two in regard to the financial administration of the American branch. General Booth contended that a part of all funds raised in America should be sent to England and that, as the work of the Salvation Army was world-wide, a member of that army should not call any country his own. Mr. Moore contended that funds raised by the Salvation Army in America should be used only in this country and that the organization should have an American charter.

In 1882, with a number of the American officers, he withdrew and began independent work. The movement was incorporated in 1884, and in 1885 an amended charter was granted under the name of the Salvation Army of America. Mr. Moore was made head of the new organization with the title of general, but subsequently withdrew to enter the Baptist ministry and was succeeded by Col. Richard Holz. Headquarters were first established at Mohawk, N. Y., but were afterwards changed to Saratoga Springs. Subsequent changes in the Salvation Army in the United States and certain overtures made by the new commander, Gen. Ballington Booth, to General Holz and other officers of the new organization resulted in the return of a considerable number to the former organization. However, about 25 posts refused to return and these united and reorganized; in 1913 the name of the organization was changed to American Rescue Workers, under which name it has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania; and later incorporated also in the States of New York, Ohio, California, and New Jersey.

## DOCTRINE

In general doctrine and organization this body is very similar to the older one, except that, besides being an evangelistic and philanthropic movement, it is a Christian church with the usual sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper, acknowledging belief in one God, in the Trinity, the inspiration of the Scriptures, the divinity of Christ, the doctrines of original sin and of the atonement, repentance, and regeneration as prerequisites to salvation, the inward witness of the Holy Ghost and the eternal punishment of the wicked and the eternal reward of the righteous.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Gen. James W. Duffin, commander in chief of the American Rescue Workers, Philadelphia, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

### ORGANIZATION

The organization is represented in its corporate capacity by a board of directors, the majority of whom are laymen and all of whom are elected by the duly qualified voters of the corporation. These directors are all members of the general council of the American Rescue Workers, which includes also the commander, the staff officers, the field officers, and representatives of the corps.

Titles to property are not vested in the general council, but stations having real estate may have their own local boards of directors. Should a station cease to exist, however, the general board is legally qualified to become the custodian of all such property for American Rescue purposes.

### WORK

The organization has two main objects, the dissemination of the Word of God to the masses not reached by ordinary church methods, and the assistance of the unfortunate; as its name indicates, the organization does a general philanthropic work, depending for its support on voluntary contributions.

# APOSTOLIC OVERCOMING HOLY CHURCH OF GOD

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Apostolic Overcoming Holy Church of God for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relates to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all persons admitted to the local churches upon confession of faith and baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number .....	23	13	10	-----	-----
Members, number .....	863	591	272	68.5	31.5
Average membership per church .....	38	45	27	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male .....	188	116	72	61.7	38.3
Female .....	675	475	200	70.4	29.6
Males per 100 females .....	27.9	24.4	36.0	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years .....	94	57	37	-----	-----
13 years and over .....	726	534	192	73.6	26.4
Age not reported .....	43	-----	43	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	11.5	9.6	16.2	-----	-----
Church edifices, number .....	12	6	6	-----	-----
Value—number reporting .....	12	6	6	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$16,040	\$15,000	\$1,040	93.5	6.5
Constructed prior to 1936 .....	\$15,850	\$15,000	\$850	94.6	5.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936 .....	\$190	-----	\$190	-----	100.0
Average value per church .....	\$1,337	\$2,500	\$173	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting .....	6	6	1	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$3,000	\$2,970	\$30	99.0	1.0
Number reporting "no debt" .....	3	1	2	-----	-----
Parsonages, number .....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting .....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$3,000	\$3,000	-----	100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number .....	21	12	9	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$7,742	\$6,420	\$1,322	82.9	17.1
Pastors' salaries .....	\$4,183	\$3,292	\$891	78.7	21.3
All other salaries .....	\$235	\$210	\$25	89.4	10.6
Repairs and improvements .....	\$358	\$300	\$58	83.8	16.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest .....	\$419	\$377	\$42	90.0	10.0
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$1,331	\$1,231	\$100	92.5	7.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc. ....	\$264	\$233	\$31	88.3	11.7
Home missions .....	\$141	\$130	\$11	92.2	7.8
To general headquarters for distribution .....	\$594	\$528	\$66	88.9	11.1
All other purposes .....	\$217	\$119	\$98	54.8	45.2
Average expenditure per church .....	\$369	\$535	\$147	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number .....	20	12	8	-----	-----
Officers and teachers .....	131	79	52	60.3	39.7
Scholars .....	567	353	214	62.3	37.7

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Apostolic Overcoming Holy Church of God for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	23	16	<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Increase over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	21	16
Number.....	7		Amount reported.....	\$7,742	\$17,198
Percent <sup>1</sup> .....			Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,183	
<b>Members</b> , number.....	863	1,047	All other salaries.....	\$235	
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$358	\$15,010
Number.....	-184		Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$419	
Percent.....	-17.6		All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,331	
Average membership per church.....	38	65	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$264	
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	12	10	Home missions.....	\$141	
Value—number reporting.....	12	10	Foreign missions.....		\$2,188
Amount reported.....	\$16,040	\$16,950	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$594	
Average value per church.....	\$1,337	\$1,695	All other purposes.....	\$217	
Debt—number reporting.....	6	5	Average expenditure per church.....	\$369	\$1,075
Amount reported.....	\$3,000	\$1,975	<b>Sunday schools:</b>		
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	1	1	Churches reporting, number.....	20	15
Value—number reporting.....	1	1	Officers and teachers.....	131	67
Amount reported.....	\$3,000	\$3,000	Scholars.....	567	1,068

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State table.—Table 3 presents the statistics for the Apostolic Overcoming Holy Church of God by States for 1936, giving the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	23	13	10	863	591	272	188	675	27.9	20	131	567
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	1	1		30	30		8	22	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	5	20
Alabama.....	22	12	10	833	561	272	180	653	27.6	19	126	547

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

This denomination, reported for the first time in 1926, was incorporated in 1916 under the laws of the State of Alabama as the Ethiopian Overcoming Holy Church of God. At the annual meeting in June 1927, by a majority vote, the word "Apostolic" was substituted for "Ethiopian," and the denomination has since been called Apostolic Overcoming Holy Church of God.

The churches are nearly all in three States of the South, but there is one organization in Illinois. The headquarters of the denomination are in Mobile, Ala.

The National Convention, which meets annually, is divided into districts called ministerial councils. The presiding officer of the general body is a bishop, and the church has also elders and teachers. Its general purpose is evangelistic, supported by the payment of tithes from all the members.

<sup>1</sup> No revision of the history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926.

# ASSEMBLIES OF GOD, GENERAL COUNCIL

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Assemblies of God, General Council, for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who profess rebirth, live consistent Christian lives, believe in the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and assume personal responsibility for the conduct of the church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,611	1,083	1,528	41.5	58.5
Members, number.....	148,043	92,775	55,268	62.7	37.3
Average membership per church.....	57	86	36	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	53,902	33,788	20,114	62.7	37.3
Female.....	91,849	57,402	34,447	62.5	37.5
Sex not reported.....	2,292	1,585	707	69.2	30.8
Males per 100 females.....	58.7	58.9	58.4	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10,564	6,760	3,804	64.0	36.0
13 years and over.....	122,597	77,423	45,174	63.2	36.8
Age not reported.....	14,882	8,592	6,290	57.7	42.3
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	7.9	8.0	7.8	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	1,925	786	1,139	40.8	59.2
Value—number reporting.....	1,830	754	1,076	41.2	58.8
Amount reported.....	\$6,099,541	\$4,824,007	\$1,275,534	79.1	20.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$5,513,005	\$4,389,398	\$1,123,607	79.6	20.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$586,536	\$434,609	\$151,927	74.1	25.9
Average value per church.....	\$3,333	\$6,398	\$1,185	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	718	441	277	61.4	38.6
Amount reported.....	\$1,370,965	\$1,245,142	\$125,823	90.8	9.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	868	258	610	29.7	70.3
Parsonages, number.....	715	268	447	37.5	62.5
Value—number reporting.....	580	202	378	34.8	65.2
Amount reported.....	\$587,115	\$373,841	\$213,274	63.7	36.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,477	1,055	1,422	42.6	57.4
Amount reported.....	\$2,876,463	\$2,126,003	\$750,460	73.9	26.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,264,322	\$837,000	\$427,322	66.2	33.8
All other salaries.....	\$122,552	\$100,937	\$21,615	82.4	17.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$215,961	\$157,829	\$58,132	73.1	26.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$237,514	\$194,686	\$42,828	82.0	18.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$405,527	\$401,033	\$4,494	80.9	19.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$38,217	\$29,408	\$8,809	77.0	23.0
Home missions.....	\$62,252	\$49,693	\$12,559	79.8	20.2
Foreign missions.....	\$189,582	\$155,736	\$33,846	82.1	17.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$119,775	\$98,546	\$21,229	82.3	17.7
All other purposes.....	\$130,761	\$101,135	\$29,626	77.3	22.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,161	\$2,015	\$528	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.



TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,321	1,000	1,321	43.1	56.9
Officers and teachers.....	21,745	11,440	10,305	52.6	47.4
Scholars.....	179,356	106,221	73,135	59.2	40.8
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	190	99	91	52.1	47.9
Officers and teachers.....	1,445	961	484	66.5	33.5
Scholars.....	11,906	8,197	3,709	68.8	31.2
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	82	36	46	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Officers and teachers.....	272	138	134	50.7	49.3
Scholars.....	2,261	1,063	1,198	47.0	53.0
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	2	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Officers and teachers.....	42	13	29	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Scholars.....	315	158	157	50.2	49.8

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown when base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Assemblies of God, General Council, for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	2,611	671	118
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	1,940	553	-----
Percent.....	289.1	468.6	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	148,043	47,950	6,703
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	100,093	41,247	-----
Percent.....	208.7	615.4	-----
Average membership per church.....	57	71	57
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	1,925	497	63
Value—number reporting.....	1,830	479	63
Amount reported.....	\$6,099,641	\$3,468,989	\$101,779
Average value per church.....	\$3,333	\$7,242	\$1,616
Debt—number reporting.....	718	260	31
Amount reported.....	\$1,370,966	\$1,087,362	\$12,400
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	715	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	580	125	10
Amount reported.....	\$587,115	\$255,815	\$7,021
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	2,477	595	96
Amount reported.....	\$2,876,463	\$1,405,491	\$61,941
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,264,322	\$1,089,993	\$45,675
All other salaries.....	\$122,552		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$215,961		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$237,514		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$495,627		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$38,217	\$273,670	\$16,266
Home missions.....	\$62,252		
Foreign missions.....	\$189,582		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$119,775		
All other purposes.....	\$130,761	\$41,828	-----
Not classified.....	-----		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,161	\$2,362	\$645
<b>Sunday schools:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	2,321	549	79
Officers and teachers.....	21,745	4,232	460
Scholars.....	179,356	41,255	4,379

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Assemblies of God, General Council, by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. Separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures, in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>2, 611</b>	<b>1, 063</b>	<b>1, 598</b>	<b>148, 043</b>	<b>92, 775</b>	<b>55, 268</b>	<b>53, 902</b>	<b>91, 849</b>	<b>2, 292</b>	<b>58. 7</b>	<b>2, 321</b>	<b>21, 745</b>	<b>179, 356</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>													
Maine.....	6	2	4	227	134	93	79	148	-----	53. 4	5	50	245
New Hampshire.....	2	1	1	104	90	14	41	63	-----	-----	2	11	72
Massachusetts.....	17	15	2	890	811	79	324	566	-----	57. 2	14	126	856
Rhode Island.....	3	3	-----	270	270	-----	101	169	-----	59. 8	3	31	148
Connecticut.....	8	7	1	327	304	23	128	199	-----	64. 3	6	50	280
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>													
New York.....	52	45	7	4, 374	4, 206	168	1, 639	2, 699	36	60. 7	44	481	3, 708
New Jersey.....	25	19	6	1, 523	1, 293	230	571	952	-----	60. 0	25	264	1, 972
Pennsylvania.....	84	54	30	6, 855	5, 508	1, 347	2, 627	4, 228	-----	62. 1	80	948	7, 543
<b>E. NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Ohio.....	71	54	17	5, 682	5, 158	524	1, 754	2, 671	1, 257	65. 7	67	697	5, 708
Indiana.....	25	19	6	2, 077	1, 786	291	780	1, 297	-----	60. 1	22	255	2, 103
Illinois.....	87	53	34	7, 327	6, 008	1, 319	2, 711	4, 616	-----	58. 7	80	906	7, 316
Michigan.....	48	27	21	3, 078	2, 451	627	1, 179	1, 899	-----	62. 1	46	517	3, 837
Wisconsin.....	46	32	14	2, 464	2, 033	431	1, 018	1, 446	-----	70. 4	45	442	3, 025
<b>W. NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Minnesota.....	38	21	17	1, 989	1, 450	539	779	1, 210	-----	64. 4	34	331	2, 701
Iowa.....	48	24	24	2, 422	1, 550	872	943	1, 477	2	63. 8	44	387	2, 866
Missouri.....	156	53	103	10, 613	6, 104	4, 509	3, 603	6, 858	152	52. 5	140	1, 429	12, 551
North Dakota.....	31	7	24	1, 245	497	748	494	751	-----	65. 8	29	225	1, 694
South Dakota.....	31	8	23	1, 236	441	795	511	725	-----	70. 5	28	241	1, 545
Nebraska.....	54	14	40	2, 366	725	1, 641	946	1, 420	-----	66. 6	46	425	2, 700
Kansas.....	76	29	47	4, 192	2, 527	1, 665	1, 433	2, 660	99	53. 9	71	804	6, 313
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>													
Delaware.....	4	3	1	525	487	38	200	325	-----	61. 5	4	60	644
Maryland.....	24	7	17	1, 377	680	717	513	864	-----	59. 4	23	222	1, 838
Dist. of Columbia.....	4	4	-----	1, 101	1, 101	-----	430	671	-----	64. 1	3	58	818
Virginia.....	27	11	16	1, 039	628	413	378	661	-----	57. 2	21	173	1, 562
West Virginia.....	24	3	21	993	195	798	323	670	-----	48. 2	22	173	1, 349
North Carolina.....	12	3	9	673	189	484	252	421	-----	59. 9	12	97	879
South Carolina.....	3	3	-----	154	154	-----	57	97	-----	-----	3	31	155
Georgia.....	18	8	10	1, 095	877	218	336	759	-----	44. 3	12	112	1, 103
Florida.....	95	23	72	3, 531	1, 375	2, 156	1, 148	2, 362	21	48. 6	68	522	4, 163
<b>E. SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Kentucky.....	25	6	19	852	288	564	282	570	-----	49. 5	20	145	1, 240
Tennessee.....	32	12	20	1, 465	704	761	577	888	-----	65. 0	24	201	1, 691
Alabama.....	79	15	64	3, 098	724	2, 374	1, 009	2, 061	28	49. 0	58	433	3, 301
Mississippi.....	27	11	16	1, 178	630	548	375	783	20	47. 9	23	185	1, 774

Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—CON.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>W. SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Arkansas.....	214	41	173	10,440	3,787	6,653	3,596	6,813	31	52.8	185	1,601	13,104
Louisiana.....	30	6	24	1,311	513	798	401	910	-----	44.1	28	227	1,740
Oklahoma.....	236	62	174	11,428	5,102	6,326	3,973	7,442	13	53.4	218	1,936	17,699
Texas.....	341	136	205	19,093	11,902	7,191	6,871	12,202	20	56.3	301	2,639	23,206
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>													
Montana.....	27	11	16	1,144	682	462	436	683	25	63.8	25	220	1,701
Idaho.....	19	10	9	616	316	300	237	361	18	65.7	14	102	650
Wyoming.....	8	1	7	246	55	191	97	149	-----	65.1	8	68	371
Colorado.....	63	25	38	2,841	1,706	1,135	1,100	1,687	54	65.2	56	492	3,726
New Mexico.....	28	8	20	989	341	648	383	606	-----	63.2	24	165	1,127
Arizona.....	15	10	5	584	446	138	214	369	1	58.0	14	97	914
Utah.....	1	-----	1	24	-----	24	11	13	-----	-----	1	6	24
Nevada.....	3	2	1	86	56	30	31	55	-----	-----	2	14	104
<b>PACIFIC:</b>													
Washington.....	91	36	55	6,059	4,076	1,983	2,260	3,314	485	68.2	85	842	7,377
Oregon.....	58	22	36	2,611	1,456	1,155	1,021	1,590	-----	64.2	53	462	3,308
California.....	195	117	78	14,229	10,961	3,248	6,730	8,469	30	67.7	183	1,842	16,595

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	2,611	671	118	148,043	47,950	6,703	10,564	122,507	14,882	7.9
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>										
Maine.....	6	1	-----	227	95	-----	49	133	45	26.9
Massachusetts.....	17	3	-----	890	123	-----	17	873	-----	1.9
Rhode Island.....	3	-----	-----	270	-----	-----	-----	270	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	8	5	-----	327	133	-----	3	226	98	1.3
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>										
New York.....	52	17	6	4,374	2,023	730	262	3,459	653	7.0
New Jersey.....	25	12	5	1,523	805	143	30	1,340	153	2.2
Pennsylvania.....	84	27	3	6,855	2,534	335	705	5,733	397	10.9
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Ohio.....	71	20	-----	5,682	2,162	-----	447	4,473	762	9.1
Indiana.....	25	11	-----	2,077	711	-----	283	1,682	112	14.4
Illinois.....	87	36	3	7,327	4,029	331	593	5,323	1,411	10.0
Michigan.....	48	12	-----	3,078	833	-----	162	2,916	-----	5.3
Wisconsin.....	46	3	2	2,464	817	316	247	1,717	500	12.6
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Minnesota.....	28	7	1	1,989	608	75	40	1,902	47	2.1
Iowa.....	48	9	4	2,422	400	182	126	1,977	319	6.0
Missouri.....	156	40	11	10,613	2,595	531	647	9,421	545	6.4
North Dakota.....	31	4	-----	1,245	142	-----	79	640	526	11.0
South Dakota.....	31	-----	-----	1,236	-----	-----	244	973	19	20.0
Nebraska.....	54	13	2	2,366	765	60	277	1,896	193	12.7
Kansas.....	76	30	6	4,192	1,736	242	283	3,624	285	7.2
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>										
Delaware.....	4	1	-----	525	143	-----	42	483	-----	8.0
Maryland.....	24	8	4	1,377	505	170	113	1,264	-----	8.2
District of Columbia.....	4	2	-----	1,101	355	-----	150	951	-----	13.6
Virginia.....	27	4	1	1,039	152	24	20	887	132	2.2
West Virginia.....	24	6	2	993	286	69	48	844	101	5.4
North Carolina.....	12	1	-----	673	33	-----	8	665	-----	1.2
South Carolina.....	3	1	-----	154	20	-----	10	104	40	8.8
Georgia.....	18	1	-----	1,095	38	-----	41	985	69	4.0
Florida.....	95	32	6	3,531	1,697	285	110	2,954	467	3.6
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Kentucky.....	25	7	1	852	213	27	63	711	78	8.1
Tennessee.....	32	5	-----	1,465	364	-----	91	1,346	28	6.3
Alabama.....	79	43	4	3,098	1,391	189	46	2,472	580	1.8
Mississippi.....	27	7	-----	1,178	219	-----	33	1,072	73	3.0
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Arkansas.....	214	72	12	10,440	3,641	923	506	8,498	1,436	5.6
Louisiana.....	30	6	-----	1,311	459	-----	56	974	281	5.4
Oklahoma.....	236	41	13	11,428	2,750	780	549	9,805	1,075	5.3
Texas.....	341	60	25	19,093	3,793	897	1,484	16,261	1,348	8.4
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>										
Montana.....	27	6	-----	1,144	215	-----	137	938	69	12.7
Idaho.....	19	2	-----	616	77	-----	32	515	69	5.9
Wyoming.....	8	-----	-----	246	-----	-----	39	207	-----	15.9
Colorado.....	63	11	-----	2,841	817	-----	328	2,327	186	12.4
New Mexico.....	28	4	-----	989	135	-----	156	797	36	16.4
Arizona.....	15	4	1	584	159	48	8	464	112	1.7
Nevada.....	3	-----	-----	86	-----	-----	2	84	-----	-----
<b>PACIFIC:</b>										
Washington.....	91	11	2	6,059	1,225	60	364	4,918	777	6.9
Oregon.....	58	7	-----	2,611	613	-----	188	2,195	228	7.9
California.....	195	77	4	14,229	8,098	286	1,402	11,195	1,632	11.1
Other States.....	13	2	-----	128	51	-----	45	83	-----	35.2

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes: New Hampshire, 2, and Utah, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	2,611	1,925	1,830	\$8,099,541	718	\$1,370,985	580	\$587,115
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	6	3	3	7,142	1	1,950	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Massachusetts.....	17	8	7	73,300	8	38,878	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	8	5	4	31,000	2	8,071	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	52	32	31	475,600	17	122,569	5	24,800
New Jersey.....	25	17	17	195,000	10	55,862	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Pennsylvania.....	84	54	48	418,137	35	140,779	6	20,500
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	71	33	31	286,143	17	51,573	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Indiana.....	25	17	17	104,500	8	38,023	3	4,750
Illinois.....	87	63	57	474,256	27	113,050	10	22,850
Michigan.....	48	34	32	198,251	18	40,830	8	23,350
Wisconsin.....	46	30	28	148,725	24	48,716	9	20,750
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	38	27	27	174,538	17	54,767	9	14,950
Iowa.....	48	32	31	100,368	15	26,683	5	3,700
Missouri.....	156	103	98	275,365	33	59,356	27	18,225
North Dakota.....	31	23	23	65,824	12	17,486	7	5,250
South Dakota.....	31	17	16	57,170	11	20,063	11	12,970
Nebraska.....	54	37	35	43,800	13	4,084	9	5,700
Kansas.....	76	53	50	115,723	27	17,171	24	26,200
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	24	21	19	68,100	6	8,840	4	8,700
Virginia.....	27	22	22	41,560	9	11,365	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
West Virginia.....	24	15	15	31,018	3	5,600	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	12	10	10	15,300	4	1,498	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Georgia.....	18	18	18	27,011	4	8,049	3	1,016
Florida.....	95	78	74	92,610	11	9,894	16	15,905
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	25	15	15	20,835	7	5,351	4	1,500
Tennessee.....	32	28	26	43,325	10	6,735	3	3,500
Alabama.....	79	66	62	70,710	9	3,034	13	9,450
Mississippi.....	27	24	23	32,640	7	935	7	7,250
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	214	166	158	159,086	30	16,015	62	34,700
Louisiana.....	30	28	26	23,520	9	3,403	10	11,180
Oklahoma.....	236	204	191	264,006	52	25,507	86	35,295
Texas.....	341	279	269	414,976	87	82,183	101	63,442
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	27	21	21	51,173	8	6,303	7	4,600
Idaho.....	19	15	12	19,250	7	1,490	5	4,350
Wyoming.....	8	6	6	8,725	4	2,352	3	1,200
Colorado.....	63	32	30	71,285	17	16,376	14	14,400
New Mexico.....	28	22	21	20,691	4	656	12	5,150
Arizona.....	15	11	11	25,875	5	6,073	3	950
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	91	62	58	312,190	27	67,363	26	34,650
Oregon.....	58	43	43	137,547	20	22,566	14	16,680
California.....	195	143	137	801,466	77	184,171	43	68,102
Other States.....	20	8	8	101,800	6	14,695	2	41,100

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: New Hampshire, 2; Rhode Island, 1; Delaware, 2; South Carolina, 2; and District of Columbia, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	2, 611	2, 477	\$2, 876, 463	\$1, 264, 322	\$122, 552	\$215, 961
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	6	6	4, 357	2, 284	68	293
Massachusetts.....	17	17	27, 138	10, 666	1, 074	544
Rhode Island.....	3	3	9, 928	2, 731	101	1, 563
Connecticut.....	8	7	15, 293	5, 600	771	1, 900
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	52	51	132, 522	43, 286	7, 715	4, 990
New Jersey.....	25	25	52, 523	20, 410	1, 440	4, 322
Pennsylvania.....	84	84	167, 469	61, 520	10, 178	7, 689
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	71	69	126, 757	49, 680	7, 737	4, 849
Indiana.....	25	25	46, 158	20, 657	1, 870	8, 371
Illinois.....	87	81	170, 199	62, 478	10, 067	7, 357
Michigan.....	48	47	94, 426	32, 834	6, 483	6, 948
Wisconsin.....	46	46	58, 650	22, 477	1, 717	3, 575
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	38	38	73, 310	22, 680	3, 973	8, 614
Iowa.....	48	47	35, 704	19, 678	1, 157	1, 414
Missouri.....	156	145	161, 349	74, 122	10, 712	8, 582
North Dakota.....	31	31	26, 762	12, 597	1, 261	1, 852
South Dakota.....	31	31	29, 680	12, 129	781	864
Nebraska.....	54	52	40, 463	24, 768	674	1, 489
Kansas.....	76	74	77, 100	37, 510	2, 290	6, 129
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	4	4	18, 244	3, 355	680	280
Maryland.....	24	23	31, 115	14, 848	990	3, 156
District of Columbia.....	4	4	35, 364	8, 819	1, 568	3, 065
Virginia.....	27	25	34, 565	10, 448	601	7, 071
West Virginia.....	24	23	12, 014	5, 769	867	967
North Carolina.....	12	11	6, 473	3, 393	663	979
South Carolina.....	3	3	5, 535	3, 220	60	510
Georgia.....	18	18	14, 749	7, 499	656	1, 101
Florida.....	95	88	49, 669	30, 043	2, 646	3, 539
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	25	20	10, 087	4, 944	261	823
Tennessee.....	32	31	19, 591	11, 870	570	527
Alabama.....	79	76	32, 127	19, 614	1, 379	4, 034
Mississippi.....	27	27	19, 391	11, 085	653	2, 916
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	214	183	89, 808	55, 934	2, 040	7, 289
Louisiana.....	30	28	15, 186	10, 091	195	660
Oklahoma.....	236	212	164, 451	99, 521	3, 850	14, 281
Texas.....	341	327	263, 402	147, 888	9, 597	21, 396
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	27	27	39, 464	14, 425	727	7, 030
Idaho.....	19	18	14, 136	6, 917	370	791
Wyoming.....	8	8	6, 731	3, 587	5	235
Colorado.....	63	61	53, 575	25, 019	1, 180	2, 753
New Mexico.....	28	26	15, 472	9, 095	341	1, 081
Arizona.....	15	15	12, 929	7, 599	519	731
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	91	87	141, 013	48, 798	4, 155	18, 169
Oregon.....	58	58	59, 743	26, 241	1, 945	2, 782
California.....	195	190	358, 445	133, 744	15, 838	28, 445
Other States.....	6	15	3, 396	1, 149	97	8

<sup>1</sup> Includes: New Hampshire, 2; Utah, 1; and Nevada, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$237, 514	\$495, 527	\$38, 217	\$62, 252	\$189, 582	\$119, 775	\$130, 761
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	83	1, 117	-----	15	399	49	49
Massachusetts.....	1, 587	7, 405	300	806	1, 826	1, 341	1, 589
Rhode Island.....	480	2, 260	19	966	1, 463	90	255
Connecticut.....	2, 069	3, 424	125	130	703	551	20
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	4, 445	30, 710	3, 364	4, 273	15, 331	16, 618	1, 790
New Jersey.....	4, 924	9, 448	609	1, 498	4, 910	1, 606	3, 356
Pennsylvania.....	14, 320	38, 207	1, 938	2, 715	22, 387	5, 666	2, 849
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	16, 515	21, 356	782	3, 370	7, 857	11, 138	3, 443
Indiana.....	1, 670	6, 958	354	767	2, 546	544	2, 421
Illinois.....	15, 006	35, 103	1, 669	3, 315	22, 295	5, 581	6, 328
Michigan.....	9, 280	22, 171	1, 062	3, 000	7, 801	1, 945	2, 902
Wisconsin.....	6, 626	13, 725	589	1, 895	4, 772	1, 657	1, 617
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	6, 917	17, 848	783	2, 731	4, 315	1, 973	3, 476
Iowa.....	3, 852	4, 456	206	385	1, 556	1, 377	1, 623
Missouri.....	6, 376	26, 811	1, 695	1, 609	7, 936	4, 193	19, 313
North Dakota.....	2, 765	4, 729	238	304	1, 103	1, 353	560
South Dakota.....	3, 892	7, 858	129	772	1, 581	744	940
Nebraska.....	1, 442	7, 370	127	702	1, 469	1, 081	1, 341
Kansas.....	9, 401	11, 543	1, 025	670	3, 657	2, 545	2, 325
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	610	9, 198	95	550	2, 807	623	41
Maryland.....	980	5, 861	332	311	3, 262	573	802
District of Columbia.....	8, 061	5, 105	662	2, 234	1, 512	2, 203	2, 105
Virginia.....	9, 984	2, 952	189	372	430	681	1, 837
West Virginia.....	901	1, 808	101	127	641	475	368
North Carolina.....	303	481	154	17	136	82	266
South Carolina.....	351	964	120	10	280	20	-----
Georgia.....	1, 123	1, 255	263	1, 029	1, 161	350	312
Florida.....	1, 944	3, 627	608	926	2, 312	793	3, 231
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	937	2, 135	27	272	375	185	128
Tennessee.....	3, 459	1, 444	98	164	499	359	601
Alabama.....	1, 063	2, 236	267	297	421	744	1, 752
Mississippi.....	1, 975	903	824	43	62	452	478
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	3, 243	8, 304	1, 166	926	1, 397	6, 755	2, 754
Louisiana.....	1, 801	1, 173	141	193	467	155	310
Oklahoma.....	12, 562	15, 252	2, 698	1, 955	5, 061	3, 557	5, 723
Texas.....	19, 372	30, 627	6, 678	4, 710	6, 988	6, 391	9, 755
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	4, 480	6, 310	1	1, 022	1, 427	1, 922	2, 120
Idaho.....	1, 115	2, 624	10	248	1, 070	639	352
Wyoming.....	857	846	86	159	366	21	560
Colorado.....	5, 434	10, 630	374	623	2, 493	1, 040	4, 020
New Mexico.....	1, 185	1, 824	340	399	522	317	568
Arizona.....	523	1, 376	224	287	189	449	1, 032
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	7, 781	23, 536	835	4, 839	14, 063	6, 341	7, 496
Oregon.....	3, 660	13, 523	851	905	4, 480	1, 981	3, 375
California.....	32, 030	62, 729	6, 047	9, 481	23, 221	22, 606	24, 304
Other States.....	100	1, 300	12	229	233	4	267

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Following a great revival movement which swept around the world in 1906 and 1907, a considerable number of churches, missions, or assemblies in the United States found a common interest in a distinctively evangelistic type of mission work. This was at first purely independent and voluntary, but some association and mutual fellowship became recognized as valuable and necessary for the purpose of establishing doctrinal standards and providing effective methods of home and foreign missionary work.

In the spring of the year 1914, a group of pastors of independent churches issued a call for all interested in Bible order, system, evangelism, and united doctrine to meet at Hot Springs, Ark. About 100 delegates came to this meeting. Some were former ministers of evangelical denominational churches and others were serving as pastors of churches, not having had previous denominational membership. An organization was agreed upon based on the principles of voluntary unity and cooperation in religious effort. This organization was first incorporated in Arkansas in October 1914, and then in Missouri in November 1916, under the name of "The General Council of the Assemblies of God."

## DOCTRINE

The doctrine of the Assemblies of God tends mostly toward Arminian principles, emphasizing the inspiration of the Scriptures; the fall and redemption of man; the baptism in the Holy Ghost accompanied by the speaking in other tongues; sanctification as the goal for all believers; the church a living organism; a divinely called and scripturally ordained ministry; divine healing; the pre-millennial and imminent coming of Jesus to judge the world in righteousness, while reigning on earth for a thousand years; everlasting punishment for the wicked, and a new heaven and a new earth for the believers. While they recognize human government and affirm unswerving loyalty to the United States, the Assemblies of God claim that as followers of the Prince of Peace they are constrained to declare that they could not conscientiously participate in war and armed resistance which involves the actual destruction of human life.

## ORGANIZATION

The polity of the denomination is a combination of the Congregational and Presbyterian systems. The local churches are Congregational in the conduct of their affairs, and their sovereignty in this respect is fully recognized by the General Council constitution. They act, however, under the advice and suggestions of the district and general presbyters.

The work of the denomination in the United States has been divided into 35 districts, largely following State border lines. These districts are officered by a district presbytery, chosen by the membership of each district and entrusted with the examination, licensing, and ordination of ministers. The extension of the fellowship through home mission effort is also entrusted to the district councils.

All ordained ministers are members of the General Council, which meets biennially. At this council, general officers are chosen, doctrinal standards are established, and ways and means adopted for church extension. Departmental heads are also chosen, who serve in the capacity of executive presbyters. A general presbytery serves in an advisory capacity to the executive presbytery. The membership in the general presbytery is composed of three members from each district council, elected by the districts to this office. The general officers are superintendent, assistant superintendent, secretary, treasurer, home missions secretary, foreign missions secretary, principal of Bible Training School, editor of publications, etc.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report of Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by J. Roswell Flower, general secretary, General Council Assemblies of God, Springfield, Mo., and approved by him in its present form.



## WORK

The primary work of the Assemblies of God is evangelistic and missionary and this work is pursued diligently through the home and foreign missions departments. Outgoing missionaries, whether ordained or not, must be endorsed by the missionary committee of the General Council. All local churches are encouraged to have a part in the missionary program and many local assemblies support missionaries on the foreign field wholly or in part. Missionary funds go through the central missionary committee but a considerable amount is sent by individuals and churches directly to missionaries whom they support or help to support. Annual missionary receipts and disbursements are running well over \$350,000 per year. All offerings for foreign work are sent to the field, 100 percent, without any deduction whatever for home administration, the expense of the conduct of the foreign missions department being met by free-will offerings and grants from the general fund of the denomination.

Only one school is operated under the direct supervision of the General Council, the Central Bible Institute at Springfield, Mo. This school has accommodations for about 500 students and offers a 3-year course for the training of ministers and missionaries. Other schools are operating under district supervision at Minneapolis, Minn., Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Calif., Pasadena, Calif., Zion, Ill., Green Lake, Pa., Enid, Okla., Fort Worth, Tex., Houston, Tex., and New Brockton, Ala. The total enrollment is approximately 2,000, and the courses are devoted exclusively to subjects pertaining to ministerial and missionary work.

There are some district publications, but the publishing work of the denomination has been centered largely in the Gospel Publishing House of Springfield, Mo., which is entrusted with the publication of the Pentecostal Evangel, published weekly, the Sunday school literature and numerous books, pamphlets, and tracts.

# ASSYRIAN JACOBITE APOSTOLIC CHURCH

## STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent four active organizations of the Assyrian Jacobite Apostolic Church, all reported as being in urban territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all persons received into the local churches through baptism.

**Comparative data, 1916-36.**—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Assyrian Jacobite Apostolic Church for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number .....	4	3	15
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			
Number .....	1	-12	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number .....	3, 100	1, 407	748
Increase over preceding census:			
Number .....	1, 693	659	-----
Percent .....	120.3	88.1	-----
Average membership per church .....	775	469	50
<b>Church edifices</b> , number .....	4	3	-----
Value—number reporting .....	4	3	-----
Amount reported .....	\$110, 000	\$92, 000	-----
Average value per church .....	\$27, 500	\$30, 667	-----
Debt—number reporting .....	3	3	-----
Amount reported .....	\$17, 000	\$27, 500	-----
<b>Parsonages</b> , number .....	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting .....	1	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$6, 000	-----	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Churches reporting, number .....	4	3	-----
Amount reported .....	\$13, 880	\$24, 253	-----
Pastors' salaries .....	\$4, 540	\$23, 576	-----
All other salaries .....	\$350		
Repairs and improvements .....	\$1, 800		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest .....	\$1, 700		
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$1, 550	\$677	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc. ....	\$550		
Home missions .....	\$3, 090		
Foreign missions .....	\$300		
To general headquarters for distribution .....	-----	\$8, 084	-----
All other purposes .....	-----		
Average expenditure per church .....	\$3, 470	\$8, 084	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>			
Churches reporting, number .....	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers .....	20	-----	-----
Scholars .....	160	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 2 and 3 present the statistics for the Assyrian Jacobite Apostolic Church by States. Table 2 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over."

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	4	3, 100	1, 680	1, 420	118. 3	3	30	160
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	1	880	465	415	112. 0	1	6	40
Rhode Island.....	1	470	250	220	113. 6	1	6	65
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New Jersey.....	1	1, 200	665	535	124. 3	1	8	55
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Michigan.....	1	550	300	250	120. 0	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per-cent under 13
United States.....	4	3	15	3, 100	1, 407	748	860	2, 240	27. 7
Massachusetts.....	1	1	6	880	220	291	230	650	26. 1
New Jersey.....	1	1	5	1, 200	1, 025	311	230	970	19. 2
Other States.....	1 2	1	4	1, 020	162	146	400	620	39. 2

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Rhode Island, 1, and Michigan, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

The Assyrian Jacobite Apostolic Church traces its origin to the first 12 apostles of Christ, particularly to St. Peter, the first Patriarch of Antioch.

The gospel had its origin in Syria and the Assyrian fathers were the first Christian missionaries. From the beginning of Christianity, the Assyrians went out to Gaul, Persia, India, China, and Africa, where, notwithstanding severe persecutions, they succeeded in establishing numerous schools and monasteries. They have been constantly persecuted by the various Roman, Greek, Persian, and Turkish rulers, and, judging from the continuous numerous outrages, it would seem that the Turks and Arabs intended to exterminate all the Assyrian Christians. In the face of all these persecutions they gallantly faced death, and to this day they ably uphold the early Christian faith.

Contact with American missionaries who had established schools in various localities turned the attention of the Assyrians to America, and they fled from the rule of the Moslem Turk and sought shelter under the American flag. This immigration began about 1893, and soon there were several large Assyrian communities in the United States. Some of these people were members of the Assyrian

<sup>1</sup> No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926.

Roman Catholic Church, others belonged to the Assyrian Protestant Church, while still others belonged to the Assyrian Nestorian Church or the Chaldean Church. On coming here, all except the Nestorians identified themselves with their respective American denominations. The majority of them, however, were members of the Assyrian Jacobite Apostolic faith, and as the number of immigrants continued to increase, church services for them were in great demand.

In April 1907, the Assyrian Americans sent Deacon Hanna Koorie, then of Paterson, N. J., to Jerusalem. There he was ordained priest and later a koorie (cvhoorie). He returned to the United States September 28 of the same year. Immediately afterward, he assembled the dispersed Assyrians, for the first time, to worship in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Paterson, N. J. The members of this faith are scattered in various States, but their churches were reported only from two New England States, New Jersey, and Michigan.

### DOCTRINE

The doctrine of this church is based on the Nicene Creed. It varies, however from that of the Western Church as regards the procession of the Holy Ghost and uses the phraseology, "the Holy Ghost proceeded from the Father and is with the Son." It accepts the canons of the first three General Councils of the church, namely, the Nicene, Constantinople, and Ephesus, as well as the writings of the recognized fathers of the church of the period of these councils. It teaches that Christ was perfect God and perfect man. The interpretation of the Bible, the ecclesiastical ordinances, as well as the traditions of the church, are held equally important. The seven sacraments, baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony, are accepted. Baptism is administered by pouring and by immersion, chiefly the latter; it usually takes place several days after birth, and is followed by the ceremony of anointing with the sacred oil or chrism in the form of a cross, and by the laying on of hands. The minister also breathes on the child and on the water. The membership of the church includes all baptized persons. Auricular confession is accepted. Holy Communion is the sacrament which contains the body and blood of Christ under appearance of bread and wine. It is received fasting and is given to the laity in only one kind, the form of bread. The Blessed Virgin and the saints are venerated, and prayers are offered for the dead.

### ORGANIZATION

The organization of the Assyrian Jacobite Apostolic Church centers on the Patriarch of Antioch, who resides at Mardin, Dair el Zahfaran, and his authority is supreme on faith and in all church matters. Next in rank is the Metropolitan, or mifrian, who resides in Mosul and who ordains the bishops. Then follow the iskiffs and the mitrans, who together with the mifrian, act as advisers to the patriarch and as heads of various commissions or congregations which have charge of the church administration. Only a mifrian can become a patriarch. The mifrian is chosen from the mitrans all of whom are celibates. Then follows the office of bishop, or koorie (cvhoorie), rhabib, priest, and deacon, respectively. A deacon under 30 years of age cannot be ordained to the priesthood. A celibate deacon can be ordained to the office of rhabib, mitran, mifrian, and patriarch. A married deacon can become a priest, a koorie (cvhoorie), or an iskiff.

The government of this church is democratic, every officer of the church from the lowest to the highest being chosen by the people. It is also in a sense hierarchical, for every priest must be ordained by a bishop whose commission is traced to the apostles through the apostolic succession of bishops. The Patriarch of Antioch is the supreme head of all the Assyrian churches throughout the world, and he was represented at the second World Conference on Faith and Order at Lausanne, Switzerland.

The official periodical of the church is the Beth Nahrin (Mesopotamia), published in West New York, N. J.

# BAHÁ'IS

## STATISTICS

**Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.**—A general summary of the statistics for the American Bahá'is for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows, also, the distribution of these statistics between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the individual assemblies and the data relate to these assemblies only.

To become a voting member of a Bahá'i community one must be a resident of the locality (city, town, or village) in which the community exists; have attained the age of 21 years; and have established to the satisfaction of the local Spiritual Assembly, subject to the approval of the National Assembly, that he possesses all the qualifications of Bahá'i faith and practice.

**TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR ASSEMBLIES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936**

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Assemblies (local organizations), number <sup>2</sup>.....</b>	88	84	4	-----	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	2,584	2,534	50	98.1	1.9
Average membership per assembly.....	29	30	13	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	171	163	8	95.3	4.7
Female.....	354	337	17	95.2	4.8
Sex not reported.....	2,059	2,034	25	98.8	1.2
Males per 100 females.....	48.3	48.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10	9	1	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	2,574	2,525	49	98.1	1.9
Percent under 13 years.....	0.4	0.4	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Assemblies reporting, number.....	17	15	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$6,827	\$5,822	\$1,005	85.3	14.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$125	\$125	-----	100.0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,028	\$1,528	\$500	75.3	24.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$281	\$281	-----	100.0	-----
Home missions.....	\$5	\$5	-----	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,464	\$2,959	\$505	85.4	14.6
All other purposes.....	\$924	\$924	-----	100.0	-----
Average expenditure per assembly.....	\$402	\$388	\$503	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> This body does not report church edifices, except the National Temple of the American Bahá'is. This temple is in the course of construction and the present value is reported as \$1,040,000.

<sup>3</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

The data given for 1936 represent 88 fully organized local assemblies, or communities, of Bahá'is, with 2,574 voting members, having direct connection with the National Administrative Board, and there were 10 members under 13 years of age. With regard to this membership it may also be stated that many other persons who retain their membership in other denominations attend the Bahá'í meetings and are closely identified with the movement. No parsonages or Sunday schools were reported.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this body for the four census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. The change between 1926 and 1916 in the character of the returns is explained by a change in the method of organization of the local assemblies and by the adoption of a more definite basis for voting membership.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Assemblies (local organizations), number</b> .....	88	44	57	24
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	44	-13	33	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	2,584	1,247	2,884	1,280
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,337	-1,637	1,604	-----
Percent.....	107.2	-56.8	125.3	-----
Average membership per assembly.....	29	28	51	53
<b>Temples, number</b> .....	1	1	1	-----
Amount reported.....	<sup>3</sup> \$1,040,000	<sup>3</sup> \$500,000	\$1,273	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Assemblies reporting, number.....	17		23	-----
Amount reported.....	\$6,827	<sup>4</sup> \$51,000	\$6,877	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$125		\$2,134	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,028		\$800	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$281		\$3,943	-----
Home missions.....	\$5			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,464			-----
All other purposes.....	\$924			-----
Average expenditure per assembly.....	\$402		\$299	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Assemblies reporting, number.....	-----	-----	4	1
Officers and teachers.....	-----	-----	12	7
Scholars.....	-----	-----	123	32

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Represents the value of the National Temple of the American Bahá'is, which is in the course of construction.

<sup>4</sup> Includes only the budget of the National Spiritual Assembly. Detailed expenditures not reported by the individual assemblies.

**State tables.**—Tables 3 and 4 present the statistics for the Bahá'is by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the assemblies classified according to their location in urban or rural territory. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the assemblies for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF ASSEMBLIES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF ASSEMBLIES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	88	84	4	2,584	2,534	50
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	1	1		31	31	
Massachusetts.....	4	4		112	112	
Connecticut.....	2	2		40	40	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	10	10		354	354	
New Jersey.....	4	4		121	121	
Pennsylvania.....	2	2		49	49	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	7	7		185	185	
Indiana.....	2	2		30	30	
Illinois.....	9	9		427	427	
Michigan.....	6	6		105	105	
Wisconsin.....	4	4		282	282	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	3	3		52	52	
Missouri.....	1	1		15	15	
Nebraska.....	2	2		9	9	
Kansas.....	1	1		10	10	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	2	1	1	26	16	10
District of Columbia.....	1	1		80	80	
Georgia.....	1	1		28	28	
Florida.....	4	4		60	60	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Tennessee.....	1	1		15	15	
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	1	1		9	9	
Idaho.....	1	1		2	2	
Colorado.....	2	2		40	40	
Arizona.....	1	1		38	38	
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	3	2	1	71	56	15
Oregon.....	1	1		40	40	
California.....	12	10	2	353	328	25

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF ASSEMBLIES, BY STATES, 1906 TO 1936

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more assemblies in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906)

STATE	NUMBER OF ASSEMBLIES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906
United States.....	88	44	57	24	2,584	1,247	2,884	1,280
Massachusetts.....	4	3	5	1	112	70	172	70
New York.....	10	5	7	2	354	245	295	23
New Jersey.....	4	3	6	2	121	55	98	58
Pennsylvania.....	2	2	3	2	49	62	132	52
Ohio.....	7	3	4	3	185	61	223	87
Illinois.....	9	3	2	1	427	179	562	492
Michigan.....	6	4	5	2	105	70	58	28
Wisconsin.....	4	3	5	3	282	36	165	167
Minnesota.....	3				52			
Florida.....	4				60			
Washington.....	3	1	3	2	71	30	180	39
California.....	12	8	5	2	353	205	497	110
Other States.....	120	9	12	4	413	234	502	154

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Maine, 1; Connecticut, 2; Indiana, 2; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 2; Kansas, 1; Maryland, 2; Georgia, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Tennessee, 1; Montana, 1; Idaho, 1; Colorado, 2; Arizona, 1; and Oregon, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

For more than 80 years, the Bahá'í cause has been steadfastly presented to the world as the expression for this age of the same universal Spirit which in other ages spoke through Zoroaster, Muhammad, the Buddha, Moses, Christ; and as one Divine utterance and continuous purpose, giving forth one and the same message, albeit adapted to the conditions and human capacities of each time. Each successive revelation renews the spirit of faith and confirms the ideals of the previous prophets and messengers; but religion also progresses and each cycle discloses a new aspect of truth. In Bahá'u'lláh, according to his explicit text, the Message of God has been revealed to mankind in its fullness and universality, and the Bahá'í cause accordingly represents the fulfilment of that which was but partially revealed in previous dispensations.

The history and general principles of the Bahá'is, as expressed in the teachings of the founder and his followers, are given in the following condensed statements:

The first significant Bahá'í date is May 23, 1844.

At that time Western Asia was decadent. The administration of justice was inefficient; bribery and dishonesty pervaded all ranks, while education and sanitation were neglected. In Persia the dominant religious party was the Shi'ih sect of Muhammadans, who were noted for intolerance and bigotry and regarded Jews, Christians, Zoroastrians, and even Muhammadans of other sects, as people in error, considering it a merit to insult and revile them. Yet the life of the spirit was not extinct, and amid the prevailing worldliness and superstition could still be found some who longed for the establishment of God's kingdom and were eagerly awaiting the coming of the promised Messenger, confident that the time of His advent was at hand.

On the date previously mentioned, there appeared in Shiraz a young man of 24, Mirzá 'Alí Muhammad, who took the title of the Báb (i. e., "Gate" or "Door"), and who bore much the same relation to Bahá'u'lláh as John the Baptist had to Christ. He publicly announced his mission and began to teach and train a band of disciples, heralding the dawn of a new era and proclaiming the coming of one greater than himself, whom he referred to as "Him Whom God Shall Manifest." From the beginning of his teaching until his martyrdom, the Báb exemplified in his life the pure spiritual destiny of the prophets and messengers of old. Through him a large portion of the Muslim population of Persia became imbued with the new faith, but against him gathered the fanatical hatred of the Muslim clergy and the desperate fear of the civil rulers. He was imprisoned, scourged, haled before tribunals, dragged from one place of confinement to another, and at last, after 6 years of indignities and ill-treatment, was condemned to death as a heretic to the principles of Islám. His execution took place in the city of Tabriz, where, on July 9, 1850, he was publicly shot in the barrack square together with one of his followers.

The martyrdom of the Báb fanned the flame of enthusiasm among his adherents and they grew and multiplied despite fierce persecution. Their houses were pillaged and destroyed, their wives and children carried off, many were beheaded, blown from the mouths of cannon, burned, or chopped to pieces. Over 20,000 believers gave up property, families, and lives, rather than deny their faith, yet for every one that was martyred, many joined the cause.

Among the first and foremost of the Báb's supporters was Mirzá Husayn 'Alí, better known as Bahá'u'lláh (i. e., Glory of God). He was 2 years older than the Báb, having been born in Teheran on November 12, 1817. His family was one of the noblest and oldest in Persia and his own goodness and generosity had gained for him the title of "Father of the poor," yet this did not prevent his being thrown into prison when he espoused the cause of the Báb. When, in 1852, there arose a fresh outbreak of persecution against the Bábis, as they were called, Bahá'u'lláh became the target for all the bitterness engendered by failure to extinguish the new light of faith. Confined in a filthy underground dungeon along with murderers and other criminals, loaded with chains, bastinadoed, he was finally exiled with his family and a handful of faithful followers to Baghdad in Mesopotamia. A few months later, he withdrew into the wilderness, where he spent 2 years in prayer and meditation, living the simple life of the dervish. After his return his fame became greater than ever. People flocked to Baghdad to hear him and the Bábi movement grew rapidly despite all efforts of the Mullás

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by Horace Holley, secretary, National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'is of the United States and Canada, Wilmette, Ill.



to bring about its extinction. So he was ordered to a more distant exile, first in Constantinople, then in Adrianople, and finally confined for life in the desolate barracks of 'Akká, a Turkish penal colony on the Mediterranean, south of Beirut and facing Mount Carmel. Here he instructed a large number of disciples, some of them coming from a long distance, while he ministered to others through his writings.

On April 21, 1863, in the garden of Ridván just outside Baghdad, Bahá'u'lláh had made known to a few followers that he was the one proclaimed and promised by the Báb. This announcement was made public in his famous Epistles in Adrianople, previous to the journey to 'Akká, in 1868. By this event the Bábi movement was fulfilled in the cause of Bahá'u'lláh and the streams of Christian and Jewish prophecy united with the inner reality of the Muslim religion. Bahá'u'lláh gave the glad tidings to East and West that the day of God had dawned, that a new and universal cycle had been established—the age of brotherhood, of peace, of the knowledge of God. This message was inscribed in Tablets, or Epistles, written during his 40 years of exile and imprisonment, to kings and rulers, to representatives of the several religions, to his own followers in response to questions, and in a great number of books containing the essence of universal religion, science, and philosophy. In the annals of the world, no spiritual revelation has been made under such conditions of personal oppression and hardship. The effect of Bahá'u'lláh upon his followers, even upon his enemies, was unique and indescribable. About him emanated a majesty that glorified every suffering, an awe that penetrated to the rudest soul, a consecrated love that portrayed man in his ultimate perfection.

Bahá'u'lláh ascended in 1892, leaving a testament naming as his successor his eldest surviving son, Abbás Effendi, better known as 'Abdu'l-Bahá (Servant of Bahá). From early childhood he shared his father's labors, and later became the authoritative interpreter of his teachings. By his singleness of devotion, purity of life, tireless effort, humanitarian love, and unflinching wisdom, the Bahá'í message slowly but surely spread to all parts of the world. His confinement at 'Akká, lasting 40 years, was terminated at last in 1908 by the overthrow of the old régime by the Young Turks. From 1911 to 1913 'Abdu'l-Bahá journeyed through Europe and America, unfolding before numerous audiences the spirit of the new age. In these addresses the message of Bahá'u'lláh is developed in relation to the needs of civilization, and an organic harmony is created between religion, science, economics, and social order. 'Abdu'l-Bahá expanded the religion of the spirit to include all the functions of life, destroying forever the antagonism between "religious" and "secular" matters.

During the World War communication with friends and believers outside Syria was almost completely cut off, and 'Abdu'l-Bahá and his followers suffered great hardships. During those dreary years the resourcefulness and sagacious philanthropy of 'Abdu'l-Bahá were strikingly shown. He personally organized extensive agricultural operations near Tiberias, bringing under cultivation land which had been untilled for centuries; thus he secured a great supply of wheat by means of which famine was averted, not only for the Bahá'ís, but for many of the poor of all religions, whose wants he liberally supplied. After the cessation of hostilities, a knighthood of the British Empire was conferred upon him in recognition of these services. His manifold activities continued with little abatement until within a day or two of his passing peacefully to the life beyond, on November 28, 1921, at the age of 77. His funeral was attended by thousands of all ranks, from the Administrator-General of Palestine and the Governor of Jerusalem to the poorest beggars of Haifa. Prominent representatives of the Muslim, Christian, and Jewish communities bore eloquent testimony to the love and admiration for his life and work, a fitting tribute for one who had labored all his days for unity of religions, of races, of tongues.

'Abdu'l-Bahá has been succeeded in the leadership of the movement by his eldest grandson, Shoghi Effendi, who is now known as "Guardian of the Cause."

### DOCTRINE

The Bahá'í religion stresses the principle of the *Oneness of Mankind*. It is in the light of this principle that all its writings are to be viewed and the purpose of the movement considered. That a spiritual power has been breathed into the soul of humanity in this age, which shall remove all causes of difference, misunderstanding, discord, and disagreement—causes resident in customs and institutions as well as in personal opinions and emotions—and establish the means and methods as well as the desire for unity, is the essence of the Bahá'í teaching

and faith. This principle of oneness involves so many readjustments, mental, social, and spiritual, that the wars and strifes of these latter times have been inevitable. 'Abdu'l-Bahá gave to Bahá'u'lláh's message an interpretation directly and immediately applying to the nature of these readjustments, and setting forth the following principles:

"Unfettered search after truth and the abandonment of all superstition and prejudice; the oneness of mankind—all are 'leaves of one tree, flowers in one garden'; religion must be a cause of love and harmony, else it is no religion; all religions are one in their fundamental principles; religion must conform with science, bringing faith and reason into full accord; and recognition of the unity of God and obedience to His commands as revealed through His Divine Manifestations.

"There should be no idle rich and no idle poor; every one should have an occupation, for 'work in the spirit of service is worship.' Compulsory education is advocated, especially for girls who will be the mothers and the first educators of the next generation. In all walks of life, both sexes should have equal opportunities for development and equal rights and privileges.

"An auxiliary international language should be adopted and taught in all the schools in order to bring men into closer fellowship and better understanding. In the interest of universal peace, there should be established a universal league of nations, in which all nations and peoples should be included, and an International Parliament to arbitrate all international disputes."

Thus the mission of Bahá'u'lláh is the spiritual unity of mankind. While he came to the East, his mission is to the West as well, and his teachings are suited to all classes and conditions of men. At present there are Bahá'is located not only in Muhammadan countries, but also throughout Europe, the United States, and Canada; and this phenomenal spread of the movement, the Bahá'is believe, is due to the fact that Bahá'u'lláh fulfilled the prophecies of all religious beliefs, both past and present; and through the power of the Bahá'i movement, there is being created a new religious unity in the world.

## ORGANIZATION

The Bahá'i movement has no ecclesiastical organization. It holds that an official clergy tends to become a substitute for religion rather than an instrument for carrying spiritual influence into the world. Propaganda is carried on by means of the local Bahá'i communities or groups in which believers and inquirers meet at stated intervals for study of the "Revealed Words." The local Bahá'i community is given official recognition only after its number of adult declared believers exceeds nine. Up to this point, the community exists as a voluntary group of workers and students. This local group, involving as it does men and women in all the normal activities and relations of life, is the democratic foundation upon which rests the entire evolution of the cause.

The responsibility for and supervision of local Bahá'i affairs is vested in a body known as the Spiritual Assembly. This body is limited to nine <sup>2</sup> members and is elected annually on April 21, the first day of Ridván (the festival commemorating the declaration of Bahá'u'lláh). The local Spiritual Assemblies of a country are linked together and coordinated through another elected body of nine members, the National Spiritual Assembly. 'Abdu'l-Bahá's instructions provide for further development of Bahá'i organization through an International Spiritual Assembly (Baytu'l-'Adl, i. e., House of Justice) elected by the members of the various National Spiritual Assemblies, but this international body has not yet come into existence.

To assist the Guardian (now Shoghi Effendi) in his manifold responsibilities and duties and particularly in the promotion of the teaching work, 'Abdu'l-Bahá provided for the appointment of a group of coworkers to be known as "The Hands of the Cause of God." The selection of this body is a function of the Guardian, and these from their own number are to elect nine persons who will be closely associated with the Guardian in the discharge of his duties. It is the function of the Guardian also to appoint his own successor, this appointment to be ratified by nine Hands of the Cause.

The Bahá'is have inaugurated a new calendar, dating their era from the year of the Báb's declaration, 1844; the New Year falls at the spring equinox (March 21); and the year consists of 19 months of 19 days each, with four intercalary days.

<sup>2</sup> In Bahá'i symbology, 9 is the number of perfection.

The Bahá'í teachings explicitly forbid the appointment of a professional clergy. They hold that spiritual instruction should not be sold, and their teachers have no authority over the conscience of any member of the cause. The greatest privilege of a believer, after securing his own financial independence, is to serve voluntarily and without pay as a teacher under the supervision of a local or National Spiritual Assembly.

### WORK

The Bahá'í faith works for the betterment of mankind and the establishment of a world civilization. The objects of the Bahá'í cause are identical with the true objects of all revealed religion; to raise man from the earthly to the heavenly condition; to substitute spiritual laws and realities for natural laws and realities operating in the darkness of unfaith; to initiate a new age and era of progress and attainment in the world of mind; and to transform civilization into the glory of the kingdom. To this end it patiently endeavors to remold the world.

The Bahá'ís in America have established a national center, a temple of worship, called the Mashriqu'l-Adhkár (Dawning Place of God's Praise). This is now in process of completion at Wilmette, a suburb of Chicago. The temple proper or sanctuary for prayer and praise will be surrounded by accessory buildings of humanitarian intent, including schools, hospitals, homes for orphans and the aged, and a university for the study of the higher sciences and arts. The relation of all these buildings one with another and with the central edifice discloses the relation of the organic functions of society with the spirit of religion. The Mashriqu'l-Adhkár perfectly symbolizes the twofold nature of religion—one aspect the turning to God, the other aspect service to man.

In addition to the house of worship, the American Bahá'ís operate summer schools at Green Acre, Eliot, Maine; Geyserville, Calif.; and Davison, Mich. About 20 of the 88 local assemblies are now incorporated under their respective State statutes.

# BAPTIST BODIES

## GENERAL STATEMENT

It is a distinct principle with Baptists that they acknowledge no human founder, recognize no human authority, and subscribe to no human creed. For all these things, Baptists of every name and order go back to the New Testament. And while no competent Baptist historian assumes to be able to trace a succession of Baptist churches through the ages, most of them are of one accord in believing that, if we could secure the records, there would be found heroic groups of believers in every age who upheld with their testimonies and, in many cases, with their lives, the great outstanding and distinctive principles of the Baptist churches of today.

As soon as the Reformation gave men opportunity to interpret the teachings of the Scriptures for themselves, and to embody their convictions in speech and act, persons holding Baptist doctrines immediately began to appear. In the first quarter of the sixteenth century, they were found in Germany and Switzerland, and were called Anabaptists (Re-baptizers), because they insisted that persons baptized in infancy must, upon profession of conversion, and in order to gain admission into church fellowship, be baptized again, although they do not appear to have insisted always on immersion. These early Anabaptists were in the main of high character, though in some instances they held doctrines which led to fanatical outbreaks which aroused no little prejudice against them.

Gradually, in spite of severe persecution, the Anabaptists grew in numbers. Some of them, driven from Germany, found refuge in the Low Countries and these were gathered, under the lead of Menno Simons, into the groups of Mennonites who passed over into England, and doubtless played an important part in giving currency to Baptist principles. To their influence, in all probability, the English Baptists owe their first churches, established in Amsterdam in 1608 and in London in 1611. Glimpses of them appear in the days preceding the Commonwealth, and during the Cromwellian period they became more prominent. It was due to this Mennonite influence that the early Baptist churches in England were Arminian rather than Calvinistic in type, and were termed General Baptists, indicating belief in a universal atonement, in distinction from Particular Baptists, indicating a limited atonement. The first Calvinistic or Particular Baptist church was formed in London in 1638, its members seceding peaceably from an older Separatist congregation. In 1641 a further secession from the same Separatist church occurred, and the new group became convinced from study of the New Testament that the apostolic baptism was immersion. They sent one of their number to Holland, where he was immersed by a minister of the Collegiate Church at Rhynsburg, where the practice of immersion had been introduced, and on his return the rest of the church were immersed. Gradually this practice was adopted by all the Baptist churches and became in the popular mind their distinguishing feature. The General and Particular Baptists were united in 1891.

The first Baptist Church in America was probably established by Roger Williams, the "Apostle of Religious Liberty," in Providence, R. I., in 1639, although this honor is disputed by the First Baptist Church of Newport, R. I., organized, it is claimed, by Dr. John Clarke as pastor, in 1638. Roger Williams was a Separatist minister who came to the Massachusetts Colony in 1631, and was banished from that colony because "he broached and divulged new and dangerous opinions against the authority of magistrates." Having established himself at Providence, he adopted essentially Baptist views and soon gathered a number of converts to this faith. As there was no Baptist church in existence in America at that time, he baptized Ezekiel Holliman, who thereupon baptized him. Williams then baptized 10 others, and this company of Baptist believers organized themselves into a church. John Clarke came from New Hampshire to Newport about the same time, and, apparently without any connection with the work of Williams, established a Baptist church in that town.

These early American Baptist churches belonged to the Particular, or Calvinistic, branch. Later, Arminian views became widely spread for a time, but ultimately the Calvinistic view of the atonement was generally accepted by the main body of Baptists in the Colonies. The divisions which now exist began to make their appearance at a relatively early date. In 1652 the church at Providence divided, one party organizing a church which marked the beginning of the General Six Principle Baptists. The Seventh Day Baptist body organized its first church at Newport in 1671. Arminianism practically disappeared from the Baptist churches of New England about the middle of the eighteenth century, but General Baptists were found in Virginia before 1714, and this branch gained a permanent foothold in the South. As a result of the revival movement, generally known as the New Light movement, which followed George Whitefield's visit to New England in 1740, the Separate Baptists came into existence and at one time were very numerous. The Free Baptists,<sup>1</sup> in 1779, once more gave a general and widely accepted expression in New England to the Arminian view of the atonement.

Soon after the Revolutionary War, the question of the evangelization of the Negro race assumed importance, and a Colored Baptist church was organized in 1788. With the general revival movement at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, to which the Free Baptists owed no small part of their growth, there developed, especially in the mountain sections of the Middle West and in the Southern States, a reaction toward a sterner Calvinism, which, combined with the natural Baptist emphasis upon individualism, produced a number of associations strictly, even rigidly, Calvinistic, some of them going to the extent of dualism, as in the doctrine of the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists.

About the same time, as missionary work became organized into societies, many of these associations opposed, not so much mission work itself, as its organization, through fear of a developing ecclesiasticism. These were variously termed "Old School," "Antimission," "Hard Shell," and "Primitive" Baptists; but gradually the term "Primitive" became the most widely known and adopted. In contradistinction to these, the associations, or churches, which approved of missionary societies, came to be designated Missionary Baptists, though there was no definite denominational organization under that name.

The denominations mentioned, however, do not represent all who hold Baptist views, for during the revival period just referred to, the Disciples of Christ and the Churches of Christ arose, and they have many things in common with Baptists, although they differ from the other bodies in some interpretations. With them also may be classed the Adventists, the Brethren (Dunker, Plymouth, and River), Mennonites, and certain other bodies. The Armenian and Eastern Orthodox churches practice baptism by immersion, but do not limit it to those of mature years.

It thus appears that a survey of Baptist bodies should include not only those which make the term an integral part of their title, but some which are not ordinarily classed with them. It is also evident that among those who accept the name Baptists there are many differences, some of great importance. Seventh Day Baptists agree with other Baptist bodies except in regard to the Sabbath, but the distinction between Primitive Baptists and Free Will Baptists is much more marked than between Baptists and Disciples. Any presentation of the strength of Baptist denominations must take into account these divergencies.

By far the largest body of Baptists, not only in the United States but in the world, is that popularly known as "Baptist," though frequently referred to, and listed in the census of 1890, as "Regular Baptists." Other Baptist bodies prefix some descriptive adjective, such as "Primitive," "United," "General," "Free Will," etc., but this, which is virtually the parent body, commonly has no such qualification. Its churches, however, are ordinarily spoken of as "Northern," "Southern," and "Colored." This does not imply any divergence in doctrine or ecclesiastical order. All are one in these respects. It is rather a distinction adopted for administrative purposes, and based upon certain local or racial characteristics and conditions, the recognition of which implies no lack of fellowship or of unanimity of purpose. Should these distinctions cease to exist, there is nothing whatever to prevent the same unity in matters of administration which now exists in belief, fellowship, and ecclesiastical practice.

<sup>1</sup> In 1926 the Free Baptist churches were included with those of the Northern Baptist Convention.

## STATISTICS

The denominations grouped as Baptists in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed in the table following, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods.

In 1926 certain changes were noted: Under Negro Baptists were included the former National Baptist Convention, later the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A.; the National Baptist Convention of America; the Lott-Carey Missionary Baptists; and those colored Baptist churches that were formerly reported with the Northern Baptist Convention. The Free Baptists of the 1916 report became a part of the Northern Convention. A new body was organized, under the name Independent Baptist Church of America; and a new denomination came out of the Southern Baptist Convention, called the American Baptist Association.

In 1936 it will be noted that the General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America, composed of churches which withdrew from fellowship with the Northern Baptist Convention, appears for the first time. The National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of the United States of America, composed of churches which withdrew from the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., is reported for the first time. The Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728), which appeared in previous census reports with the German Baptist Brethren (Dunkers), is now shown with the Baptist bodies. The Free Will Baptists (Bullockites) did not report as they no longer hold meetings. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR BAPTIST BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>1936</b>								
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>49, 478</b>	<b>8, 262, 287</b>	<b>44, 251</b>	<b>\$389, 661, 696</b>	<b>47, 517</b>	<b>\$55, 779, 246</b>	<b>42, 876</b>	<b>4, 382, 097</b>
<b>Baptist bodies:</b>								
Northern Baptist Convention....	6, 284	1, 329, 044	5, 922	167, 576, 463	6, 168	19, 577, 463	5, 904	892, 872
Southern Baptist Convention....	13, 815	2, 700, 155	12, 370	117, 766, 295	13, 521	19, 630, 844	12, 161	1, 664, 105
Negro Baptists.....	23, 093	3, 782, 464	21, 045	93, 798, 181	22, 652	14, 978, 508	21, 976	1, 656, 638
General Six Principle Baptists.....	4	294	4	15, 500	4	2, 548	3	205
Seventh Day Baptists.....	66	6, 698	57	727, 285	64	85, 027	52	3, 306
Free Will Baptists.....	920	76, 643	692	1, 090, 779	843	192, 620	699	42, 455
United American Free Will Baptist Church (Colored).....	226	19, 616	207	468, 883	226	79, 712	200	8, 317
General Baptists.....	422	36, 573	297	555, 309	406	103, 799	301	17, 562
Separate Baptists.....	69	5, 287	52	66, 670	59	10, 553	55	2, 932
Regular Baptists.....	266	17, 186	173	234, 595	186	24, 023	54	3, 358
United Baptists.....	277	27, 000	161	179, 215	188	15, 448	73	4, 929
Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ).....	91	7, 951	68	49, 615	58	5, 333	20	992
Primitive Baptists.....	1, 726	69, 157	1, 365	2, 180, 047	1, 054	157, 530	41	2, 631
Colored Primitive Baptists.....	1, 009	43, 897	876	1, 643, 804	935	207, 352	422	13, 572
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists.....	16	201	13	6, 600	10	660	-----	-----
Independent Baptist Church of America.....	8	129	4	9, 300	7	1, 189	3	27
American Baptist Association.....	1, 064	115, 022	848	1, 507, 798	1, 020	352, 529	798	50, 008
Christian Unity Baptist Association.....	7	188	4	1, 450	5	451	3	112

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR BAPTIST BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906—  
Continued

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
1936—Continued								
Baptist bodies—Continued.								
General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America.....	84	22,345	71	\$1,694,448	83	\$340,376	83	17,021
Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728) <sup>1</sup> .....	3	137	2	5,000	2	382	2	105
National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of the United States of America.....	28	2,300	20	84,459	26	12,901	26	950
1926								
Total.....	80,192	8,440,922	52,281	489,827,795	54,145	98,045,096	47,889	4,654,241
Baptist bodies:								
Northern Baptist Convention.....	7,611	1,289,966	7,297	185,370,576	7,380	34,318,486	6,999	1,052,794
Southern Baptist Convention.....	23,374	3,524,378	21,128	173,456,965	22,338	42,904,563	19,882	2,845,630
Negro Baptists.....	22,081	3,196,623	19,833	103,465,759	20,209	19,475,981	18,755	1,121,362
General Six Principle Baptists.....	6	293	6	20,500	5	3,046	5	229
Seventh Day Baptists.....	67	7,264	58	668,200	65	132,068	57	4,033
Free Will Baptists.....	1,024	79,592	765	1,156,743	872	252,613	643	38,199
United American Free Will Baptist Church (Colored).....	166	13,396	142	308,425	158	67,773	144	5,077
Free Will Baptists (Bullock-ites).....	2	36	1	1,500	1	100	1	15
General Baptists.....	465	31,501	353	706,325	440	113,825	295	18,797
Separate Baptists.....	65	4,803	43	63,650	41	9,292	37	1,782
Regular Baptists.....	349	23,091	233	647,550	223	55,610	65	4,690
United Baptists.....	221	18,903	139	144,665	147	15,094	39	2,005
Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ).....	98	7,340	75	51,175	46	5,362	14	795
Primitive Baptists.....	2,267	81,374	1,037	1,730,348	776	166,847	5	181
Colored Primitive Baptists.....	925	43,978	87	171,518	111	39,419	24	2,278
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists.....	27	304	24	19,350	20	473	-----	-----
Independent Baptist Church of America.....	13	222	6	12,000	10	2,499	6	146
American Baptist Association.....	1,431	117,858	1,054	1,832,546	1,303	482,045	918	56,228
1916								
Total.....	57,828	7,153,313	50,718	198,364,747	51,797	40,027,119	46,168	3,946,886
Baptist bodies:								
Northern Baptist Convention.....	8,148	1,232,135	7,748	94,644,133	7,848	16,082,462	7,517	1,028,952
Southern Baptist Convention.....	23,580	2,708,870	19,268	58,348,373	21,078	15,063,743	17,555	1,665,996
National Baptist Convention.....	21,071	2,938,579	20,117	41,184,920	19,988	8,361,919	19,909	1,181,270
General Six Principle Baptists.....	10	456	10	25,850	6	2,483	6	276
Seventh Day Baptists.....	68	7,980	59	307,600	64	67,695	66	5,005
Free Baptists.....	171	12,570	159	670,720	153	123,363	141	11,642
Free Will Baptists.....	750	54,833	656	517,240	612	75,835	390	22,421
Colored Free Will Baptists.....	169	13,362	164	178,385	168	36,647	87	4,168
Free Will Baptists (Bullock-ites).....	12	184	6	3,450	3	275	1	12
General Baptists.....	517	33,466	390	421,837	424	64,698	305	18,545
Separate Baptists.....	46	4,254	40	47,665	33	9,468	30	1,711
Regular Baptists.....	401	21,521	189	141,490	143	11,855	50	2,587
United Baptists.....	254	22,097	82	52,147	69	4,837	16	701
Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ).....	105	6,872	49	40,600	67	2,518	8	399
Primitive Baptists.....	2,142	80,311	1,580	1,601,807	964	96,270	-----	-----
Colored Primitive Baptists.....	336	15,144	164	154,690	170	22,881	87	3,201
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists.....	48	679	35	23,950	7	170	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup>Included with Brethren Bodies in 1926, 1916, and 1906.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR BAPTIST BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906—  
Continued

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
<b>1906</b>								
Total.....	54,707	5,662,234	49,329	\$139,942,656	-----	-----	41,165	2,898,914
Baptist bodies:								
Northern Baptist Convention.....	8,247	1,052,105	7,795	74,620,025	-----	-----	7,346	851,289
Southern Baptist Convention.....	21,075	2,009,471	18,672	34,723,882	-----	-----	14,371	1,014,690
National Baptist Convention.....	18,492	2,261,607	17,890	24,437,272	-----	-----	17,478	924,665
General Six Principle Baptists.....	16	685	13	19,450	-----	-----	9	414
Seventh Day Baptists.....	76	8,381	68	292,250	-----	-----	67	5,117
Free Baptists.....	1,338	81,359	1,092	2,974,130	-----	-----	1,059	65,101
Free Will Baptists.....	608	40,280	554	296,585	-----	-----	263	12,720
Free Will Baptists (Bullock- ites).....	15	298	8	6,900	-----	-----	1	25
General Baptists.....	518	30,097	380	252,019	-----	-----	230	11,658
Separate Baptists.....	73	5,180	59	66,980	-----	-----	45	1,962
United Baptists.....	190	13,698	75	36,715	-----	-----	21	1,360
Duck River and Kindred As- sociations of Baptists (Bap- tist Church of Christ).....	92	6,416	86	44,321	-----	-----	9	402
Primitive Baptists.....	2,878	102,311	1,953	1,674,810	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colored Primitive Baptists in America.....	787	35,076	501	296,539	-----	-----	166	6,224
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predes- tinarian Baptists.....	55	781	32	21,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
United American Free Will Baptists (Colored).....	247	14,489	151	79,278	-----	-----	100	3,307

## BAPTISTS

## HISTORY

The history of the early Baptist churches in New England is one of constant struggle for existence. The Puritan government of Massachusetts was so bitter in its opposition that nearly a century after Roger Williams there were but eight Baptist churches in that colony. Conditions elsewhere were similar, although farther south there was less persecution. Down to the middle of the eighteenth century it seemed probable that the General, or Arminian, wing would be dominant in New England at least, although in Philadelphia the controversy had resulted in a victory for the Calvinists. With the Great Awakening in 1740, and the labors of Whitefield, two significant changes appeared in Baptist church life. Calvinistic views began to predominate in the New England churches, and the bitter opposition to the Baptists disappeared. By 1784 the 8 churches in Massachusetts had increased to 73, and extension into the neighboring colonies had begun. With this growth, however, there developed a conflict similar to that found in the history of other denominations. The "New Lights," later known as "Separates," were heart and soul with Whitefield in his demands for a regenerated church membership; the "Old Lights," or "Regulars," earnestly opposed the introduction of hitherto unrecognized qualifications for the ministry or, indeed, for church membership. From New England the movement spread, becoming for a time especially strong in several Southern States. In the South the two parties eventually united in fellowship, and reorganized as United Baptists. In New England the conflict wore itself out, the Baptist churches being modified by both influences.



With the general emancipation from ecclesiastical rule that followed the Revolutionary War, all disabilities were removed from the Baptists in the different States, and the new Federal Constitution effaced the last vestige of religious inequality. Under the influence of the later preaching of Whitefield, the close of the eighteenth century was marked by a renewal of revival interest, and a new development of the Arminian type of Baptist churches. For some time the Free Baptists, or Free Will Baptists, as they were variously called, drew considerable strength from the Regular Baptists, but the latter soon became as strong as ever.

The next significant movement in the Baptist churches was that connected with the development of foreign missions. In 1792 the Baptists of England had organized a missionary society to send William Carey to India, and many of the Baptist churches in the United States had become interested in the movement and contributed toward its support. The first foreign missionary society in America was the American Board, organized in 1810, in which Congregational, Presbyterian, Reformed, and other churches united, and among its first missionaries were Adoniram Judson, his wife, and Luther Rice. Knowing that in India they were to meet Baptists, they made special study of Baptist doctrine, and before landing came to the conclusion that believers' baptism by immersion was the true method. Judson immediately sent word of their change of view, and Rice soon after returned to America to present the cause of Baptist missions, and succeeded in arousing much interest in the churches. To meet the new conditions it became evident that some organization was essential, and in 1814 the General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions was formed.

The missionary work of this organization, however, represented only a part of its scope or achievement. It was, indeed, the first step toward bringing the various local churches together and overcoming the disintegrating tendencies of extreme independence. Heretofore the Baptists alone had had no form of ecclesiastical organization. Now, through the necessities of administration, there was furnished just what was needed to combine the different units into a whole, and arouse what has come to be known as "denominational consciousness." For a time this convention undertook to care also for home missions, which had already been carried on in a somewhat desultory manner through a Domestic Missionary Society in Massachusetts and a similar one in New York. With the increasing migration westward and the rapid development of the States, both North and South, the tax upon the convention, in addition to its foreign missionary interests, became too great, and it was deemed advisable to organize a home missionary society, which was done in 1832. With the development of interest in publication, a tract society had been formed in 1824, which in 1840 was renamed the American Baptist Publication Society.

As the discussion in regard to slavery became acute, there arose the differences which resulted in three conventions—northern, southern, and national. The northern churches, Baptist as well as others, were strongly antislavery; the southern churches, Baptist as well as others, were, if not always proslavery, certainly not antislavery. A crisis was reached when the question was raised whether the General Missionary Convention (called also the Triennial Convention because it met once in 3 years) would appoint as a missionary a person who owned slaves. To this a very decided negative was returned, and since that involved a denial of what were considered constitutional rights, the southern churches withdrew in 1845 and formed the Southern Baptist Convention,<sup>1</sup> whose purpose was to do for the southern Baptist churches just what the general convention had hitherto done for the entire Baptist denomination. It was not a new denomination; simply a new organization for the direction of the missionary and general evangelistic work of the churches of the Southern States.

The development of the National Baptist Convention, representing the Negro churches, was naturally slower, and when the census of Baptists for 1926 was taken numerous divisions made it necessary to use the new term, "Negro Baptists," which for statistical purposes includes all the various organizations known as the "National Baptist Convention, U. S. A.," the "National Baptist Convention of America," the "Lott-Carey Missionary Baptists," and the colored Baptist churches, that were formerly included in the Northern Baptist Convention.

<sup>1</sup> See p. 140.

## DOCTRINE

Baptists agree with other evangelical bodies on many points of doctrine. Their cardinal principle is implicit obedience to the plain teachings of the Word of God. Under this principle, while maintaining with other evangelical bodies the great truths of the Christian religion, they hold: (1) That the churches are independent in their local affairs; (2) that there should be an entire separation of church and state; (3) that religious liberty or freedom in matters of religion is an inherent right of the human soul; (4) that a church is a body of regenerated people who have been baptized on profession of personal faith in Christ, and have associated themselves in the fellowship of the gospel; (5) that infant baptism is not only not taught in the Scriptures, but is fatal to the spirituality of the church; (6) that from the meaning of the word used in the Greek text of the Scriptures, the symbolism of the ordinance, and the practice of the early church, immersion in water only constitutes baptism; (7) that the scriptural officers of a church are pastors and deacons; and (8) that the Lord's Supper is an ordinance within the church observed in commemoration of the sufferings and death of Christ.

The beliefs of Baptists have been incorporated in confessions of faith. Of these, the Philadelphia Confession, originally issued by the London Baptist churches in 1689 and adopted with some enlargements by the Philadelphia Association in 1742, and the New Hampshire Confession, adopted by the New Hampshire State Convention in 1832, are recognized as the most important. The Philadelphia Confession is strongly Calvinistic. The New Hampshire Confession modifies some of the statements of the earlier documents, and may be characterized as moderately Calvinistic. But while these confessions are recognized as fair expressions of the faith of Baptists, there is nothing binding in them, and they are not regarded as having any special authority. The final court of appeal for Baptists is the Word of God. Within limits, considerable differences in doctrine are allowed, and thus opportunity is given to modify beliefs as new light may break from or upon the Word. Among Baptists heresy trials are rare.

## ORGANIZATION

Baptist Church polity is congregational, or independent. Each church is sovereign so far as its own discipline and worship are concerned, calls or dismisses its own pastor, elects its own deacons or other officers, and attends to its own affairs. Admission to church membership is by vote of the church, usually after examination of the candidate by the church committee. There is no specific age limit, but each applicant must have heard the Gospel and believed for himself on the Lord Jesus Christ. All members have equal voting rights in church matters, except that in some churches they are restricted to those over a certain age. The officers are the pastor and deacons, who, with such other persons as the church may elect, constitute a church committee, usually called the standing committee, and have general care of the affairs of the church, but no authority, except as it is specifically delegated to them by the church. Church property is held sometimes by a board of trustees, sometimes by the entire society, and sometimes by a special committee of the church.

For missionary and educational or other purposes, Baptist churches usually group themselves into associations and State conventions. The oldest is the Philadelphia Association, organized in 1707, which stood alone until 1751, when the Charleston Association was formed in South Carolina. These associations and conventions meet annually and are composed of messengers sent by the churches. They elect their own officers, receive reports from the churches, and make recommendations with regard to work or other matters in which the churches are interested. They have, however, no authority to legislate for the churches, and no power to enforce any action they may take. Many of them conduct missionary or educational work in the fields covered by them.

Applicants for the ministry are licensed to preach by the church in which they hold membership. If, after a period of service as licentiate, ordination is desired, a council of sister churches is called by the church in which membership is held, and on the recommendation of this council, the church arranges for ordination. In both cases the right to license and the right to ordain are held by the individual church. Previous to ordination there is always an examination of the candidate on matters of religious experience, call to the ministry, and views on scriptural doctrine. During his ministry, a pastor is usually a member of the church which he serves, and is amenable to its discipline. When a question of dismissal from the ministry arises, the individual church calls a council of sister churches for the examination of charges, and on the recommendation of this council, the church usually bases its decision.

Besides local associations and State conventions, the Baptists have general, or national conventions, with home mission societies, foreign mission societies, educational societies, etc. These larger bodies attend to missionary or educational work in the various States or districts, and are supported by the churches. Like the local associations, none of these larger organizations has any authority over the individual churches.

### WORK

The organized activities of the Baptist churches are, for the most part, conducted by societies whose membership includes individuals and delegates from churches or associations, membership in most cases being based on contributions. Until the separation of the northern and southern churches, the home missionary work was carried on chiefly by The American Baptist Publication Society, organized in 1824, and The American Baptist Home Mission Society, organized in 1832; and the foreign missionary work, by the General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions, organized in Philadelphia in 1814. Since the organization of the Southern Baptist Convention the publication society has continued its work throughout the different States, and has retained its distinctly national character. The American Baptist Home Mission Society, however, subsequently represented the northern churches only, as did also the foreign missionary society, which in 1846 changed its name to the American Baptist Missionary Union, and again in 1910, to the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.

A general movement, manifest throughout the country, in church life as well as in business and public matters, is that for centralization of administration, in the interest of both economy and efficiency. The Baptist churches felt this, as did every other denomination, and began to consider whether their benevolent societies, hitherto in some respects distinct from each other, might not be brought into some form of general organization which, by removing possibilities of friction and securing cooperation, would make for greater efficiency. After considerable discussion a move in this direction was made in 1907, which has been carried out quite successfully and, it is expected, will work great good both to the activities of the churches and their general denominational life.

Educational work among the Baptists in the United States has made great strides in recent years, but the same general independence of ecclesiastical control is manifest in this department as in the government of the local churches, and is illustrated in the University of Chicago. The same is true of the management of Baptist philanthropic institutions. In most cases, however, the membership of the boards is limited to persons connected with Baptist churches.

In addition to the work done by the denominational societies, a large amount of missionary and educational work is carried on by individual churches, which is not included in any denominational statement.

# NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Northern Baptist Convention for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the local church upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	6,284	2,625	3,659	41.8	58.2
Members, number.....	1,329,044	964,322	364,722	72.6	27.4
Average membership per church.....	211	367	100		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	493,998	352,404	141,594	71.3	28.7
Female.....	740,293	533,934	206,359	72.1	27.9
Sex not reported.....	94,753	77,984	16,769	82.3	17.7
Males per 100 females.....	66.7	66.0	68.6		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	60,691	47,891	12,800	78.9	21.1
13 years and over.....	1,114,460	798,635	315,825	71.7	28.3
Age not reported.....	153,893	117,796	36,097	76.5	23.5
Percent under 13 years.....	5.2	5.7	3.9		
Church edifices, number.....	6,085	2,561	3,524	42.1	57.9
Value—number reporting.....	5,922	2,492	3,430	42.1	57.9
Amount reported.....	\$167,576,463	\$142,430,489	\$25,145,974	85.0	15.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$164,911,178	\$140,291,030	\$24,620,148	85.1	14.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,665,285	\$2,139,459	\$525,826	80.3	19.7
Average value per church.....	\$28,297	\$57,155	\$7,331		
Debt—number reporting.....	1,694	1,239	455	73.1	26.9
Amount reported.....	\$20,063,272	\$19,041,188	\$1,022,084	94.9	5.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	3,067	901	2,166	29.4	70.6
Parsonages, number.....	3,149	1,391	1,758	44.2	55.8
Value—number reporting.....	3,004	1,311	1,693	43.6	56.4
Amount reported.....	\$11,930,664	\$7,384,625	\$4,546,039	61.9	38.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6,168	2,613	3,555	42.4	57.6
Amount reported.....	\$19,577,463	\$15,656,768	\$3,920,695	80.0	20.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,400,783	\$4,483,215	\$1,917,568	70.0	30.0
All other salaries.....	\$2,266,558	\$2,046,867	\$219,691	90.3	9.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,478,671	\$1,088,599	\$390,072	73.6	26.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,364,921	\$1,196,974	\$167,947	87.7	12.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$4,347,318	\$3,712,690	\$634,628	85.4	14.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$436,207	\$368,398	\$67,809	84.5	15.5
Home missions.....	\$281,492	\$232,991	\$48,501	82.8	17.2
Foreign missions.....	\$321,153	\$267,091	\$54,062	83.2	16.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,026,258	\$1,698,919	\$327,339	83.8	16.2
All other purposes.....	\$654,102	\$561,024	\$93,078	85.8	14.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,174	\$5,992	\$1,103		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5,904	2,572	3,332	43.6	56.4
Officers and teachers.....	112,565	69,845	42,720	62.0	38.0
Scholars.....	892,872	620,483	272,389	69.5	30.5

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number	1,653	829	824	50.2	49.8
Officers and teachers	16,623	10,025	6,598	60.3	39.7
Scholars	129,349	82,852	46,497	64.1	35.9
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number	311	210	101	67.5	32.5
Officers and teachers	1,751	1,291	460	73.7	26.3
Scholars	19,659	14,747	4,912	75.0	25.0
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number	42	24	18	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Officers and teachers	736	574	162	78.0	22.0
Scholars	4,805	4,072	733	84.7	15.3

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Northern Baptist Convention for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include those of the Free Baptist churches, that body having united with the Northern Baptist Convention since 1916. The Colored Baptist churches in Northern States, because of their membership in colored associations, are included under the Negro Baptists at the censuses of 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 <sup>1</sup>	1906 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b>	6,284	7,611	8,319	9,585
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:				
Number	-1,327	-708	-1,266	-----
Percent	-17.4	-8.5	-13.2	-----
<b>Members, number</b>	1,329,044	1,289,966	1,244,705	1,133,464
Increase over preceding census:				
Number	39,078	45,261	111,241	-----
Percent	3.0	3.6	9.8	-----
Average membership per church	211	169	150	118
<b>Church edifices, number</b>	6,085	7,722	8,264	9,355
Value—number reporting	5,922	7,297	7,997	8,887
Amount reported	\$167,576,463	\$185,370,576	\$95,314,853	\$77,594,155
Average value per church	\$28,297	\$25,404	\$12,054	\$8,231
Debt—number reporting	1,694	1,603	1,797	1,679
Amount reported	\$20,063,272	\$16,004,041	\$7,322,615	\$5,287,911
<b>Parsonages, number</b>	3,149	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting	3,004	3,716	3,233	2,899
Amount reported	\$11,930,664	\$18,279,770	\$8,432,072	\$5,989,838
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number	6,168	7,380	8,001	-----
Amount reported	\$19,577,463	\$34,318,486	\$16,205,825	-----
Pastors' salaries	\$6,400,783	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries	\$2,266,558	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements	\$1,478,671	-----	-----	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$1,364,921	\$27,647,658	\$12,972,200	-----
All other current expenses, including interest	\$4,347,318	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$436,207	-----	-----	-----
Home missions	\$281,492	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions	\$321,153	\$6,656,755	\$3,194,411	-----
To general headquarters for distribution	\$2,026,258	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes	\$654,102	-----	-----	-----
Not classified	-----	\$14,073	\$39,214	-----
Average expenditure per church	\$3,174	\$4,650	\$2,025	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number	5,904	6,999	7,658	8,405
Officers and teachers	112,565	114,237	114,433	111,676
Scholars	892,872	1,052,794	1,040,594	916,370

<sup>1</sup> Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include those of the Free Baptists, a body which has united since 1916 with this denomination; they also include colored churches in the Northern States, tabulated in 1926 and 1936 under Negro Baptists.

<sup>2</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Northern Baptist Convention by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each association in the Northern Baptist Convention, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>6,284</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>3,659</b>	<b>1,329,044</b>	<b>964,322</b>	<b>364,722</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>						
Maine.....	278	35	243	30,637	12,035	18,602
New Hampshire.....	116	19	97	12,220	6,248	5,972
Vermont.....	73	11	62	9,997	4,089	5,908
Massachusetts.....	272	186	86	90,366	79,932	10,434
Rhode Island.....	89	43	46	18,749	14,132	4,617
Connecticut.....	126	73	53	26,521	21,294	5,227
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>						
New York.....	694	299	395	181,918	142,251	39,667
New Jersey.....	223	144	79	55,986	45,493	10,493
Pennsylvania.....	578	314	264	143,432	115,302	28,130
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Ohio.....	385	180	205	87,260	67,051	20,209
Indiana.....	408	110	298	80,498	43,029	37,469
Illinois.....	397	213	184	97,373	74,408	22,965
Michigan.....	265	128	137	49,275	38,217	11,058
Wisconsin.....	143	60	83	19,627	12,829	6,798
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Minnesota.....	190	74	116	32,039	22,856	9,183
Iowa.....	204	73	131	36,900	24,124	12,776
Missouri.....	2	2	-----	561	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	63	7	56	6,198	1,536	4,662
South Dakota.....	65	14	51	8,521	3,621	4,900
Nebraska.....	111	37	74	19,119	10,926	8,193
Kansas.....	260	84	176	55,906	36,695	19,211
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>						
Delaware.....	14	13	1	5,178	5,098	90
Maryland.....	7	1	6	829	414	415
District of Columbia.....	24	24	-----	17,823	17,823	-----
West Virginia.....	565	59	506	77,848	28,742	49,106
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Kentucky.....	3	-----	3	185	-----	185
Alabama.....	1	-----	1	80	-----	80
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Oklahoma.....	9	1	8	1,657	70	1,587
Texas.....	1	-----	1	17	-----	17
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>						
Montana.....	38	17	21	5,336	3,983	1,353
Idaho.....	46	14	32	6,612	3,728	2,884
Wyoming.....	25	6	19	4,017	2,193	1,824
Colorado.....	99	43	56	20,496	15,538	4,958
Arizona.....	37	21	16	6,451	5,124	1,327
Utah.....	8	7	1	1,376	1,329	47
Nevada.....	7	4	3	1,193	995	198
<b>PACIFIC:</b>						
Washington.....	113	64	49	19,726	15,551	4,175
Oregon.....	79	40	39	16,546	13,219	3,327
California.....	266	205	61	80,571	73,896	6,675

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	493,998	740,293	94,753	66.7	5,904	112,565	892,872
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	10,366	19,282	989	53.8	242	3,285	22,633
New Hampshire.....	4,189	7,859	172	53.3	97	1,270	8,651
Vermont.....	3,912	5,502	583	71.1	65	810	4,792
Massachusetts.....	33,036	51,019	6,311	64.8	264	6,822	57,335
Rhode Island.....	6,479	10,384	1,886	62.4	82	1,640	11,654
Connecticut.....	10,361	15,487	673	66.9	121	2,106	13,855
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	66,472	102,345	13,101	64.9	652	12,622	89,314
New Jersey.....	20,231	31,578	4,177	64.1	213	5,246	38,702
Pennsylvania.....	49,366	71,989	22,077	68.6	553	12,309	97,388
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	34,829	50,320	2,111	69.2	364	7,373	63,679
Indiana.....	30,280	42,228	7,990	71.7	390	6,660	54,684
Illinois.....	36,168	53,476	7,729	67.6	390	8,094	69,746
Michigan.....	18,501	28,904	1,870	64.0	255	5,164	45,099
Wisconsin.....	7,560	11,284	783	67.0	135	2,074	13,570
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	11,490	16,712	3,837	68.8	171	3,172	22,636
Iowa.....	14,257	20,838	1,805	68.4	190	3,337	23,404
Missouri.....	318	243	-----	130.9	2	52	568
North Dakota.....	2,407	3,452	339	69.7	53	749	6,116
South Dakota.....	3,519	4,916	86	71.6	62	876	7,059
Nebraska.....	7,409	11,248	462	65.9	106	1,899	12,477
Kansas.....	21,761	31,356	2,799	69.4	253	4,788	36,742
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	1,652	3,429	97	48.2	14	448	2,854
Maryland.....	270	437	122	61.8	6	122	1,111
District of Columbia.....	6,258	8,055	3,510	77.7	24	1,240	14,722
West Virginia.....	31,449	45,492	907	69.1	605	6,439	54,219
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	83	102	-----	81.4	3	22	109
Alabama.....	45	35	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	14	66
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	676	981	-----	68.9	9	102	738
Texas.....	5	12	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	8	41
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	2,167	3,169	-----	68.4	32	479	3,637
Idaho.....	2,462	4,150	-----	59.3	42	656	5,275
Wyoming.....	1,617	2,400	-----	67.4	23	451	2,983
Colorado.....	7,866	11,895	735	66.1	90	1,781	14,263
Arizona.....	2,630	3,821	-----	68.8	35	501	4,589
Utah.....	509	867	-----	58.7	8	120	947
Nevada.....	446	644	103	69.3	7	89	1,046
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	7,585	11,826	315	64.1	108	1,908	15,860
Oregon.....	6,234	9,753	554	63.9	75	1,521	11,127
California.....	29,143	42,798	8,630	68.1	261	6,336	59,181

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916 <sup>1</sup>	1906 <sup>1</sup>	1936	1926	1916 <sup>1</sup>	1906 <sup>1</sup>	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13
United States.....	6,284	7,611	8,319	9,585	1,329,044	1,289,966	1,244,705	1,153,464	60,691	1,114,460	153,893	5.2
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	278	347	455	436	30,637	32,031	35,492	32,511	751	27,944	1,942	2.6
New Hampshire.....	116	129	181	170	12,220	13,820	17,335	15,931	258	9,869	2,093	2.5
Vermont.....	73	87	119	126	9,997	9,626	10,010	9,951	293	8,569	1,135	3.3
Massachusetts.....	272	321	357	352	90,366	89,635	88,016	75,611	2,651	79,050	8,665	3.2
Rhode Island.....	89	100	105	102	18,749	18,830	19,285	17,556	305	16,554	1,890	1.8
Connecticut.....	126	130	152	143	26,521	22,873	26,243	25,616	1,008	24,498	1,015	4.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	694	857	942	1,028	181,918	161,142	183,330	171,857	6,775	158,752	16,391	4.1
New Jersey.....	223	266	270	287	55,986	62,539	62,769	54,404	1,874	45,488	8,624	4.0
Pennsylvania.....	578	690	753	780	143,432	124,949	154,105	120,628	6,785	105,386	31,261	6.0
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	385	476	473	553	87,260	89,328	78,258	70,188	4,828	76,331	6,101	5.9
Indiana.....	408	468	494	520	80,498	82,394	75,374	62,134	4,584	66,336	9,578	6.5
Illinois.....	397	460	472	1,062	97,373	95,589	85,649	126,639	4,148	82,641	10,584	4.3
Michigan.....	265	355	400	512	49,275	56,878	49,835	49,350	3,529	43,462	2,284	7.5
Wisconsin.....	143	170	208	242	19,627	20,096	20,225	20,701	620	17,330	1,677	3.5
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	190	211	239	268	32,039	30,897	28,145	24,102	1,101	25,687	5,251	4.1
Iowa.....	204	297	357	412	36,900	45,775	44,939	40,956	1,827	32,095	2,978	5.4
Missouri.....	2			121	561			5,640		37	524	
North Dakota.....	63	79	90	72	6,198	7,289	6,268	4,596	141	5,727	330	2.4
South Dakota.....	65	93	102	91	8,521	9,284	8,852	6,193	316	7,374	831	4.1
Nebraska.....	111	130	188	229	19,119	19,145	19,643	17,386	732	17,365	1,022	4.0
Kansas.....	260	359	400	457	55,906	54,740	46,966	35,801	4,391	49,055	3,460	8.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	14	10	15	16	5,178	2,164	3,651	2,694	312	4,596	270	6.4
Maryland.....	7	5	6	14	829	422	610	1,494	48	659	122	6.8
Dist. of Columbia.....	24	23	17	20	17,823	11,930	9,667	10,777	569	12,959	4,295	4.2
Virginia.....			5	7			268	425				
West Virginia.....	555	696	637	619	77,648	76,934	62,547	50,149	3,346	66,864	7,638	4.8
Georgia.....				14				776				
E. S. CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	3		1	39	185		22	2,165	2	169	14	1.2
Tennessee.....				30				1,840				
Alabama.....	1			21	80			1,200		80		
Mississippi.....				47				2,804				
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....				8				337				
Louisiana.....				31				1,382				
Oklahoma.....	9	11	4		1,657	1,683	75		73	1,684		4.4
Texas.....	1		19	19	17		1,271	630		17		
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	38	54	44	26	5,336	4,481	4,073	2,029	289	4,274	773	6.3
Idaho.....	46	58	61	45	6,612	6,573	5,682	2,331	415	5,983	214	6.5
Wyoming.....	25	36	35	19	4,017	3,459	1,841	838	301	2,734	982	9.9
Colorado.....	99	122	109	87	20,496	24,166	16,528	12,917	1,270	18,185	1,041	6.5
New Mexico.....				57				2,331				
Arizona.....	37	38	44	15	6,451	5,922	2,927	1,034	378	5,418	655	6.5
Utah.....	8	11	14	10	1,376	1,121	1,305	987	128	1,248		9.3
Nevada.....	7	8	7	4	1,193	674	356	316	76	1,014	103	7.0
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	113	145	173	154	19,726	21,499	17,738	12,440	987	17,357	1,382	5.4
Oregon.....	79	105	127	128	16,546	18,945	15,635	11,099	872	13,593	2,081	6.0
California.....	266	264	244	192	80,571	63,133	39,570	22,718	4,708	59,176	16,687	7.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes figures for the Free Baptist Church.<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.



TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	6,284	6,085	5,922	\$167,578,463	1,694	\$20,063,272	3,004	\$11,930,664
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	278	273	268	3,298,757	41	162,065	155	471,850
New Hampshire.....	116	114	109	1,425,500	7	13,598	83	265,050
Vermont.....	73	71	67	1,104,525	10	45,836	54	202,000
Massachusetts.....	272	266	258	13,971,754	85	850,637	125	683,750
Rhode Island.....	89	84	79	2,763,185	21	175,082	38	210,200
Connecticut.....	126	122	118	5,154,399	35	416,151	77	439,712
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	694	678	672	36,474,680	190	6,473,630	437	1,948,796
New Jersey.....	223	217	216	11,188,428	100	1,215,671	156	974,310
Pennsylvania.....	578	562	542	19,134,854	216	2,323,684	277	1,333,014
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	385	374	355	9,937,390	91	1,087,511	135	522,050
Indiana.....	408	396	383	5,724,201	74	530,753	102	302,000
Illinois.....	397	389	375	11,220,208	114	1,657,454	182	776,610
Michigan.....	265	261	257	6,280,560	96	817,111	154	547,416
Wisconsin.....	143	141	139	2,350,707	59	264,105	88	356,300
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	190	189	186	3,754,169	50	338,267	94	308,400
Iowa.....	204	200	198	3,082,625	44	225,461	127	434,550
North Dakota.....	63	58	58	412,550	10	33,890	34	99,050
South Dakota.....	65	64	63	878,750	17	53,925	41	134,550
Nebraska.....	111	110	105	1,729,730	30	130,464	73	193,200
Kansas.....	260	250	248	3,626,305	70	415,709	132	332,440
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	14	13	13	699,500	7	35,855	7	43,500
Maryland.....	7	7	4	69,000	2	28,865	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
District of Columbia.....	24	24	23	2,877,500	16	413,209	5	53,000
West Virginia.....	565	509	496	3,871,600	43	206,088	80	341,983
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	3	3	3	2,800				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	9	9	9	63,050	2	7,600	5	11,200
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	38	37	35	529,421	9	27,050	18	54,350
Idaho.....	46	44	43	329,100	11	13,000	31	64,900
Wyoming.....	25	25	25	284,200	11	27,052	10	25,300
Colorado.....	99	92	90	2,182,525	30	82,643	45	121,175
Arizona.....	37	34	32	529,475	10	185,414	18	39,300
Utah.....	8	8	8	350,000	4	16,515	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Nevada.....	7	7	6	86,450	2	1,700	5	16,000
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	113	111	109	2,073,524	43	263,578	58	144,783
Oregon.....	79	76	74	1,326,354	20	95,122	35	92,200
California.....	266	264	253	8,669,687	123	1,393,577	118	369,125
Other States.....	4	3	2	129,000	1	35,000	2	18,600

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Missouri, 1; Alabama, 1; and Texas, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	6,284	6,168	\$19,577,463	\$6,400,783	\$2,266,558	\$1,478,671
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	278	260	452,741	196,635	27,273	52,798
New Hampshire.....	116	107	212,479	99,449	18,274	17,923
Vermont.....	73	72	135,350	63,266	11,109	9,207
Massachusetts.....	272	272	1,646,584	478,467	230,593	113,932
Rhode Island.....	89	87	376,450	123,145	50,212	37,699
Connecticut.....	126	126	571,890	164,820	66,682	50,900
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	694	684	3,038,809	904,881	511,327	179,757
New Jersey.....	223	223	1,136,515	364,863	145,835	80,215
Pennsylvania.....	578	568	2,023,780	652,127	226,372	179,587
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	385	379	1,259,910	378,903	132,400	89,730
Indiana.....	408	404	680,009	271,351	61,486	69,387
Illinois.....	397	394	1,449,531	459,202	169,798	120,601
Michigan.....	265	263	809,457	275,152	90,226	62,271
Wisconsin.....	143	142	331,098	136,163	24,460	33,530
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	190	186	556,208	177,976	59,525	38,457
Iowa.....	204	196	384,485	159,686	29,630	35,448
North Dakota.....	63	60	82,879	34,743	3,620	3,440
South Dakota.....	65	65	108,010	47,251	5,682	4,796
Nebraska.....	111	109	214,762	90,631	17,666	16,139
Kansas.....	260	257	546,203	190,668	44,649	38,375
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	14	13	51,581	16,716	6,068	2,142
Maryland.....	7	7	13,624	6,134	722	469
District of Columbia.....	24	24	343,704	59,468	48,591	18,309
West Virginia.....	565	546	509,405	202,101	40,456	50,268
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	3	3	753	403	56	198
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	9	9	10,142	5,301	227	601
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	38	35	80,786	35,981	5,840	12,016
Idaho.....	46	45	86,340	35,922	5,186	5,058
Wyoming.....	25	24	45,070	21,220	1,944	3,277
Colorado.....	99	96	245,295	86,226	20,329	11,847
Arizona.....	37	37	115,747	33,719	5,810	6,664
Utah.....	8	8	20,545	8,478	1,820	1,499
Nevada.....	7	7	18,777	10,589	950	1,110
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	113	113	283,051	113,409	19,363	36,116
Oregon.....	79	78	225,049	91,227	16,305	23,019
California.....	266	265	1,500,356	401,037	165,287	71,692
Other States.....	4	4	10,088	3,473	785	194

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Missouri, 2; Alabama, 1; and Texas, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1,364,921	\$4,347,518	\$436,207	\$281,492	\$321,153	\$2,026,258	\$654,102
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	15,292	93,353	9,025	2,497	6,148	39,335	10,385
New Hampshire.....	2,343	41,410	4,339	1,004	1,570	22,794	3,373
Vermont.....	3,167	24,524	1,747	35	332	17,131	4,832
Massachusetts.....	71,691	441,314	44,147	22,116	33,620	161,002	49,702
Rhode Island.....	6,258	93,362	10,215	1,032	1,418	48,246	4,863
Connecticut.....	47,116	128,637	10,523	2,745	3,509	83,982	13,076
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	159,145	700,225	81,910	48,241	68,385	267,427	117,511
New Jersey.....	71,574	245,551	24,746	19,859	27,889	124,397	31,686
Pennsylvania.....	158,277	445,807	48,952	21,429	28,024	199,414	68,791
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	149,163	302,538	18,938	19,249	16,211	125,250	27,528
Indiana.....	44,782	132,004	11,248	6,283	9,698	55,941	17,829
Illinois.....	102,672	338,164	35,757	26,800	26,570	135,481	34,486
Michigan.....	75,167	159,419	17,816	19,270	26,625	63,713	19,798
Wisconsin.....	18,200	65,136	5,138	4,177	3,329	30,930	10,035
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	33,424	138,953	13,479	10,929	10,907	56,400	16,158
Iowa.....	23,540	74,008	6,008	2,148	6,375	36,782	10,860
North Dakota.....	15,054	12,355	2,489	2,018	1,235	6,218	1,707
South Dakota.....	15,909	16,256	1,148	1,141	921	12,003	2,903
Nebraska.....	10,247	43,767	2,879	1,264	1,932	22,502	7,735
Kansas.....	41,480	111,020	9,110	9,175	3,762	71,695	26,269
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	10,115	10,005	588	702	538	3,886	821
Maryland.....	530	3,687	131	41	20	822	1,068
District of Columbia.....	43,658	70,441	20,064	6,413	3,623	45,539	27,598
West Virginia.....	51,846	82,748	8,761	3,686	2,935	51,226	15,378
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....		28				3	65
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	1,000	1,328	246	455	459	8	517
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	3,754	13,394	1,183	838	641	6,418	721
Idaho.....	9,685	15,727	1,500	132	356	11,549	1,225
Wyoming.....	4,992	7,429	550	635	762	2,712	1,549
Colorado.....	21,835	49,531	4,656	3,922	5,763	33,021	8,175
Arizona.....	8,373	39,866	2,999	1,543	174	13,082	3,517
Utah.....	1,115	4,571	154	359	495	1,334	720
Nevada.....	800	2,730	741			1,579	278
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	14,008	56,539	5,799	2,114	3,249	26,559	5,895
Oregon.....	8,941	42,130	4,123	3,162	2,197	27,253	6,692
California.....	118,768	336,880	25,083	35,300	20,772	220,547	104,990
Other States.....	1,000	2,581	15	778	719	77	466

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>6,284</b>	<b>1,329,044</b>	<b>5,922</b>	<b>\$167,576,463</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>\$20,063,272</b>	<b>6,168</b>	<b>\$19,577,463</b>	<b>5,904</b>	<b>892,872</b>
<b>Alabama:</b>										
Swedish.....	1	80	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	66
<b>Arizona:</b>										
Arizona.....	37	6,451	32	529,475	10	185,414	37	115,747	35	4,589
<b>California, Northern:</b>										
Central.....	8	2,105	7	145,000	1	270	8	27,565	8	1,420
Clear Lake.....	6	832	6	59,500	3	2,554	6	14,727	6	614
General.....	12	1,186	12	155,050	5	19,275	12	18,136	11	527
Nevada-Sierra.....	3	280	3	29,000			3	5,952	3	326
Pacific.....	6	839	6	149,500	4	24,380	6	17,345	6	701
Sacramento.....	11	2,104	10	265,750	3	57,805	11	34,595	10	1,729
Sacramento River.....	9	1,413	9	160,000	3	2,700	9	28,909	9	1,036
San Francisco Bay.....	22	6,412	19	746,180	14	125,932	22	137,491	22	5,308
San Joaquin.....	27	6,092	26	369,815	10	35,699	27	89,511	27	4,887
San Jose.....	16	2,638	15	197,150	4	10,589	16	60,690	16	2,261
Swedish.....	3	847	3	142,700	1	8,795	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	3	587
Unassociated.....	3	516	3	24,695			3	14,653	3	542
<b>California, Southern:</b>										
Foot Hill.....	14	6,469	14	1,017,200	6	196,500	14	133,613	14	4,880
Harbor.....	13	5,158	11	277,000	7	126,928	13	81,866	13	4,210
Imperial Valley.....	3	621	3	45,380	2	11,900	3	9,470	3	470
Kern River.....	8	1,800	8	206,569	4	34,900	8	37,742	8	1,371
Los Angeles.....	49	21,591	45	2,855,429	26	568,595	49	482,193	48	14,949
Santa Ana Valley.....	9	3,311	9	254,000	6	15,485	9	52,146	9	2,689
Santa Barbara.....	11	2,467	11	324,470	6	26,145	11	44,163	11	1,885
Southwestern.....	17	5,673	17	523,399	8	45,555	17	84,033	16	3,394
University.....	15	7,777	15	714,900	9	79,090	15	105,604	14	5,039
Unassociated.....	1	440	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	356
<b>Colorado:</b>										
Eastern.....	8	477	7	29,400	5	1,585	8	3,570	8	411
Gunnison Valley.....	1	16	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	35
Mexican.....	4	437	4	23,500			4	5,210	4	424
Northeastern.....	6	709	5	115,000	1	1,200	6	10,908	6	670
Northern.....	8	1,776	8	85,800	2	1,475	8	13,300	8	1,006
Northwestern.....	3	116	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			3	649	3	150
Rocky Mountain.....	22	8,171	20	1,404,500	9	31,943	21	123,337	19	6,044
San Luis Valley.....	5	701	5	65,000			4	7,945	4	451
Southeastern.....	8	768	7	26,900	2	2,150	8	3,723	7	420
Southern.....	17	5,386	17	350,725	7	42,155	16	59,585	15	3,062
Southwestern.....	8	619	6	23,700	1	200	8	4,865	6	511
Western.....	9	1,320	8	48,600	3	1,935	9	12,108	9	1,079
<b>Connecticut:</b>										
Ashford.....	15	1,545	12	153,954	2	13,400	15	21,589	14	933
Fairfield.....	20	4,310	19	847,000	8	124,500	20	86,387	18	2,044
Hartford.....	21	6,892	18	2,025,600	10	180,000	21	187,544	20	3,518
New Haven.....	34	7,621	34	1,319,445	7	48,201	34	142,179	34	3,801
New London.....	18	3,854	18	506,200	4	17,750	18	93,323	17	2,259
Stonington Union.....	16	2,192	15	272,200	3	29,800	16	37,220	16	1,268
Swedish.....	2	107	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	32
<b>Delaware:</b>										
Delaware.....	14	5,178	13	699,500	7	35,855	13	51,581	14	2,854
<b>District of Columbia:</b>										
Columbia.....	24	17,823	23	2,877,500	16	413,209	24	343,704	24	14,722
<b>Idaho:</b>										
Central.....	10	1,562	9	65,000	3	3,875	10	25,222	9	1,438
East.....	8	956	7	46,200	1	250	7	16,612	7	680
First.....	17	3,042	17	147,100	5	8,400	17	32,288	17	2,208
North Idaho.....	8	569	8	30,800	1	400	8	6,998	6	462
Spokane (Wash.).....	4	510	3	43,000	1	75	4	5,851	4	527

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>Illinois:</b>										
Alton.....	24	7,933	21	\$445,500	8	\$49,029	24	\$91,205	24	5,724
Aurora.....	12	3,063	11	518,500	4	106,000	12	41,433	12	2,449
Bloomington.....	22	4,691	22	389,200	2	12,075	22	45,513	21	2,959
Central.....	12	1,659	11	48,487			12	6,844	12	946
Champaign-Urbana.....	26	4,786	25	523,000	5	42,640	26	49,108	26	3,243
Chicago.....	84	30,500	75	5,557,371	53	1,212,850	83	655,240	82	19,743
German.....	10	1,840	10	216,000	3	11,870	10	41,761	10	1,547
Greene-Jersey.....	12	2,504	11	146,400	1	4,000	12	12,819	12	1,276
Morgan-Scott.....	5	806	5	26,000			5	3,811	5	525
Ottawa.....	15	2,499	15	283,100	1	3,300	15	37,100	13	1,885
Peoria.....	18	5,060	18	491,450	1	6,600	18	65,741	18	3,821
Quincy.....	14	2,439	14	155,000	1	6,000	14	16,614	14	1,897
Rock Island.....	17	2,686	17	175,600	3	11,260	17	34,345	17	2,378
Rock River.....	18	4,382	17	477,450	4	23,050	18	66,707	18	2,610
Salem.....	13	1,882	12	125,800			13	12,668	13	1,181
Southern.....	30	4,808	28	187,350	3	24,549	29	32,585	29	3,355
Springfield.....	31	9,413	31	744,500	7	74,588	30	100,083	31	8,204
Swedish.....	24	5,022	22	527,700	15	46,743	24	118,541	23	4,688
Wabash Valley.....	6	812	6	139,500	2	5,900	6	8,854	6	869
Unassociated.....	4	588	4	42,300	1	17,000	4	8,569	4	446
<b>Indiana:</b>										
Bedford.....	16	3,293	15	141,950	5	20,700	16	23,938	16	2,337
Bethel.....	12	2,217	10	121,100	4	34,475	12	19,231	10	1,855
Brownstown.....	11	1,702	10	116,700	2	15,250	11	15,102	11	1,623
Calumet.....	6	2,272	6	234,834	4	16,351	6	31,339	6	1,826
Coffee Creek.....	18	2,082	17	27,925			17	6,470	17	1,248
Curry's Prairie.....	18	3,819	18	191,250	4	16,885	18	29,041	18	2,338
Decatur County.....	9	2,528	9	145,600	1	600	9	14,877	9	1,490
East Central.....	5	1,316	5	87,500	4	27,950	5	13,035	5	850
Evansville.....	7	651	7	25,700	3	8,800	7	5,290	7	418
Flat Rock.....	10	2,641	10	149,500	2	1,500	10	19,481	10	1,597
Fort Wayne.....	15	3,662	15	383,400	6	57,985	15	49,232	15	2,381
Freedom.....	20	2,156	18	62,550			20	11,787	20	1,356
Friendship.....	16	2,361	15	60,450	1	58	16	8,519	15	1,082
Harmony.....	14	3,124	13	176,700	1	3,000	14	27,151	13	2,348
Indianapolis.....	32	11,418	28	1,398,500	10	91,919	32	134,913	32	9,736
Johnson County.....	8	1,540	8	156,900	2	12,000	8	13,723	8	826
Judson.....	17	3,493	17	218,850	4	22,400	17	31,998	16	2,372
Laughery.....	13	1,836	12	92,500	1	130	13	18,212	13	1,357
Linton.....	12	1,887	12	81,700			12	8,230	11	1,234
Logansport.....	16	3,257	14	357,200	4	7,185	16	26,030	16	2,255
Long Run.....	16	1,992	14	52,700			15	7,945	13	813
Madison.....	13	2,064	13	84,800	1	600	13	12,798	12	1,289
Monticello.....	7	968	7	33,000			7	6,144	7	624
Mount Zion.....	8	599	6	8,450			7	1,127	6	389
Noble-Lagrange.....	8	768	8	46,600	2	11,272	8	6,438	8	603
Northern.....	9	2,117	8	288,500	3	9,700	9	28,751	8	1,463
Orleans.....	10	1,578	9	66,700	1	800	10	9,169	9	821
Perry County.....	4	479	3	4,000	1	170	4	2,919	3	218
Salamonie.....	11	4,143	10	527,500	3	157,673	11	39,845	11	2,610
Sand Creek.....	10	1,629	10	52,100			10	8,352	9	1,011
Swedish.....	1	37	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	40
Tippecanoe.....	7	1,417	7	113,550			6	10,350	6	735
Union.....	13	2,997	12	117,000	2	2,800	13	24,944	13	2,239
White Lick.....	15	2,380	15	85,492	2	9,700	15	10,986	15	1,200
Unassociated.....	1	75	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	100
<b>Iowa:</b>										
Cedar Valley.....	20	3,651	19	327,400	4	43,447	19	42,919	19	2,209
Creston.....	9	1,036	9	90,100			8	7,005	8	542

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Iowa—Continued.										
Danish	7	939	7	\$62,000	2	\$4,790	6	\$12,819	7	643
East Grand River	2	181	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	80
English River	7	320	5	26,800			6	1,385	5	178
Fox River	7	476	7	15,300			5	1,438	5	223
German	8	1,678	7	190,250	2	4,600	8	28,932	8	1,632
Iowa	10	2,102	10	138,845	3	5,150	10	20,754	10	1,477
Midwestern	16	5,382	15	509,800	6	16,715	16	54,838	16	2,739
Northeastern	8	1,060	8	127,000	1	4,375	8	10,016	8	721
Northern	16	2,756	16	220,000	4	51,439	16	24,773	14	1,600
Oskaloosa	9	1,487	9	77,100	2	3,200	9	8,754	8	1,002
Roger Williams	22	5,793	21	415,300	9	28,490	22	59,214	22	3,236
Sioux Valley	12	2,022	12	278,500	4	14,000	12	23,751	12	1,601
Southern	17	1,896	17	81,230	1	1,300	16	10,305	16	1,300
Southwestern	16	3,943	16	400,500	5	46,555	16	43,491	15	2,271
Swedish	9	1,315	9	62,500			9	24,839	9	1,326
Washington	7	769	7	49,300	1	1,400	6	7,483	4	434
Unassociated	2	94	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	130
Kansas:										
Arkansas Valley	25	4,656	23	299,465	8	56,228	25	46,208	24	3,302
Blue Valley	5	516	5	39,500	1	200	5	4,297	5	463
Central	10	2,700	10	123,100	1	1,250	10	33,894	10	1,984
Chikaskia	11	1,245	11	61,000			11	13,170	11	914
Fort Scott	11	907	9	21,450	1	770	11	4,784	11	613
German	2	189	2	(1)	1	(1)	2	(1)	2	160
Jewell	6	877	6	23,600	1	40	6	3,487	5	469
Kansas River	18	4,340	18	477,000	6	64,200	16	51,793	17	2,799
Miami	18	3,384	16	181,600	1	1,500	18	24,430	17	2,480
Missouri River	27	8,681	26	493,100	13	45,483	27	81,897	27	4,418
Northeast	13	2,219	12	119,650	3	6,290	12	9,592	13	1,154
Northwest	10	791	10	32,400	3	4,400	10	4,904	9	548
Republican Valley	9	1,574	9	120,700	2	9,000	9	20,638	8	1,107
Solomon Valley	5	724	4	25,765	1	2,650	5	5,655	5	458
South Central	5	507	4	18,500			5	5,041	5	293
Southeast	31	7,758	30	482,355	10	42,435	31	50,633	31	4,927
Southwest	12	1,311	11	65,650	4	1,150	12	34,410	11	1,285
Swedish	3	398	3	32,000			3	5,019	3	375
Upper Solomon	5	435	5	40,500	2	4,988	5	4,930	5	400
Walnut Valley	25	10,946	24	804,525	10	146,275	25	119,859	25	7,632
West Central	8	1,240	8	83,445	2	26,350	8	11,002	8	763
Unassociated	2	745	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	313
Kentucky:										
Ohio Valley	1	164	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	64
Portsmouth	2	21	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	46
Maine:										
Androscoggin	12	2,332	9	425,500	3	6,850	12	43,787	11	1,433
Bowdoinham	12	1,047	11	114,807	2	2,150	12	19,421	10	733
Cumberland	18	3,800	18	667,500	4	32,110	18	59,242	18	2,926
Damariscotta	14	680	12	41,100	2	708	14	8,774	12	516
Farmington	15	895	14	74,000	2	981	14	13,517	13	832
Hancock	26	1,126	24	112,850	2	8,906	22	16,613	21	1,148
Lincoln	26	1,611	25	115,500			21	27,028	21	1,297
North Arrostook	12	1,866	12	83,500	4	4,118	12	25,481	11	1,707
North Kennebec	14	3,054	14	170,000	4	6,086	13	46,020	13	1,981
North York	21	1,746	21	133,050	1	3,862	20	19,365	17	1,238
Oxford	14	1,167	14	127,500	3	27,573	14	23,695	14	1,177
Penobscot	27	3,129	26	253,650	3	14,800	27	44,107	26	2,283
Piscataquis	9	1,258	9	98,000	2	7,650	9	13,270	8	521
South Arrostook	17	2,073	17	124,400	3	11,218	14	20,752	12	1,413

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>Maine—Continued.</b>										
South Kennebec.....	13	1,828	13	\$437,200	2	\$210	13	\$24,393	12	1,264
South York.....	12	1,646	12	204,500	2	31,650	11	30,872	9	1,209
Washington.....	16	1,379	16	111,700	2	3,195	14	16,404	14	955
<b>Maryland:</b>										
Columbia.....	6	804	3	68,500	2	28,865	6	13,594	6	1,111
Monongahela (Pa.)..	1	25	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—
<b>Massachusetts:</b>										
Barnstable.....	10	512	8	89,500	—	—	10	26,265	9	462
Berkshire.....	11	3,414	11	595,850	2	63,000	11	51,093	10	1,826
Boston East.....	26	13,877	24	1,955,450	12	244,404	26	239,576	24	9,197
Boston North.....	19	12,423	17	1,849,670	8	58,510	19	231,768	19	7,453
Boston South.....	20	7,669	20	1,153,135	10	57,012	20	157,648	19	5,243
Boston West.....	23	9,627	23	2,227,700	7	79,545	23	215,108	23	6,028
Framingham.....	13	2,824	13	283,235	5	34,125	13	37,225	13	1,471
Franklin-Millers River.....	8	1,311	7	128,500	—	—	8	23,596	8	849
Merrimac River.....	17	7,043	17	665,975	7	38,790	17	104,219	17	3,634
Old Colony.....	15	3,759	14	535,200	6	23,850	15	53,065	15	2,654
Providence (R. I.)..	2	129	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	155
Salem.....	20	6,036	20	1,011,084	8	28,677	20	96,550	20	4,438
Swedish.....	9	1,595	8	182,000	2	14,500	9	37,024	8	1,083
Taunton.....	19	5,978	17	622,170	4	138,800	19	112,213	19	4,713
Wachusett.....	13	3,281	13	497,510	2	13,000	13	49,818	13	1,923
Westfield.....	20	5,669	18	1,053,050	8	43,674	20	105,944	19	3,289
Worcester.....	26	5,083	26	1,108,225	3	10,750	26	100,440	25	2,849
Unassociated.....	1	136	—	—	—	—	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	68
<b>Michigan:</b>										
Alpena.....	13	709	13	55,800	2	460	12	7,729	11	643
Berean.....	4	677	4	28,000	—	—	4	10,908	4	737
Detroit.....	40	13,105	39	1,949,910	34	531,186	40	259,868	39	14,692
Flint River.....	13	3,003	12	387,800	4	21,448	13	65,036	13	2,715
German.....	4	839	4	128,000	3	8,200	4	12,281	4	807
Grand River.....	11	1,885	11	1,120,450	4	86,289	11	41,151	11	994
Grand Traverse.....	8	966	8	76,700	4	2,250	8	14,383	8	668
Hillsdale.....	16	1,121	16	79,350	2	1,650	15	13,631	14	1,033
Huron.....	13	1,055	12	62,200	4	4,840	13	18,432	13	1,247
Jackson.....	17	3,475	17	290,900	5	12,000	17	43,012	17	2,873
Kalamazoo River...	15	3,076	15	236,500	3	6,094	15	39,228	15	2,672
Kent-Muskegon.....	12	1,807	12	169,500	3	10,840	12	25,133	11	1,370
Lenawee.....	10	1,492	8	63,500	1	2,186	10	20,829	10	1,265
Marquette.....	5	945	5	89,500	3	5,240	5	20,951	5	781
Oscoda.....	6	388	6	30,000	2	1,775	6	4,562	5	417
Saginaw Valley.....	16	3,243	15	313,000	5	9,550	16	50,627	16	2,124
Shiawassee.....	16	2,919	16	409,500	4	72,000	16	39,553	16	2,470
St. Joseph River Valley.....	9	798	9	59,400	2	750	9	10,463	9	803
Swedish.....	17	1,812	17	206,400	6	9,345	17	32,738	16	1,921
Wayne.....	15	4,595	15	447,650	3	23,322	15	69,723	13	3,981
Unassociated.....	5	1,365	3	76,500	2	7,686	5	9,219	5	886
<b>Minnesota:</b>										
Dane-Norwegian...	11	1,113	11	72,200	2	650	10	20,111	9	858
German.....	9	920	9	69,800	—	—	9	14,905	8	709
Lake Superior.....	2	323	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	230
Minnesota Valley...	14	1,907	14	122,500	2	800	14	25,187	12	1,359
Northwestern.....	17	1,733	17	143,100	3	17,500	17	24,344	15	1,306
Southeastern.....	14	2,578	14	318,000	1	5,763	14	42,639	14	1,904
Southwestern.....	8	815	8	67,400	3	3,000	8	12,304	7	537
Swedish.....	83	9,656	81	720,110	26	35,133	80	187,441	78	8,291
Twin City.....	30	12,929	28	2,207,559	12	273,621	30	225,236	30	7,393
Unassociated.....	2	65	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	49

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Missouri:										
Swedish.....	1	524	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	453
Montana:										
Bitter Root.....	4	588	4	\$27,500	3	\$5,550	4	\$9,340	2	381
Crow Indian.....	4	223	3	24,000			4	4,712	3	208
Flathead.....	3	384	3	14,800			3	3,671	3	262
German.....	2	121	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	150
Rocky Mountain.....	10	1,739	10	207,121	1	4,000	10	26,784	10	995
Swedish.....	1	26	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	100
Teton.....	6	668	5	101,000	3	13,650	4	11,807	5	577
Yellowstone.....	8	1,587	7	127,000	2	3,850	7	21,737	7	964
Nebraska:										
Capitol.....	9	2,587	9	211,200	5	19,250	9	33,449	9	1,090
Custer.....	4	776	4	37,500			4	4,941	4	428
First Nebraska.....	8	1,450	8	72,500	2	1,002	8	12,902	8	730
Grand Island.....	13	1,994	13	158,200	2	8,500	13	17,436	13	1,528
Nebraska Conference, Swedish.....	6	650	6	80,100	3	4,850	6	8,776	6	516
New Era.....	1	100	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	35
Northeastern.....	8	892	8	73,400	1	1,864	8	8,534	7	612
North Platte.....	6	447	5	18,500	1	290	5	2,892	6	303
Northwestern.....	6	1,063	5	39,499	2	800	6	10,837	6	755
Omaha.....	18	5,311	16	733,450	5	62,150	18	76,161	18	3,729
Southern Union.....	17	2,157	16	200,790	5	19,458	17	21,307	15	1,448
Southwestern German.....	4	300	4	23,000	1	900	4	5,446	4	335
York.....	11	1,392	10	61,591	2	3,400	10	11,270	9	968
Nevada:										
Nevada-Sierra.....	7	1,193	6	86,450	2	1,700	7	18,777	7	1,046
New Hampshire:										
Belknap.....	11	937	10	163,200			10	21,821	10	723
Dublin.....	8	840	7	124,000	1	1,200	7	17,478	6	658
Meredith-Sandwich.....	10	622	10	93,850			8	9,794	7	431
Milford.....	13	2,862	13	264,850	1	250	13	35,117	12	1,853
New Durham.....	12	907	11	68,700			11	15,644	10	801
Newport.....	14	1,315	14	126,000	1	3,795	14	23,490	10	885
Portsmouth.....	16	1,986	15	279,800	2	2,075	15	40,197	15	1,280
Salisbury.....	15	1,879	13	193,300	1	5,078	15	33,729	14	1,318
White Mountains.....	6	564	6	75,500	1	1,200	6	6,623	6	389
Wolfeboro.....	11	308	10	36,300			8	8,586	7	313
New Jersey:										
Camden.....	45	10,912	45	1,920,928	23	258,192	45	208,658	44	11,154
Central.....	14	2,819	14	615,000	8	48,878	14	53,551	14	1,657
East.....	31	9,822	30	2,647,000	19	285,700	31	227,815	30	6,065
Hudson.....	20	3,453	18	755,000	12	101,675	20	70,923	18	1,677
Monmouth.....	20	4,365	20	571,650	5	11,123	20	74,844	19	2,514
Morris and Essex.....	17	7,152	17	1,625,600	9	209,140	17	152,456	16	3,117
North.....	27	6,784	25	1,661,200	13	130,113	27	181,608	26	4,616
Trenton.....	19	4,973	18	718,500	5	125,100	19	79,021	18	3,434
West.....	29	5,696	29	675,050	6	45,750	29	86,568	27	4,440
Unassociated.....	1	30	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	28
New York:										
Allegany.....	6	1,011	6	105,500	1	725	6	11,857	6	688
Black River.....	12	2,101	12	288,250	2	27,321	12	30,011	12	992
Bradford (Pa.).....	1	26	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	20
Broome and Tioga.....	22	4,505	22	574,200	3	31,250	22	60,841	21	3,654
Buffalo.....	44	13,357	44	1,960,550	22	436,875	44	212,829	43	7,721
Cattaraugus.....	11	2,558	11	227,525	2	23,002	11	27,798	11	1,478
Cayuga.....	8	2,003	8	354,800	2	16,050	8	41,103	8	1,324

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TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
New York—Con.										
Chautauqua.....	23	3,464	23	\$400,400	3	\$9,550	23	\$54,304	22	2,570
Chemung River.....	15	3,666	15	550,000	4	17,230	15	53,157	15	2,269
Chenango.....	15	1,884	15	193,500	1	150	15	22,853	13	1,280
Cortland.....	7	1,886	7	237,000	3	28,950	7	38,280	6	1,238
Dutchess.....	10	1,400	10	285,200	2	11,700	10	29,508	10	733
Essex and Champlain.....	7	756	7	112,000	1	800	7	12,792	7	337
Franklin.....	20	3,173	19	289,500	4	12,915	20	45,731	18	1,921
Genesee.....	27	4,029	27	548,600	6	62,175	27	53,845	27	2,705
Hudson River Central.....	20	3,866	19	715,700	6	46,708	20	64,315	18	1,859
Hudson River North.....	34	7,862	34	1,904,350	14	137,570	34	185,033	33	4,594
Lake George.....	10	695	10	53,500	1	100	10	8,908	8	327
Long Island.....	54	16,685	52	3,747,113	28	393,829	54	374,708	54	9,255
Madison.....	12	1,427	12	228,600	1	1,600	12	24,663	11	957
Mohawk River.....	12	2,403	11	268,900	3	4,750	12	30,708	11	1,300
Monroe.....	36	13,349	34	5,218,797	16	2,273,742	36	249,031	35	7,063
Niagara.....	13	3,581	13	398,900	5	27,148	13	56,630	13	2,353
Oneida.....	20	4,633	20	575,000	7	24,424	20	119,183	18	2,300
Onondaga.....	18	6,100	18	1,222,795	9	324,350	18	100,382	17	3,573
Ontario-Yates.....	25	3,092	22	350,000	6	4,154	23	40,703	22	1,838
Orleans.....	8	1,785	8	236,000	2	1,350	8	18,401	8	949
Oswego.....	13	1,476	13	187,000	2	7,250	12	19,555	12	1,022
Otsego.....	7	1,154	7	97,600	1	100	7	14,355	7	690
Rensselaerville.....	8	507	8	27,250	—	—	8	5,154	4	145
St. Lawrence.....	11	1,350	11	217,000	1	735	11	21,204	11	862
Saratoga.....	17	5,029	17	900,200	7	110,700	16	72,176	16	2,524
Seneca.....	12	1,812	12	197,100	—	—	12	28,930	10	947
Southern New York.....	51	46,736	42	12,478,650	16	2,372,455	50	743,414	48	10,893
Stephentown.....	7	658	6	40,000	—	—	7	7,799	7	368
Steuben.....	24	4,046	23	324,300	3	51,012	23	49,208	24	2,445
Swedish.....	1	202	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	152
Union.....	9	968	9	131,000	—	—	9	18,627	8	502
Washington-Union.....	20	3,432	20	451,500	—	—	19	47,594	18	1,532
Wayne.....	12	1,974	12	275,000	3	8,200	12	27,818	12	1,374
Worcester.....	11	865	10	56,900	1	4,000	8	7,130	5	336
Unassociated.....	2	418	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	244
North Dakota:										
German Conference.....	32	3,089	30	175,050	5	4,700	32	33,532	30	4,245
Northwestern.....	9	547	9	22,200	—	—	8	4,087	7	404
Norwegian Conference.....	3	408	3	16,000	1	290	3	3,118	2	219
Red River Valley.....	4	212	3	12,700	1	500	3	1,676	2	110
Russian Conference.....	3	144	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	3	1,377	2	54
Shenando River.....	8	1,585	8	174,700	2	28,100	8	36,910	7	844
Swedish Conference.....	3	200	3	5,400	1	300	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	225
Unassociated.....	1	13	—	—	—	—	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	15
Ohio:										
Adams.....	8	420	8	36,200	—	—	8	2,920	8	360
Akron.....	11	4,126	7	300,000	6	103,900	11	69,933	11	3,966
Ashtabula.....	10	2,193	10	289,520	5	16,019	10	36,858	10	1,744
Auglaize.....	17	3,087	15	220,700	4	17,756	16	33,939	15	2,398
Cambridge.....	10	1,331	10	75,250	2	8,386	10	8,287	10	1,055
Central.....	9	571	8	16,300	—	—	9	3,141	9	399
Clermont.....	4	511	4	27,000	—	—	4	3,744	4	406
Cleveland.....	35	12,632	30	2,360,300	17	375,810	35	256,060	34	7,969
Clinton.....	16	2,064	16	169,700	2	4,050	16	21,455	13	1,352
Columbus.....	22	4,925	20	656,300	4	134,895	22	81,628	20	3,008

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TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Ohio—Con.										
Coshocton.....	11	1,104	11	\$51,000	—	—	11	\$9,036	11	718
Dayton.....	29	7,929	28	766,800	9	\$41,200	29	107,177	28	5,848
Gallia.....	6	814	6	17,350	—	—	6	1,469	6	255
Huron.....	6	968	5	83,500	1	1,000	5	10,530	6	703
Lawrence.....	7	1,616	7	54,500	1	1,100	7	15,720	7	1,143
Lorain.....	6	876	6	60,500	2	3,475	6	8,417	6	652
Mad River.....	8	718	8	20,750	—	—	8	4,271	8	436
Mansfield.....	10	1,977	10	325,000	2	39,100	10	23,006	10	1,504
Marietta.....	18	2,137	13	79,450	1	3,900	17	17,003	14	1,246
Marion.....	13	2,458	13	243,300	2	4,951	13	25,741	13	2,274
Miami.....	23	10,860	23	1,652,345	9	211,050	23	260,049	23	8,465
Mount Vernon.....	11	1,596	10	103,400	1	950	11	15,481	9	817
Ohio (Independent).....	13	1,990	11	23,400	—	—	13	4,289	13	1,189
Pomeroy.....	12	1,815	11	123,000	2	600	12	14,782	12	1,356
Portsmouth.....	9	1,375	8	80,700	2	17,000	9	13,091	6	959
Providence.....	1	40	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	70
Rio Grande.....	4	405	4	10,300	—	—	3	1,918	3	205
Swedish.....	1	175	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	155
Toledo.....	13	3,733	12	842,625	3	32,500	12	63,946	13	3,055
Trumbull.....	11	3,344	10	365,200	6	16,470	11	36,989	11	2,449
Wooster.....	9	3,753	9	324,000	3	11,100	9	36,716	8	2,823
Zanesville.....	15	2,829	13	253,700	2	8,200	14	28,294	14	2,165
Zoar.....	6	2,374	6	192,000	3	11,099	6	20,171	6	1,960
Unassociated.....	1	514	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	575
Oklahoma:										
Western Oklahoma-Indian.....	9	1,657	9	63,050	2	7,600	9	10,142	9	738
Oregon:										
Central-Willamette.....	17	4,027	16	221,540	3	23,000	16	46,878	15	2,137
Deschutes.....	3	267	3	9,500	1	5,400	3	3,862	3	302
German.....	6	1,403	6	120,000	2	3,750	6	34,817	6	1,193
Grande Ronde.....	5	636	5	34,400	—	—	5	6,300	5	491
Rogue River.....	7	767	6	87,100	2	9,748	7	10,420	7	639
Swedish.....	3	223	3	10,500	—	—	3	3,206	3	255
Umatilla.....	5	928	5	29,050	—	—	5	9,247	5	517
Umpqua.....	10	2,700	9	266,610	4	14,184	10	35,551	10	1,745
Willamette—Outside.....	10	1,401	10	160,754	3	8,770	10	19,362	9	1,198
Willamette—Portland.....	13	4,194	11	386,900	5	30,270	13	55,406	12	2,650
Pennsylvania:										
Abington.....	24	6,944	23	838,000	11	77,164	24	88,079	22	4,247
Allegheny River.....	6	979	6	132,500	1	750	6	13,292	6	663
Beaver.....	15	3,718	15	383,600	7	25,772	15	67,564	15	3,185
Bradford.....	8	1,139	8	91,700	2	535	8	14,696	7	791
Bridgewater.....	11	1,078	11	54,300	3	2,025	11	10,543	10	710
Broome and Tioga (New York).....	1	55	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	20
Central Union.....	31	7,503	31	1,039,000	12	101,411	31	132,631	29	5,642
Centre.....	29	5,588	29	907,580	8	138,433	28	91,654	24	4,458
Chemung River (New York).....	3	552	3	45,500	1	4,084	3	7,855	2	315
Clarion.....	13	1,558	12	164,650	3	3,595	13	20,405	13	1,212
Clearfield.....	18	2,735	17	366,500	5	15,418	17	26,553	16	2,196
French Creek.....	13	2,777	12	212,170	2	842	13	36,138	13	1,892
German.....	2	162	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	146
Harrisburg.....	8	1,888	8	368,000	6	37,450	8	29,906	8	1,256
Indiana.....	11	1,167	8	60,500	2	3,500	9	9,342	11	1,148

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TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>Pennsylvania—Con.</b>										
Monongahela.....	26	5,449	25	\$419,600	8	\$10,519	26	\$43,030	26	3,762
North Philadelphia.....	40	10,467	39	1,667,400	21	212,258	40	227,819	40	10,296
Northumberland.....	33	6,680	31	807,500	11	40,780	31	87,840	31	5,067
Oil Creek.....	21	4,588	20	705,800	13	140,985	21	63,868	21	3,463
Philadelphia.....	67	38,045	63	4,956,750	29	407,419	67	475,750	64	18,675
Pittsburgh.....	65	17,782	59	3,386,154	36	753,673	64	284,823	63	11,481
Reading.....	23	4,316	20	710,500	9	164,245	23	74,002	22	3,522
Riverside.....	12	2,711	9	425,500	3	27,800	12	54,746	12	2,533
Steuben.....	1	83	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	29
Swedish.....	1	179	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	210
Ten Mile.....	17	2,385	17	126,000	—	—	17	18,458	17	1,828
Tioga.....	28	2,494	24	147,050	4	7,200	27	21,634	26	1,797
Wayne.....	10	748	9	64,000	3	5,700	9	9,533	10	589
Welsh.....	11	2,652	11	398,000	6	47,210	11	42,827	11	2,235
Wyoming.....	16	2,627	15	276,300	3	21,609	15	37,876	15	2,216
Unassociated.....	13	4,657	11	289,000	6	72,307	13	32,523	13	1,784
<b>Rhode Island:</b>										
Narragansett.....	26	2,449	24	219,000	4	10,775	24	39,311	20	1,220
Providence.....	21	5,530	19	1,052,285	4	20,380	21	114,244	21	2,658
Roger Williams.....	18	3,068	15	318,900	3	7,652	18	62,193	17	1,993
Warren.....	24	7,702	21	1,163,000	10	136,275	24	160,702	24	4,783
<b>South Dakota:</b>										
Black Hills.....	9	919	8	152,000	3	9,300	9	10,530	8	608
Central.....	11	1,488	11	150,600	3	10,075	11	14,167	10	966
Danish-Norwegian.....	4	236	4	30,100	—	—	4	2,739	4	251
German.....	15	2,306	15	122,600	4	2,125	15	34,409	15	2,397
Northern.....	6	701	6	128,900	2	12,750	6	10,942	6	758
Northwestern.....	5	407	5	39,550	1	12,000	5	4,307	4	335
Rosebud.....	2	166	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	145
Southern.....	9	1,783	9	197,000	2	6,550	9	22,493	9	1,134
Swedish.....	4	515	4	49,000	1	325	4	6,095	4	465
<b>Texas:</b>										
Swedish.....	1	17	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	41
<b>Utah:</b>										
Utah State Convention.....	8	1,376	8	350,000	4	16,515	8	20,545	8	947
<b>Vermont:</b>										
Addison.....	5	536	4	102,500	1	1,900	5	10,528	4	222
Berkshire (Massachusetts).....	1	60	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	46
Danville.....	9	1,023	9	78,600	—	—	9	12,535	7	468
Lamontille.....	8	1,331	8	145,500	2	3,751	8	21,994	7	745
Shaftsbury.....	15	2,736	14	353,300	2	25,870	15	32,196	15	1,079
Vermont Central.....	10	1,004	8	77,425	2	3,390	9	13,028	9	525
Windham.....	11	1,358	10	129,500	1	75	11	17,564	9	724
Woodstock.....	14	1,949	13	205,700	2	10,850	14	25,905	13	983
<b>Washington:</b>										
Bellingham Bay.....	11	1,413	11	91,400	4	1,880	11	20,795	11	1,369
Central.....	11	1,725	10	67,725	3	6,510	11	25,702	11	1,482
Cowlitz.....	8	1,083	8	90,300	3	5,418	8	13,746	6	829
German.....	7	527	7	34,500	1	200	7	9,001	7	541
Idaho State.....	1	60	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	65
Mount Pleasant.....	6	985	6	146,000	2	23,146	6	10,042	5	608
Palouse.....										
Norwegian-Danish Conference.....	2	83	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	73
Puget Sound.....	13	3,985	13	598,300	8	118,435	13	55,007	12	2,723
Seattle.....	25	5,692	24	586,649	9	81,195	25	81,087	25	4,856
Spokane.....	13	2,017	13	145,150	6	4,325	13	24,999	12	1,669
Swedish.....	15	2,120	13	294,000	7	22,469	15	39,832	15	1,605

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
West Virginia:										
Broad Run	26	3,052	22	\$131,200	1	\$50	26	\$17,141	26	2,128
Coal River	22	2,289	20	42,280	1		21	9,674	21	1,778
Eastern	11	813	11	33,075	1	3,259	11	3,276	10	485
Elk Valley	34	3,423	27	92,000	2	1,115	29	12,626	28	2,689
Fairmont	9	2,126	9	94,500	2	3,348	9	20,941	8	1,079
Good Hope	15	1,278	15	31,900			14	4,059	12	682
Goshen	11	1,167	10	43,800	1	1,000	9	6,929	8	622
Greenbrier	43	5,629	40	268,050	6	12,540	41	27,930	37	3,239
Guyandotte	35	8,696	34	572,900	8	69,825	35	85,022	36	5,145
Harmony	21	1,534	17	50,500			20	7,247	15	1,021
Harrisville	19	1,306	18	35,700			19	5,089	18	945
Hopewell	45	4,867	41	102,015	1	12	44	19,380	42	3,603
Judson	31	4,010	29	161,450	1	6,800	30	18,262	29	2,070
Kanawha Valley	43	8,367	35	803,450	6	32,820	43	86,170	39	6,412
Mount Pisgah	22	2,163	20	43,500			21	4,009	18	956
Panhandle	12	2,626	11	112,600	1	5,677	12	20,026	12	1,954
Parkersburg	26	4,307	24	377,009	1	1,600	26	37,087	25	2,044
Raleigh	34	4,773	27	276,121	3	25,650	33	34,259	30	3,482
Rock Castle	35	3,716	24	121,800	1	9,000	35	22,784	25	2,534
Tears Valley	24	3,936	21	189,400	4	14,092	22	24,746	23	2,787
Ten Mile (Pennsylvania)	1	104	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	45
Twelve Pole	24	3,738	20	143,450	1	11,500	24	21,383	23	2,584
Union	20	3,790	18	134,300	3	6,300	20	19,620	18	1,881
Unassociated	2	138	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	164
Wisconsin:										
Central	8	727	8	79,975	2	2,025	8	10,838	7	601
German	1	11	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	22
Green Bay	8	1,164	6	86,000	4	9,935	8	13,099	7	696
Janesville	6	1,640	6	208,500	1	27,800	6	24,646	6	847
La Crosse	11	1,325	11	121,800	4	1,655	11	19,139	9	732
Lincoln	4	687	4	70,000	2	5,500	4	10,787	4	524
Madison	12	1,419	12	134,600	1	6,000	11	20,617	11	1,006
Milwaukee	20	4,224	18	612,832	10	116,726	20	92,540	19	2,874
Northern	2	311	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	105
Northwestern	21	2,098	21	179,550	10	25,645	21	33,538	21	1,784
Southwestern	5	352	5	66,000	2	1,665	5	6,044	4	278
Swedish Conference	16	1,597	15	190,950	9	27,240	15	29,037	15	1,652
Walworth	15	1,975	15	274,000	6	21,100	15	34,703	15	1,617
Winnebago	14	2,068	14	291,000	5	4,004	14	30,392	14	1,042
Unassociated	1	19	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			1	( <sup>1</sup> )		
Wyoming:										
Big Horn	9	1,039	9	80,300	4	5,650	9	12,918	9	812
Central	11	1,651	11	122,400	6	19,202	10	20,280	10	1,311
Southern	4	1,216	4	73,000	1	2,200	4	9,676	3	735
Swedish	1	112	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	125
Combinations				726,000		94,900		123,887		

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

### HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

*Northern Baptist origins.*—Beginning with the oldest branches of Northern Baptist activity, Baptist work before the war of the American Revolution was confined

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by Dr. Clarence M. Gallup, recording secretary, Northern Baptist Convention, New York, N. Y.

to plans of individual local churches and small groups of neighboring churches, called associations. These associational groups appeared in Virginia, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and gradually the associations themselves came to stand together for the propagation of their form of faith, for the general principle of freedom of conscience in religious concerns, and for mutual defense of their forms of organization. The first Baptist commonwealth, founded in Rhode Island by Roger Williams, an associate of men like Cromwell and Milton in England and of Governor Winthrop in the New England colonies, grew into areas of influence like that of the Philadelphia Association which, in turn, was the mother of other associations like the Warren Association, in Rhode Island. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin all acknowledged indebtedness to the Baptists of Virginia and Rhode Island for principles so well established and proven valid that they embodied them in their drafts of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States. These early associations established libraries, schools, colleges, and churches in their humble and meager way, some of which have become institutions of national prominence and great fame. But it was not until the nineteenth century that Baptists in the North had grown to numbers large enough, and means of travel and communication had become sufficiently general through the railroad and the telegraph, for the denomination, along with other denominations, to envision an organic and organized career for the group as a whole.

*Northern Baptists after separation from the South.*—The Northern Baptist churches withdrew from organic connection with the Southern Baptist churches about 1844. While it is generally supposed that this rift was caused by differences of opinion regarding slavery, as was the case in some other denominations, the real reason for the breach was a difference over the method of raising and distributing missionary moneys.

After this adjustment had been made, the churches of the North and their group organizations moved ahead with new growth and energy. The heated controversies concerning theological and denominational ideologies, which had characterized the late eighteenth century and the early nineteenth, had been succeeded by a spirit of realism and of need for associated effort in the new group. It was a period of building vehicles for moving the projects mutually sponsored by the churches. The American Baptist Missionary Union (later named the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society), the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and the American Baptist Publication Society all were organized in the early nineteenth century, before the Northern and Southern Baptist separation; and they proceeded vigorously with their work, which has been maintained with great enterprise ever since.

*Organization of a new denomination.*—A great change in the methods of the Northern Baptists resulted from the formation of the Northern Baptist Convention, at Washington, D. C., in 1907. In this scheme of things, the convention exists as a corporation, chartered under the laws of the State of New York, with broad powers to conduct religious work, receive and expend funds, act as financial trustee, and affiliate itself with other similar bodies. Previously, the churches operated through their missionary societies. Now, they united their far-flung interests in an inclusive corporation.

Following this arrangement, the aforesaid three societies, together with the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, became so-called "Cooperating Organizations" of the convention, although maintaining their own charters, powers of self-direction, and management. The convention also instituted and caused to be incorporated the Board of Education to supervise the work of the denomination among Baptist schools and colleges, and the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board to collect and distribute funds for the financial relief of needy Baptist ministers and missionaries, their widows and dependent children. In 1920 the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board adopted a retiring pension plan as a means of definite contributory pensions for ministers at the age of 65, based on salaries and terms of service.

Later developments in organization, by which the work of this convention was ramified, included a closer relationship of the Baptist State conventions of the Northern convention territory and the better grade of local City Mission Societies with the Northern Convention itself, under the classification "Affiliated Organizations." The "Cooperating Organizations" and the "Affiliated Organizations" assist the convention in raising and distributing funds under that which is known as the "cooperative plan," with a "unified budget." Other organizations related

to or associated with the Northern Baptist Convention are the American Baptist Historical Society, Baptist Young People's Union of America, National Council of Northern Baptist Men, and Ministers Council.

The constituent factor in the Northern Baptist group is the local church. Each church is independent of every other church and of the convention itself, except as they act together by agreement. The convention sessions are delegated assemblies, composed of delegates from the churches, duly accredited, and ex-officio delegates from certain national and State bodies. The managing body of the convention is the General Council, when the convention is not in session; but the convention, when in session, has supreme authority in its own affairs. The most continuously and widely active body among the convention councils is the Council on Finance and Promotion, which promotes giving among individuals and churches, and manages the collection of funds for the unified budget, except as the various organizations secure, on their own initiative, "designated" gifts. Other councils for special activities are the Council on Christian Education and the Council on World Evangelization. Besides these councils, many committees, elected or appointed annually or for longer periods, function according to their obvious purposes as indicated by their names, such as law, finance, budget research, resolutions, American home, Baptist bodies using foreign languages, city missions, conference with other religious bodies, denominational calendar, historical libraries and societies, homes and hospitals, public relations, social service, race relations, State conventions, traffic bureau—and other committees appointed for immediate service only. All the foregoing councils and committees are amenable to the advice of the General Council.

Organic union of the various missionary societies of the denomination has been broached several times, but legal and pragmatic difficulties have failed to be surmounted at such times. Nevertheless, the present arrangement has resulted in some elimination of expenditures and of overlapping in methods, and has tended toward a unity and efficiency which were sadly lacking 40 years before.

*Financial acquisitions.*—In its financial undertakings, the Northern Baptist Convention has had reasonably good success. Many millions of dollars have been raised for its general business, as shown by the pledges for its united work, received in the so-called New World Movement, amounting to approximately \$52,000,000, payable over a period of 5 years. From this income and that from invested funds, vast advance projects were launched; educational institutions were strengthened or endowed; churches and mission stations were built; new fields at home and abroad were opened; more missionaries were commissioned; great publishing enterprises were begun. Through a period of approximately a century, from the group of a few original societies to the present seven major denominational societies and boards, the assets of these organizations have attained the amount of \$58,981,196. In addition to these funds, the property and endowment assets of the churches of the denomination are now \$193,512,662, and of its schools and colleges \$254,738,176. These figures do not include assets of State conventions nor city mission societies, nor of associated organizations, which are very varied and scattered. During the fiscal year 1935-36, the churches spent \$14,262,740 for operating expenses and contributed \$2,258,792 for missions.

*Social service.*—The general social and philanthropic attitudes of this Convention are exhibited in service rendered by many city mission societies and their sociological centers; studies of the American home; coordination of religious bodies using foreign languages; conferences on race relations; furtherance of historical research; establishment of Baptist homes for the aged and orphans, and hospitals for all; promotion of social reforms; and youth-training enterprises.

*Interdenominational relationships.*—The denomination has reacted favorably in some measure to the tendency toward cooperation and unity among the Christian denominations. Not only are the donations noted in a previous paragraph made to the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and to the World Council of Churches, but the Northern Baptist Convention sends nearly a score of delegates annually to the Federal Council and sent representatives to the first and preliminary meeting of the World Council. Several of the members of the convention serve on the executive committee of the Federal Council. Closer relations than formerly are now maintained with the General Baptists, the Disciples of Christ, the Southern Baptist Convention, and the National Baptist Convention. Fraternal delegates are sent as messengers to various Baptist bodies in Canada. In its wider affiliations, the denomination shares importantly in official ranks and in forensic honors among the great ecclesiastical councils of the world, such as those at Oxford, Edinburgh, Utrecht, and elsewhere. About 25 years ago the Northern Baptist Convention received into

full fellowship and all privileges of service the Free Will Baptists. During the World War, the convention provided its quota in the Chaplain Corps of the United States Army and in the Red Cross organizations.

*Size of the denomination.*—In 1936, the Northern Baptist Convention reported 7,716 churches with 1,458,811 members and with 3,300 pastors and missionaries. There were Sunday schools to the number of 6,732, with an enrollment of 1,150,891. Statistics concerning the missionary and philanthropic organizations are given in other sections of this review.

### DOCTRINE

The doctrinal requisites for Baptists are at an almost irreducible minimum. Although various groups and assemblies, at various times, have endeavored to formulate "Confessions of Faith," such as the "New Hampshire Confession"; and although many local churches have "Articles of Faith" and "Church Covenants," these last are adopted by the individual churches, are for their own use locally, and are binding on no other churches than the ones which adopted them. Even in the local church there is wide liberty of opinion permitted concerning these doctrinal statements. The number and length of them tends steadily to decrease. One reason for this light hold of creedal statement is that Baptists generally hold to the view that the Bible itself, especially the New Testament, is the only proper compendium for faith and practice; and the individual conscience and intelligence, enlightened by the Divine Spirit, is the proper interpreter thereof. The second reason is that the epoch-making and successful battle which early American Baptists and others made for freedom of conscience in religion and worship was calculated to reduce the amount of regimentation of thought among them.

Baptists, in general, believe in religious freedom, the validity and inspiration of the Scriptures, the Lordship of Christ, the immortality of the soul, the brotherhood of man, the future life, the need of redemption from sin, and the ultimate triumph of the Kingdom of God. Various groups and individuals hold to other items of conviction, which are not so universally accepted, and by many are regarded as secondary.

While, for centuries, Baptists generally have stood for the validity and value of two ordinances, baptism and the Lord's Supper, their insistence has been limited to those two; and their views as to the vital efficacy of those ordinances have gradually shaded into a conviction of their value as an aid to Christian witness and comfort, rather than as a vital necessity for Christian character. This increasing liberalism is especially characteristic of Northern Baptists, and has come about more or less through the increase of scholarship and the association and conference in the north of many more diverse groups than are found elsewhere in the land.

So-called fundamentalism, or reactionary and conservative bodies of thought revolving around the Scriptures and theology, is found somewhat among Northern Baptists; but this phenomenon is not peculiar to them, being found also in practically all evangelical communions.

### WORK

In this section are presented the operations of the Northern Baptist Convention through its agencies, as distinguished from the general scope and principles of action treated in foregoing paragraphs.

*Mission work in the United States and its dependencies.*—The American Baptist Publication Society was organized in 1824. Its operations have not been confined to the North, but its offices and chief property are in Philadelphia, and it is fully recognized as a unit of the Northern Baptist Convention organization, with which it is in full cooperation. It has several departments: Publishing, missionary (including Bible distribution and evangelism), religious education, vacation schools, social education, and youth training. The missionary department employs religious education directors, State missionary pastors, chapel car missionaries, and automobile colporteurs. It distributes Bible and other literature in a number of different languages. In 1936 the American Baptist Publication Society was employing 127 agents; it had organized over 7,000 Sunday schools and over 2,000 churches during its history up to that time; churches assisted in part numbered many thousands; young people's societies assisted numbered over 5,000; and its own religious literature was distributed, representing 118 different publications amounting to 400,000,000 total pages for the year, not counting the output of miscellaneous literature by many publishers, through the various book

stores maintained by the society in strategic locations throughout the United States. The income of the society from all sources was \$1,086,854, and the total assets were \$4,753,489.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society was organized in 1832. It employs general missionaries and pastors among people of both English and foreign tongues, in the United States, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Cuba; it aids city missions; builds meeting houses; maintains schools for Negroes and Indians; and promotes evangelism and various phases of social service.

In 1936, this society employed a staff and agents in the field to the number of 502, including missionary teachers. There were 821 churches aided (including Latin and North America); the churches assisted in the Church Edifice Department from 1920-36 numbered 295 and to the extent of \$1,074,350; the total income of this society from all sources was \$501,570 for the year, and the total assets were \$17,240,230.

The Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society was organized originally in 1877, and was consolidated in 1909 with the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society of Michigan, with headquarters in Chicago. Its object, primarily, is the employment of women missionaries to work chiefly among peoples using foreign languages, and among Negroes and Indians; and the maintenance of training schools for missionary workers. This society employed 179 missionaries and 22 native teachers and had 14 nurses in training in 1936. Of the missionaries, 18 were assigned, 1 each, to the same number of foreign language churches. Christian centers were maintained in cities to the number of 38, in cooperation with the American Baptist Home Mission Society, State conventions, or city mission societies. Five Indian mission stations were maintained. The total income was \$186,828. The total assets were \$3,193,202.

*Mission work in foreign countries.*—The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society was organized in Philadelphia in 1814, as the "General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions." In 1846 the name was changed to the "American Baptist Mission Union," and again in 1910 the name was changed to "American Baptist Foreign Mission Society."

The fields in which this society operates in the Far East are India (including Burma and Assam), China, Japan, Africa, and the Philippines. In Europe work is carried on in Sweden, Germany, France, Belgium, Spain, Finland, Denmark, and Norway (and formerly in Russia); but this work is confined almost entirely to assistance in the training of ministers and in the meeting of the expenses of local churches. American missionaries are not sent to these countries and the work there is on an entirely different basis from that in Asia and Africa.

The statistics for this society for 1935-36 included the following: Countries in which work was projected, 10 (not including Europe); resident missionaries, 545; stations occupied, 122; American missionaries, 545; native workers, 10,039; churches assisted in foreign lands, 916; schools maintained in foreign lands, 4,326 (of which 2,361 were self-supporting); hospitals and dispensaries, 95, treating 25,908 in-patients and 287,203 out-patients (a total of 313,111); total income derived from all sources was \$1,097,848. Total assets were \$10,249,702.

This society cooperates with the Baptists in nine European countries. This work is represented by 2,034 workers, ordained and unordained; 647 organized churches, with 110,949 members; 1,444 Sunday schools, with 58,335 members; 7 theological seminaries, with 85 students. The amount of money raised by Baptists in these lands was \$242,127 in Europe and \$274,806 in the 10 mission fields in other lands. The society maintains training schools for native workers, and cooperates with other Baptist national organizations, both American and European.

The Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society is in close cooperation with the general foreign society. This organization is a continuation of the two former societies, the Woman's American Foreign Mission Society and the Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Society of the West. The earlier societies were organized in 1871 and their consolidation occurred in 1914.

The work of this society is a broad parallel of that of the general society, but with special emphasis upon the work among girls and women in the foreign-mission stations, in the schools and colleges, and in the area of medical and social work in foreign countries. This society is highly organized in this country, every district, State, and church being represented in or contacted by the official circle. Large amounts of literature are distributed and many interesting devices for the raising of money in small amounts from individuals are constantly originated.

For 1936 the society employed 199 missionaries in educational, medical (nurses



and physicians), and social work in 10 countries, at 51 definite stations. The income of the society from all sources was \$334,345, and the total assets amounted to \$2,544,573.

*Affiliated missionary organizations.*—Large and influential organizations affiliated with the Northern Baptist Convention are the State Baptist conventions in 30 States, including special groups in the District of Columbia, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Puerto Rico; and 16 standard city-mission societies, operating among foreign-speaking peoples, the under-privileged, and the humbler classes of population generally, and maintaining church services, educational and social service centers, hospitalization, Americanization, etc.

*Education work.*—The general education work of the Northern Baptist Convention is under the supervision and direction of the Board of Education, a corporation organized by the convention in 1920 to succeed the American Baptist Education Society, which had functioned since 1888. This board assists Baptist secondary schools and colleges financially, and in some cases exercises direct control of them. In non-Baptist institutions, and in State universities to some extent, the board supervises Baptist religious interests as here indicated.

There are 19 colleges, 10 junior colleges, and 11 secondary schools, caring for white pupils, in which this board has some interest or control. These institutions have 2,585 teachers and 30,236 pupils, as of 1936. They have real property amounting to \$102,249,601 and endowments of \$152,488,515. There are also seven schools for Negroes in the Southern States maintained in whole or in part by agencies of the Northern Baptist Convention, such as the American Baptist Home Mission Society, in which the Board of Education has a hand. The total enrollment of these schools in 1936 was 128 teachers and 2,200 students. The property of these schools is valued at \$2,579,839 and the endowments amount to \$1,954,923. The Convention maintains 1 school for Indians in the United States at Bacone, Okla., with 18 teachers and 260 students; and a property worth \$365,000, with an endowment of \$233,000. The Convention also cares for some schools among the foreign-language peoples of the United States, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Haiti, Mexico, and Nicaragua. In the United States, there are 6 missionary and religious work training schools with 46 teachers, 177 students; property valued at \$931,465 and endowments of \$219,490. In addition to the foregoing, there are 10 theological seminaries with 137 teachers, 1,512 students; property valued at \$5,594,144, and endowments aggregating \$13,191,371.

The Board of Education also maintains student pastors and similar agencies in various colleges; and it conducts work for youth of both sexes through its missionary education department, which is popularly known under the names of World Wide Guild, Royal Ambassadors, and Crusaders. The work of this department also has a very wide scope among the adults of the churches and Sunday schools.

Closely allied with the work of the educational agencies of the Northern Baptist Convention is the self-directed work of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, a fraternal organization for the young people's societies of the Baptist churches. In this organization are approximately 6,000 young people's unions, with at least 150,000 members, and a considerable number of Christian Endeavor Societies closely affiliated with the major Baptist Union.

*Philanthropic enterprises.*—While vast areas of philanthropic work are covered by the various missionary societies of the denomination, including medical missions and relief work, the outstanding philanthropic endeavor of the denomination is expressed in the splendid outreach of the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board, which is the organization for pensions and relief among ministers, missionaries, their widows and dependent children, of the Northern Baptist Convention. This incorporated board was 23 years of age in 1936 and, beginning its work with only \$250,000, at its twenty-third anniversary had assets valued at \$21,000,000, representing pension, general, permanent, and annuity funds. In this year, the board had 2,839 members in its pension plan, of whom 33 percent were already drawing pensions amounting to approximately \$350,000; and other beneficiaries, approximately 1,400, to whom, as individuals, grants were made in extreme need for personal or family use. This board also receives annuity gifts and issues binding contracts for the same. During its existence the board has distributed in pensions and relief approximately \$8,000,000.

Another philanthropic enterprise of the denomination is represented by the Association of Baptist Homes and Hospitals. The association is in its infancy, but already promises great usefulness. Baptist independent hospitals, and homes for the aged and for orphans, which have performed important service to a Baptist constituency, are now leagued together for enlarged scope and increased resources. At present there are 6 hospitals, 20 homes for the aged, and 16

orphanages, representing an average of 13,447 patients in the hospitals, and of 1,945 residents in the homes. The value of the property of these institutions is \$6,281,263, and their endowments amount to \$3,846,411.

*Publication agencies and projects.*—The publication interests of the Northern Baptists are varied and extensive. The American Baptist Publication Society publishes several score of religious books a year, besides "The Annual" (reports) of the Northern Baptist Convention and "The American Baptist Year-Book" (statistics). This society also issues regularly 118 Sunday school and other periodicals. The society maintains branches and stores in various cities of the United States and Canada. In addition to this publication society, the German Baptist Publication Society, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Swedish Baptist Publication Society, of Chicago, Ill., produce a number of publications; and some publication work is carried on by the Hungarian, Roumanian, Polish, Italian, French, and Slovak Baptist organizations.

The various missionary societies and the Council on Finance and Promotion print and distribute a large array of books, leaflets, and pamphlets every year, which are distributed through the literature department of the Board of Education and, also, directly from the societies.

The principal denominational magazines (weekly, monthly, and quarterly) in English are The Watchman-Examiner, Missions, The Ministry, and The Baptist Minister; and the foreign-speaking conventions also publish some 40 periodicals of their own. The State conventions publish their own State bulletins monthly, and the Council on Finance and Promotion provides all denominational leaders with a monthly news bulletin of leading denominational items.

Pageantry and religious drama are more and more engaging the attention of players' guilds in the churches, with the result that denominational authorship is on the increase. The visualization department of the Council on Finance and Promotion, by stereopticon, motion pictures, and crayon talks has developed a widespread influence and business. There have been years and decades when the figures were higher or lower according to circumstances than in 1936. All in all, however, the Northern Baptist Convention has had a steady growth in members, finances, and influence.

# SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Southern Baptist Convention for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. The statistics for the Southern Baptist Convention are incomplete, due to the failure of the pastor or clerk of the church to furnish a report to this Bureau after repeated requests. The data presented here represent a compilation of the reports received.\*

The membership of this denomination comprises those who have been received into the local churches upon voluntary confession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and a willingness to carry out His will, and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	* 13, 815	1, 843	11, 972	13.3	86.7
Members, number.....	* 2, 700, 155	1, 023, 971	1, 676, 184	37.9	62.1
Average membership per church.....	195	556	140		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1, 071, 011	382, 558	688, 453	35.7	64.3
Female.....	1, 437, 885	537, 207	900, 678	37.4	62.6
Sex not reported.....	191, 259	104, 206	87, 053	54.5	44.5
Males per 100 females.....	74.5	71.2	76.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	135, 152	68, 826	66, 326	50.9	49.1
13 years and over.....	2, 181, 625	798, 440	1, 383, 185	36.6	63.4
Age not reported.....	383, 378	156, 705	226, 673	40.9	59.1
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	5.8	7.9	4.6		
Church edifices, number.....	12, 742	1, 742	11, 000	13.7	86.3
Value—number reporting.....	12, 370	1, 702	10, 668	13.8	86.2
Amount reported.....	\$117, 766, 295	\$76, 707, 132	\$41, 059, 163	65.1	34.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$113, 504, 370	\$74, 139, 022	\$39, 365, 348	65.3	34.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4, 261, 925	\$2, 568, 110	\$1, 693, 815	60.3	39.7
Average value per church.....	\$9, 520	\$45, 069	\$3, 849		
Debt—number reporting.....	1, 740	815	925	46.8	53.2
Amount reported.....	\$14, 428, 046	\$12, 373, 270	\$2, 054, 776	85.8	14.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	7, 627	658	6, 969	8.6	91.4
Parsonages, number.....	2, 378	750	1, 628	31.5	68.5
Value—number reporting.....	2, 320	744	1, 576	32.1	67.9
Amount reported.....	\$7, 986, 539	\$4, 321, 833	\$3, 664, 706	54.1	45.9
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13, 521	1, 832	11, 689	13.5	86.5
Amount reported.....	\$19, 630, 844	\$11, 858, 578	\$7, 772, 266	60.4	39.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6, 415, 956	\$2, 964, 524	\$3, 451, 432	46.2	53.8
All other salaries.....	\$1, 492, 748	\$1, 078, 800	\$413, 948	72.3	27.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1, 667, 276	\$873, 203	\$794, 073	52.4	47.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 104, 500	\$1, 585, 611	\$518, 889	75.3	24.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3, 685, 265	\$2, 651, 721	\$1, 033, 544	72.0	28.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$478, 158	\$226, 187	\$251, 971	47.3	52.7
Home missions.....	\$314, 074	\$182, 536	\$131, 538	58.1	41.9
Foreign missions.....	\$312, 373	\$199, 848	\$112, 525	64.0	36.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2, 026, 624	\$1, 415, 699	\$610, 925	69.9	30.1
All other purposes.....	\$1, 133, 870	\$680, 449	\$453, 421	60.0	40.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 452	\$6, 473	\$665		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	12, 161	1, 753	10, 408	14.4	85.6
Officers and teachers.....	192, 770	73, 822	118, 948	38.3	61.7
Scholars.....	1, 664, 105	720, 271	943, 834	43.3	56.7

\* The Southern Baptist Handbook for 1937 shows 24,671 churches and 4,482,315 members for 1936.

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.

\* Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number	1, 288	457	831	35.5	64.5
Officers and teachers	16, 194	9, 074	7, 120	56.0	44.0
Scholars	122, 893	69, 121	53, 772	56.2	43.8
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number	297	54	243	18.2	81.8
Officers and teachers	1, 909	513	1, 396	26.9	73.1
Scholars	15, 606	5, 356	10, 250	34.3	65.7
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number	80	16	64	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Officers and teachers	872	422	450	48.4	51.6
Scholars	8, 924	5, 312	3, 612	59.5	40.5

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Southern Baptist Convention for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 <sup>1</sup>	1906 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b>	13, 815	23, 374	23, 580	21, 075
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:				
Number	-9, 559	-206	2, 505	-----
Percent	-40.9	-0.9	11.9	-----
<b>Members, number</b>	2, 700, 155	3, 524, 378	2, 708, 870	2, 009, 471
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:				
Number	-824, 223	815, 508	699, 399	-----
Percent	-23.4	30.1	24.8	-----
Average membership per church	195	151	115	95
<b>Church edifices, number</b>	12, 742	21, 401	19, 770	18, 878
Value—number reporting	12, 370	21, 128	19, 268	18, 672
Amount reported	\$117, 766, 295	\$173, 456, 965	\$58, 348, 373	\$34, 723, 882
Average value per church	\$9, 520	\$8, 210	\$3, 023	\$1, 860
Debt—number reporting	1, 740	2, 730	1, 638	1, 215
Amount reported	\$14, 428, 046	\$22, 986, 982	\$3, 153, 188	\$1, 239, 022
<b>Parsonages, number</b>	2, 378	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting	2, 320	3, 429	1, 820	1, 271
Amount reported	\$7, 986, 539	\$15, 185, 725	\$4, 471, 683	\$2, 493, 091
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number	13, 521	22, 338	21, 078	-----
Amount reported	\$19, 630, 844	\$42, 904, 563	\$15, 063, 743	-----
Pastors' salaries	\$6, 415, 956	\$32, 886, 565	\$10, 969, 069	-----
All other salaries	\$1, 492, 748			
Repairs and improvements	\$1, 667, 276			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$2, 104, 500			
All other current expenses, including interest	\$3, 685, 265	\$9, 761, 615	\$3, 968, 970	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$478, 158			
Home missions	\$314, 074			
Foreign missions	\$312, 373			
To general headquarters for distribution	\$2, 026, 624			
All other purposes	\$1, 133, 870			
Not classified	-----	\$256, 383	\$125, 704	-----
Average expenditure per church	\$1, 452	\$1, 921	\$715	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number	12, 161	19, 882	17, 555	14, 371
Officers and teachers	192, 770	229, 848	160, 171	106, 017
Scholars	1, 664, 105	2, 345, 630	1, 665, 996	1, 014, 690

<sup>1</sup> Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include figures for the churches organized since 1916 under the name of American Baptist Association.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.

<sup>3</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Southern Baptist Convention by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each association in the Southern Baptist Convention, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>13,815</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>11,972</b>	<b>2,700,155</b>	<b>1,023,971</b>	<b>1,676,184</b>
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>						
Pennsylvania.....	1	-----	1	50	-----	50
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Ohio.....	2	1	1	214	74	140
Indiana.....	3	1	2	373	216	157
Illinois.....	371	69	302	49,730	19,169	30,561
Michigan.....	1	1	-----	256	256	-----
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Missouri.....	1,024	121	903	165,419	63,163	102,256
Kansas.....	6	3	3	933	605	328
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>						
Maryland.....	64	31	33	11,890	9,033	2,857
Virginia.....	783	95	688	177,196	68,127	109,069
West Virginia.....	12	5	7	3,072	2,585	487
North Carolina.....	1,479	160	1,319	289,746	78,050	211,696
South Carolina.....	673	79	594	159,887	46,915	112,972
Georgia.....	1,255	172	1,083	265,630	102,248	163,382
Florida.....	440	100	340	87,006	47,287	39,719
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Kentucky.....	1,225	117	1,108	229,216	70,017	159,199
Tennessee.....	1,194	157	1,037	226,896	83,303	143,593
Alabama.....	1,267	123	1,144	212,855	65,491	147,364
Mississippi.....	860	81	779	150,000	40,214	109,786
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Arkansas.....	479	61	418	78,825	33,829	44,996
Louisiana.....	444	65	379	87,926	31,913	56,013
Oklahoma.....	542	104	438	132,407	78,511	53,896
Texas.....	1,606	278	1,328	360,421	178,089	182,332
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>						
Colorado.....	1	1	-----	42	42	-----
New Mexico.....	75	14	61	8,687	3,955	4,732
Arizona.....	8	4	4	1,478	879	599

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—**  
Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1, 071, 011	1, 437, 885	191, 259	74. 5	12, 161	192, 770	1, 664, 105
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania.....	20	30	-----	-----	1	11	68
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	91	123	-----	74. 0	2	30	343
Indiana.....	163	210	-----	77. 6	3	27	399
Illinois.....	17, 966	25, 546	6, 218	70. 3	341	4, 558	32, 979
Michigan.....	105	151	-----	69. 5	1	29	190
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	62, 592	86, 579	16, 248	72. 3	907	14, 191	105, 461
Kansas.....	350	583	-----	60. 0	5	82	585
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	4, 083	6, 044	1, 763	67. 6	62	1, 441	9, 524
Virginia.....	74, 411	95, 651	7, 134	77. 8	746	13, 749	124, 386
West Virginia.....	1, 185	1, 887	-----	62. 8	9	223	2, 540
North Carolina.....	116, 780	155, 199	17, 767	75. 2	1, 399	22, 430	217, 339
South Carolina.....	68, 452	86, 237	5, 198	79. 4	637	10, 706	109, 746
Georgia.....	104, 187	139, 277	22, 166	74. 8	1, 003	14, 994	132, 923
Florida.....	33, 134	46, 127	7, 745	71. 8	377	6, 974	58, 864
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	88, 490	122, 419	18, 307	72. 3	1, 028	14, 099	128, 131
Tennessee.....	91, 153	123, 140	12, 603	74. 0	1, 094	15, 012	133, 021
Alabama.....	82, 864	112, 585	17, 406	73. 6	1, 067	14, 020	112, 736
Mississippi.....	62, 237	77, 741	10, 022	80. 1	667	7, 942	64, 434
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	31, 732	43, 710	3, 383	72. 6	425	6, 438	49, 810
Louisiana.....	35, 432	45, 576	6, 918	77. 7	393	5, 475	46, 117
Oklahoma.....	48, 549	69, 270	14, 588	70. 1	497	10, 947	89, 199
Texas.....	142, 970	193, 709	23, 742	73. 8	1, 428	28, 282	237, 970
MOUNTAIN:							
Colorado.....	17	25	-----	-----	1	11	73
New Mexico.....	3, 470	5, 166	51	67. 2	61	960	6, 373
Arizona.....	578	900	-----	64. 2	7	139	894

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS	
	1936	1926	1916 <sup>1</sup>	1906 <sup>1</sup>	1936	1926
United States.....	2 13, 815	23, 374	23, 580	21, 075	2, 700, 155	3, 524, 378
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana.....	3	6			373	473
Illinois.....	371	546	604		49, 730	59, 382
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	1, 024	1, 764	1, 905	1, 894	165, 419	221, 690
Kansas.....	6	5		1	933	532
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	64	95	84	71	11, 890	17, 911
District of Columbia.....		2	5			1, 981
Virginia.....	783	1, 139	1, 055	1, 028	177, 196	223, 270
West Virginia.....	12	13	11	11	3, 072	3, 563
North Carolina.....	1, 479	2, 321	2, 137	1, 837	289, 746	385, 940
South Carolina.....	673	1, 170	1, 093	979	159, 887	217, 104
Georgia.....	1, 255	2, 468	2, 408	2, 157	265, 630	400, 560
Florida.....	440	719	683	548	87, 006	103, 135
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	1, 225	1, 919	1, 835	1, 701	229, 216	305, 582
Tennessee.....	1, 194	1, 845	1, 718	1, 615	226, 896	271, 921
Alabama.....	1, 267	2, 083	1, 993	1, 907	212, 855	271, 992
Mississippi.....	860	1, 515	1, 436	1, 346	150, 000	211, 370
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	479	860	1, 409	1, 415	78, 825	103, 346
Louisiana.....	444	768	602	609	87, 926	117, 220
Oklahoma.....	542	961	1, 108	854	132, 407	131, 139
Texas.....	1, 606	3, 038	3, 358	3, 098	360, 421	465, 274
MOUNTAIN:						
New Mexico.....	75	127	135	4	8, 687	9, 570
Arizona.....	8	10			1, 478	1, 301
Other States.....	2 5	2	1		562	122

<sup>1</sup> Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include figures for the churches organized since 1916 under the name of American Baptist Association.<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.<sup>3</sup> Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; Ohio, 2; Michigan, 1; and Colorado, 1.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF MEMBERS—continued		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1916 <sup>1</sup>	1906 <sup>1</sup>	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>4</sup>
United States.....	2,706,870	2,009,471	135,152	2,181,625	383,378	5.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana.....			6	367		1.6
Illinois.....	62,822		1,300	38,855	9,575	3.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	210,889	176,208	6,926	136,843	21,650	4.8
Kansas.....		17	44	889		4.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	14,650	11,232	423	9,744	1,723	4.2
District of Columbia.....	2,767					
Virginia.....	170,151	136,062	8,187	141,494	27,515	5.5
West Virginia.....	2,449	1,672	173	2,274	625	7.1
North Carolina.....	279,112	202,798	13,189	236,958	39,599	5.3
South Carolina.....	158,151	118,360	7,063	134,579	18,245	5.0
Georgia.....	305,055	232,688	9,218	212,750	43,662	4.2
Florida.....	57,732	34,646	4,872	72,605	9,529	6.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	252,554	211,552	8,135	186,417	34,664	4.2
Tennessee.....	202,867	159,838	9,284	183,281	34,331	4.8
Alabama.....	207,603	162,445	8,414	174,201	30,240	4.6
Mississippi.....	153,497	123,357	7,027	115,890	27,083	5.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	113,192	91,631	4,422	65,738	8,665	6.3
Louisiana.....	66,298	49,620	5,710	71,801	10,415	7.4
Oklahoma.....	87,028	49,978	12,303	98,367	21,737	11.1
Texas.....	355,251	247,306	27,468	289,216	43,737	8.7
MOUNTAIN:						
New Mexico.....	6,721	61	887	7,539	261	10.5
Arizona.....			90	1,316	72	6.4
Other States.....	81		11	501	50	2.1

<sup>1</sup> Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include figures for the churches organized since 1916 under the name of American Baptist Association.<sup>4</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.



TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	13,815	12,742	12,370	\$117,766,295	1,740	\$14,422,046	2,320	\$7,996,539
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Indiana.....	3	3	3	5,700	1	2,100		
Illinois.....	371	356	348	1,695,480	41	152,913	39	100,100
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	1,024	960	923	8,615,303	109	832,273	119	342,928
Kansas.....	6	6	6	42,900	2	150		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	64	63	62	1,648,875	29	213,499	29	124,000
Virginia.....	783	764	744	11,231,395	133	1,632,468	287	1,126,526
West Virginia.....	12	11	11	256,500	2	21,939	4	30,000
North Carolina.....	1,479	1,394	1,359	12,790,370	186	1,500,843	222	923,908
South Carolina.....	673	638	617	6,263,642	65	545,675	136	564,450
Georgia.....	1,255	1,188	1,168	11,281,731	101	945,461	126	516,550
Florida.....	440	416	406	4,988,974	104	899,685	94	417,493
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	1,225	1,139	1,115	9,547,685	123	992,340	120	564,250
Tennessee.....	1,194	1,071	1,041	8,619,208	136	1,212,335	115	426,450
Alabama.....	1,267	1,157	1,121	7,435,569	114	859,359	131	499,000
Mississippi.....	860	801	771	4,831,223	64	639,784	130	414,960
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	479	407	399	3,120,759	68	344,058	74	201,941
Louisiana.....	444	418	399	2,572,170	52	193,745	78	212,433
Oklahoma.....	542	459	445	5,251,573	123	764,809	173	347,990
Texas.....	1,606	1,434	1,375	17,097,453	269	2,603,857	419	1,134,240
MOUNTAIN:								
New Mexico.....	75	47	47	376,480	14	45,453	23	39,300
Arizona.....	8	6	6	78,500	4	25,400	1	
Other States.....	5	4	4	14,800				

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of statistics for 20 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.<sup>2</sup> Amount for Arizona combined with figures for New Mexico, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>3</sup> Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; Ohio, 2; and Michigan, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1 13, 815	13, 521	\$19, 630, 844	\$6, 415, 956	\$1, 492, 748	\$1, 667, 278
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Indiana.....	3	3	3, 291	1, 150	203	203
Illinois.....	371	357	286, 534	110, 973	18, 207	20, 960
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Missouri.....	1, 024	996	1, 200, 811	445, 409	113, 179	82, 279
Kansas.....	6	5	8, 780	3, 680	761	204
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>						
Maryland.....	64	62	185, 008	64, 402	11, 379	9, 484
Virginia.....	783	777	1, 783, 731	514, 471	130, 263	120, 448
West Virginia.....	12	11	48, 591	12, 443	3, 509	836
North Carolina.....	1, 479	1, 465	1, 995, 991	640, 765	129, 914	191, 113
South Carolina.....	673	669	1, 127, 821	393, 487	66, 256	129, 882
Georgia.....	1, 255	1, 218	1, 580, 553	493, 898	115, 650	218, 213
Florida.....	440	435	877, 235	286, 662	60, 464	88, 491
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Kentucky.....	1, 225	1, 190	1, 471, 564	494, 667	115, 473	134, 676
Tennessee.....	1, 194	1, 161	1, 590, 819	468, 763	122, 192	106, 923
Alabama.....	1, 267	1, 243	1, 019, 099	365, 493	72, 635	85, 507
Mississippi.....	860	845	804, 428	299, 345	52, 430	64, 597
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Arkansas.....	479	464	578, 450	198, 100	43, 443	38, 596
Louisiana.....	444	439	596, 791	206, 286	49, 909	39, 486
Oklahoma.....	542	522	1, 137, 364	353, 193	94, 318	121, 876
Texas.....	1, 606	1, 578	3, 203, 622	1, 008, 366	286, 695	203, 963
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>						
New Mexico.....	75	68	107, 252	43, 773	4, 575	8, 654
Arizona.....	8	8	17, 318	7, 007	1, 113	505
Other States.....	5	5	5, 791	3, 633	280	380

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; Ohio, 2; Michigan, 1; and Colorado, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$2, 104, 500	\$3, 685, 265	\$478, 158	\$314, 074	\$312, 373	\$2, 026, 624	\$1, 133, 870
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Indiana.....	433	934	5	26	19	196	122
Illinois.....	36, 628	46, 440	8, 711	4, 397	3, 001	20, 842	16, 375
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	71, 039	284, 072	19, 014	24, 869	17, 475	77, 338	66, 137
Kansas.....	1, 320	1, 697	99	4		786	229
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	13, 300	45, 337	3, 280	1, 184	2, 479	19, 232	14, 981
Virginia.....	271, 411	331, 491	39, 453	17, 975	21, 333	276, 123	60, 763
West Virginia.....	6, 996	9, 900	556	50	206	6, 898	7, 197
North Carolina.....	199, 260	360, 842	69, 441	26, 090	37, 211	205, 983	135, 872
South Carolina.....	105, 396	168, 448	30, 944	9, 056	11, 259	161, 025	52, 068
Georgia.....	126, 904	288, 807	52, 060	30, 547	35, 599	132, 718	86, 157
Florida.....	101, 486	143, 297	17, 953	8, 713	8, 274	104, 443	57, 447
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	191, 413	235, 685	35, 370	19, 829	21, 056	166, 961	56, 434
Tennessee.....	187, 538	337, 151	36, 980	26, 183	23, 901	203, 380	77, 818
Alabama.....	84, 084	184, 400	32, 863	16, 054	12, 740	90, 713	74, 710
Mississippi.....	81, 928	135, 753	24, 968	12, 231	10, 892	77, 065	45, 219
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	61, 540	110, 176	11, 995	8, 428	19, 849	49, 306	37, 017
Louisiana.....	48, 475	114, 121	10, 835	9, 957	8, 273	73, 090	36, 859
Oklahoma.....	113, 495	217, 309	19, 777	24, 116	15, 184	101, 063	77, 038
Texas.....	395, 339	642, 038	62, 000	70, 247	62, 045	248, 060	224, 809
MOUNTAIN:							
New Mexico.....	4, 450	23, 884	1, 159	3, 839	1, 328	9, 370	6, 220
Arizona.....	2, 065	2, 925	435	189	152	1, 781	1, 146
Other States.....		558	195	90	97	251	307

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	13, 815	2, 700, 155	12, 370	\$117,766,295	1, 740	\$14,428,046	13, 521	\$19,630,844	12, 161	1, 664, 105
Alabama:										
Alabama - Crenshaw.....	12	1, 403	12	34, 950	1	55	12	4, 859	8	483
Baldwin.....	14	1, 629	9	45, 700	2	3, 590	14	10, 347	13	1, 056
Barbour.....	4	551	4	4, 900			4	2, 477	3	237
Bethel.....	13	1, 673	13	30, 125	2	1, 575	13	5, 914	12	763
Bethlehem.....	14	1, 608	12	25, 200	1	2, 000	13	4, 201	12	651
Bibb.....	20	3, 087	17	44, 496	2	1, 123	19	8, 612	18	1, 233
Bigbee.....	7	701	6	25, 900	1	160	7	5, 232	5	574
Birmingham.....	62	25, 284	54	2, 056, 669	16	255, 790	62	186, 518	60	16, 627
Blount.....	29	3, 789	21	61, 775	1	14, 000	28	10, 481	22	1, 894
Bullock - Centennial.....	9	951	9	50, 250			8	4, 852	4	324

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Alabama—Con.										
Butler	29	3,458	27	\$96,500	2	\$27,500	29	\$14,529	23	1,823
Cahaba	18	2,160	17	109,099	3	14,841	18	11,739	14	1,349
Calhoun	36	6,849	32	177,150	1	650	34	26,579	34	3,758
Carey	18	2,712	15	60,575	—	—	18	6,838	17	963
Central	9	921	8	15,700	—	—	9	2,232	8	410
Cherokee	18	1,819	18	31,400	—	—	17	7,393	16	1,083
Chilton	23	3,791	23	39,760	2	1,029	23	7,329	22	1,822
Choctaw	11	805	9	9,150	—	—	11	2,013	9	363
Clarke	18	2,450	15	34,785	1	480	16	5,046	11	821
Clay	7	571	6	3,800	—	—	7	807	5	186
Clear Creek	16	1,809	14	17,700	2	235	16	2,392	13	722
Cleburne	20	3,118	17	26,400	1	400	20	4,710	15	1,160
Coffee	20	3,166	18	94,450	3	468	20	8,371	16	1,232
Colbert - Lauderdale	14	2,446	14	137,450	5	34,680	14	19,652	10	1,935
Columbia	26	5,893	24	224,250	1	70,000	26	31,286	24	3,068
Conecuh	12	1,582	11	62,550	1	50	12	5,158	7	551
Coosa River	22	4,828	20	145,800	4	8,935	22	38,516	20	2,644
Covington	22	5,063	18	185,650	1	17,000	22	26,980	19	1,924
Cullman	52	7,553	44	123,255	1	17	52	25,812	45	4,059
Dale	17	2,464	16	18,615	2	191	17	3,823	14	777
DeKalb	35	4,858	30	90,250	2	2,590	34	14,726	30	2,682
East Liberty	16	3,753	12	89,700	1	14,000	16	16,591	13	1,873
Elmore	16	2,676	14	103,158	—	—	16	14,932	15	1,726
Escambia	11	1,822	8	95,000	2	20,040	11	11,453	9	799
Etowah	23	6,008	20	323,540	5	68,892	23	42,332	22	3,988
Fayette	21	2,425	18	78,650	2	8,500	21	8,694	19	1,269
Franklin	8	959	6	10,400	1	300	8	4,617	7	477
Geneva	16	2,457	14	34,025	3	546	16	6,822	11	892
Indian Creek	1	153	1	(*)	—	—	1	(*)	1	130
Judson	8	1,229	8	22,700	1	260	8	2,169	8	420
Lamar	13	1,189	11	53,600	2	12,000	13	5,222	10	638
Limestone	13	1,615	11	23,660	1	93	12	5,750	10	991
Lookout Mountain	12	984	12	13,000	—	—	12	1,687	11	734
Madison - Liberty	19	3,454	15	102,950	2	4,550	19	13,186	18	1,911
Marion	11	1,459	9	22,000	2	2,500	10	5,203	10	1,186
Marshall	27	4,448	22	87,000	2	145	26	12,175	25	2,170
Mineral Springs	5	334	5	3,800	—	—	5	437	4	214
Mobile	20	6,668	19	366,169	7	94,405	20	55,403	19	4,732
Montgomery	15	8,649	15	466,055	1	23,375	13	64,290	10	4,390
Morgan	27	6,086	27	233,700	4	60,180	27	40,766	27	2,897
Mud Creek	12	1,504	9	12,300	1	110	12	1,906	10	566
Muscle Shoals	14	1,585	12	12,790	1	300	14	1,752	10	597
Pickens	20	2,135	20	33,120	—	—	19	7,464	17	999
Pine Barren	10	908	9	18,450	—	—	10	5,344	6	389
Pleasant Grove	8	553	6	6,000	1	17	8	1,860	6	268
Randolph	15	2,704	14	67,637	—	—	15	9,062	14	1,246
Russell	12	1,957	12	83,800	1	8,000	12	11,339	10	911
St. Clair	32	3,814	32	54,710	2	1,243	30	9,792	26	1,912
Salmon-Troy	17	3,337	16	91,050	1	238	16	23,522	9	1,610
Sand Mountain	15	1,649	13	18,500	—	—	14	4,094	14	1,025
Sardis	12	1,470	11	10,650	—	—	12	1,341	4	204
Selma	6	743	6	24,300	—	—	6	9,817	6	683
Shady Grove	6	723	6	5,560	—	—	6	739	6	353
Shelby	24	2,981	19	46,785	1	700	23	12,170	19	1,489
Sipsey	5	352	5	5,050	—	—	5	415	4	143

\* Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Alabama—Con.										
Sulphur Springs	15	1,723	13	\$14,400	1	\$21	15	\$2,078	14	770
Tallapoosa	13	2,160	9	47,650			13	12,627	8	874
Tennessee River	22	2,519	17	35,900	2	1,575	21	8,184	19	1,550
Tuscaloosa	26	7,056	25	431,201	6	74,875	26	41,419	25	3,855
Tuskegee	10	1,225	10	47,300			10	7,125	10	636
Unity	17	3,592	17	93,500			17	12,429	17	1,682
Walker	32	3,656	27	49,155	3	5,125	31	11,081	29	2,251
Washington	15	1,117	13	14,050			14	2,143	8	348
Unassociated	1	20	1	( <sup>2</sup> )			1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	28
Arizona:										
General Convention	8	1,478	6	78,500	4	25,400	8	17,318	7	894
Arkansas:										
Arkansas Valley	9	1,112	8	64,600	3	4,448	9	10,266	7	819
Bartholomew	23	4,164	20	84,775			23	16,146	21	2,034
Benton	11	1,542	10	56,030	4	3,110	11	7,085	10	1,164
Big Creek	7	554	6	3,000			6	1,010	7	384
Black River	10	1,513	8	80,000			10	10,471	9	903
Buckner	28	2,322	21	45,000	2	1,700	26	12,189	25	1,555
Caddo River	10	631	8	16,650			10	2,507	7	440
Carey	11	1,613	9	55,350	3	9,278	11	9,892	11	990
Caroline	15	2,280	13	65,650	1	88	15	11,935	13	1,384
Carroll	4	482	4	26,800			4	4,261	4	345
Central	15	3,019	13	82,900	2	4,750	15	19,898	15	2,541
Clear Creek	16	1,496	11	40,150	4	818	16	10,804	14	975
Concord	23	9,624	21	520,700	9	95,627	22	61,451	22	5,752
Crooked Creek	8	918	4	43,100	1	13,000	8	8,489	7	740
Curent River	7	1,043	7	16,600			7	6,818	7	730
Dardanelle-Russellville	16	1,933	14	74,300	1	600	16	11,075	15	1,398
Delta	4	338	3	43,000	2	12,025	4	6,241	4	270
Faulkner	8	1,049	8	17,460	1	113	8	4,496	8	575
Fourche Valley	7	748	7	12,000	1	1,000	6	2,193	7	436
Gainesville	6	994	6	37,400	2	375	5	7,060	5	713
Greene	21	3,352	20	133,750	2	14,290	21	17,563	18	2,251
Harmony	13	4,539	11	238,100	4	74,441	13	54,596	12	2,353
Hope	14	3,670	13	220,900	1	6,000	14	38,051	13	2,204
Independence	7	662	7	9,250			7	6,335	6	425
Liberty	14	4,160	11	255,244			14	46,544	13	1,702
Little Red River	5	565	3	3,700			4	1,134	2	160
Little River	13	2,337	9	90,950	3	11,550	13	15,939	13	1,399
Mississippi	20	3,763	15	136,200	1	14,500	19	32,425	19	2,555
Monroe	1	226	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	215
Mount Zion	29	4,193	24	201,800	3	10,565	28	34,347	25	2,873
Onachita	15	1,195	11	33,650	3	1,450	14	8,807	12	1,035
Pulaski	14	4,489	13	137,880	6	41,055	14	37,326	12	3,346
Red River	12	1,231	12	12,920	1	600	12	3,600	11	762
Rocky Bayou	9	485	6	4,200	1	100	9	1,096	4	194
Stone Van Buren	9	617	4	6,250			9	2,132	7	428
Tri-County	12	2,081	12	106,500	2	9,000	12	24,891	12	1,476
Washington	10	1,672	8	66,150	3	3,275	10	11,268	9	988
White	12	1,496	9	37,600	1	6,300	11	8,031	11	841
White River	7	454	5	5,656			5	2,950	5	279
Woodruff	4	241	3	4,300			2	( <sup>2</sup> )	2	186
Unassociated	1	50	1	( <sup>2</sup> )			1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	50

<sup>2</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>Florida:</b>										
Alachua.....	8	955	8	\$40,250	1	\$2,500	8	\$5,552	8	518
Beulah.....	9	1,505	9	100,800	1	7,500	9	11,363	7	607
Black Creek.....	8	433	7	6,200	1	1,419	7	1,419	5	197
Florida.....	14	3,797	12	235,124	5	29,250	13	35,657	13	2,783
Graves.....	8	784	4	5,720	1	25	8	787	5	297
Harmony.....	7	970	7	39,300	1	50	7	2,940	5	337
Holmes.....	16	1,503	15	20,725	3	142	16	3,605	14	886
Indian River.....	8	2,115	8	106,300	4	26,350	8	27,865	8	2,016
Jackson.....	21	4,205	21	227,900	2	100	20	25,518	15	2,849
Jacksonville.....	22	4,913	22	146,595	10	14,074	21	45,951	20	3,644
Lafayette.....	10	937	8	13,360	1	4,000	10	3,254	3	219
Lake.....	9	1,460	9	209,000	4	33,519	9	23,190	9	1,231
Marion.....	18	2,734	18	165,000	2	1,330	19	29,723	17	1,691
Miami.....	35	11,513	31	962,026	16	172,850	35	164,889	34	10,064
Middle Florida.....	23	3,040	22	106,750	1	17,400	23	17,770	17	1,377
New River.....	13	1,261	12	15,100	2	179	13	7,127	7	659
Northwest Coast.....	7	1,227	6	97,600	2	30,745	7	21,837	6	1,078
Okaloosa.....	7	540	5	3,710	1	18	7	1,824	6	254
Orange Blossom.....	14	2,674	13	78,300	1	200	14	17,807	12	1,669
Pasco.....	7	455	6	30,700	1	6,000	7	3,562	6	416
Peace River.....	14	2,615	11	161,450	2	31,390	14	17,862	13	1,445
Pensacola Bay.....	12	3,713	11	190,560	3	21,305	12	35,703	12	3,076
Pinellas.....	12	3,389	11	385,000	4	75,900	12	98,572	11	2,673
Santa Fe River.....	17	2,115	17	81,000	2	7,900	17	14,512	15	1,276
Santa Rosa.....	4	439	4	4,050	1	400	3	563	3	180
Seminole.....	19	4,320	18	314,343	5	14,970	19	36,443	17	3,214
Southern Florida.....	28	8,791	26	276,636	8	43,275	28	66,223	27	4,973
Southwest Florida.....	11	1,992	11	137,000	4	22,690	11	21,922	10	1,396
St. Johns River.....	13	1,760	13	157,150	5	49,650	13	25,496	12	1,216
Suwannee.....	15	1,674	13	43,325	---	---	15	6,954	11	685
Tampa Bay.....	16	6,078	15	356,450	6	257,973	16	64,992	16	4,171
Wekiwa.....	10	2,296	9	260,500	4	26,200	9	32,733	10	1,382
West Florida.....	5	803	5	21,050	1	1,800	5	4,761	3	395
<b>Georgia:</b>										
Appalachee.....	15	2,576	15	79,300	---	---	15	14,563	13	1,210
Atlanta.....	40	33,734	37	2,475,042	20	487,555	39	418,951	40	24,963
Baptist Union.....	10	976	10	15,800	2	80	10	2,197	3	110
Ben Hill-Irwin.....	12	1,929	12	87,366	---	---	12	8,269	9	1,161
Bethel.....	16	2,720	16	75,400	1	2,500	16	14,024	12	1,254
Bowen.....	10	1,759	9	67,000	---	---	10	7,717	8	1,064
Carrollton.....	16	2,750	15	34,750	---	---	16	3,834	16	884
Catoosa.....	9	1,413	9	14,050	1	100	9	5,769	9	987
Centennial.....	12	2,679	12	108,938	---	---	11	15,755	9	1,528
Central.....	14	1,187	13	29,950	---	---	14	5,375	11	987
Central Western.....	6	756	4	5,133	---	---	6	745	3	120
Chattahoochee.....	21	6,958	19	283,150	2	19,000	20	41,217	19	3,460
Chattooga.....	16	2,319	15	42,155	1	886	16	9,158	16	1,651
Chestatee.....	9	767	7	2,885	---	---	5	306	7	250
Colquitt.....	13	1,638	13	14,208	1	13	13	3,658	12	725
Columbus.....	18	3,615	17	523,450	4	12,370	18	46,510	13	2,770
Concord.....	12	2,271	11	22,400	---	---	12	4,692	12	965
Consolation.....	9	1,538	8	11,600	---	---	9	2,746	8	631
Coosa.....	17	3,687	16	71,059	1	475	17	20,938	17	2,244
Coosawattee.....	7	657	5	2,400	1	5	6	445	3	115
Daniel.....	17	2,119	17	34,200	1	2,400	17	6,283	13	862
Dodge.....	13	2,111	13	50,800	1	500	13	6,311	7	727
Ebenezer.....	12	1,292	12	43,000	---	---	12	6,203	7	501
Ellijay.....	4	464	3	1,550	---	---	3	94	---	---
Emmanuel.....	5	355	3	3,600	---	---	4	1,489	2	83

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Georgia—Con.										
Enon.....	6	876	6	\$5,200	1	\$15	6	\$348	5	318
Fairburn.....	13	2,776	11	77,750	13		13	7,764	13	1,504
Flint River.....	28	5,839	25	241,800	1	4,000	28	37,077	24	2,743
Floyd.....	21	5,093	18	196,145	3	9,500	21	30,499	18	2,359
Friendship.....	18	3,076	17	135,050	1	2,500	18	18,942	13	1,223
Georgia.....	33	5,674	32	217,150	1	5,000	33	26,060	32	2,990
Gilmer-Fannin.....	5	573	5	4,400	4		4	312	2	180
Good Samaritan.....	9	1,018	8	9,050	7		7	1,237	4	180
Gordon.....	9	1,642	8	72,810	9		9	8,400	8	786
Grady.....	9	1,682	9	66,500	9		9	6,673	5	713
Habersham.....	12	2,245	10	47,400	2	1,235	11	6,643	12	1,400
Haralson.....	10	1,524	9	9,700	10		10	3,367	4	305
Hebron.....	23	5,831	22	112,418	1	3,500	23	14,922	21	2,071
Hephzibah.....	25	9,482	24	1,398,240	5	95,360	25	69,900	23	5,730
Hiwassee.....	7	1,020	7	6,600	6		6	1,030	5	360
Hightower.....	24	5,215	23	36,900	1	75	23	5,045	15	1,164
Houston.....	13	1,495	13	37,900	12		12	5,158	11	601
Jasper.....	16	2,752	11	14,950	16		16	1,706	3	160
Kilpatrick.....	16	2,845	16	64,200	16		16	15,044	15	1,151
Kimbell.....	10	1,721	9	65,100	1	1,000	10	7,245	8	690
Laurens.....	14	3,065	14	55,800	2	12,150	14	10,858	13	1,375
Lawrenceville.....	13	2,328	11	40,500	13		13	7,346	13	1,153
Liberty.....	10	1,573	8	12,100	1	166	9	3,745	9	508
Little River.....	10	1,472	10	18,375	10		10	2,799	7	526
Lookout Valley.....	6	439	6	9,550	1	2,000	5	5,137	5	236
Mallary.....	13	3,111	12	187,975	2	29,500	13	20,027	11	1,761
Mell.....	11	1,582	11	16,200	10		10	2,464	5	368
Mercer.....	11	1,358	11	44,300	1	85	11	9,808	6	574
Middle.....	18	3,037	17	117,700	18		18	16,029	16	1,441
Middle Cherokee.....	13	3,212	12	84,400	1	21	13	7,638	13	1,221
Miller.....	2	372	2	(*)	2		2	(*)	1	85
Morgan.....	9	1,253	8	64,000	9		9	6,575	8	611
Morganton.....	15	2,567	15	59,020	2	6,403	14	8,068	11	1,218
Mountaintown.....	7	814	6	18,400	1	2,900	6	2,257	5	390
Mount Vernon.....	8	1,121	8	46,700	2	2,485	8	4,863	7	575
Mulberry.....	14	2,655	12	13,650	14		14	2,335	9	557
New Hope.....	11	1,503	8	7,625	1	70	10	1,434	4	210
New Sunbury.....	11	4,600	11	673,000	1	72,000	11	59,723	9	2,791
New Union.....	4	486	4	2,000	4		4	178	4	309
Noonday.....	14	4,883	14	253,750	2	4,200	13	46,716	13	2,623
North Georgia.....	26	5,099	24	82,800	2	470	25	13,330	24	2,353
Notla River.....	12	1,288	11	6,600	11		11	811	10	537
Ogeechee River.....	13	2,216	12	73,020	1	18,000	13	13,103	12	1,160
Piedmont.....	32	4,332	31	222,285	8	29,972	32	29,350	25	2,759
Pine Mountain.....	9	1,106	9	38,800	9		9	5,428	9	689
Pleasant Grove.....	15	2,484	13	18,200	13		13	3,293	13	979
Pleasant Valley.....	9	1,470	8	6,500	8		8	399	8	592
Polk.....	11	1,880	10	40,700	1	450	10	5,573	10	975
Pulaski-Bleckley.....	8	1,081	8	34,850	8		8	6,243	6	519
Rabun.....	11	1,411	10	36,500	10		10	3,638	9	625
Rehoboth.....	27	10,602	24	530,082	5	31,050	27	84,463	25	5,412
Roswell.....	9	1,254	9	13,400	9		9	2,565	9	592
Sarepta.....	33	8,793	32	456,300	3	47,000	33	46,453	30	3,899
Smyrna.....	15	1,973	14	26,800	1	7,000	15	6,153	11	732
South River.....	7	1,346	7	13,400	6		6	1,914	5	500
Stone Mountain.....	15	2,540	12	57,450	2	222	15	11,334	10	1,525
Summerhill.....	13	1,725	12	47,350	12		12	7,690	8	781

\* Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Georgia—Con.										
Tallapoosa.....	10	1,844	9	\$20,000	1	\$73	10	\$3,154	8	552
Tattnall-Evans....	8	1,518	8	49,000	2	7,600	8	7,167	6	694
Telfair.....	7	951	7	12,300	—	—	7	2,135	7	400
Thomas.....	7	2,417	7	58,100	1	10,000	7	21,495	5	1,188
Tucker.....	9	1,802	8	46,650	—	—	9	6,406	5	619
Tugalo.....	20	5,032	19	98,150	1	2,500	20	34,254	20	2,591
Turner.....	7	857	7	6,300	—	—	7	1,270	2	90
Valdosta.....	15	3,436	13	188,150	1	11,000	15	41,604	12	2,101
Washington.....	18	2,719	17	73,450	—	—	18	13,701	17	1,365
Western.....	30	7,861	29	365,400	1	50	28	72,470	21	4,673
White.....	4	464	3	3,700	1	25	4	796	4	155
Illinois:										
Antioch.....	7	330	7	10,100	2	191	7	2,386	6	309
Bay Creek.....	4	146	4	5,500	—	—	4	539	4	108
Big Saline.....	9	666	8	11,200	1	400	6	1,051	4	148
Central Illinois....	1	101	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	70
Clear Creek.....	32	4,741	28	144,055	3	13,454	31	23,220	30	2,524
East St. Louis....	16	5,515	14	228,500	9	58,805	16	55,108	16	5,780
Fairfield.....	21	3,434	20	85,400	1	700	18	12,070	18	1,673
Franklin.....	31	5,193	29	136,950	3	1,600	31	24,475	28	3,078
Kaskaskia.....	12	1,319	12	58,050	3	5,025	12	9,024	12	1,154
Louisville.....	9	812	9	19,700	—	—	9	3,915	8	469
Macoupin.....	22	1,999	20	67,029	2	4,175	20	13,848	20	1,277
Mount Erie.....	14	1,145	13	17,000	—	—	14	4,865	14	605
Nine Mile.....	27	3,991	25	247,450	4	50,304	25	31,924	24	3,200
Olney.....	5	602	4	9,600	—	—	5	2,437	4	213
Palestine.....	9	717	8	33,000	1	62	9	4,318	7	501
Rehoboth.....	30	2,303	30	61,250	3	1,375	30	7,263	28	1,277
Salem South.....	21	2,458	20	48,946	2	5,300	21	14,105	21	1,481
Saline.....	24	4,477	24	244,350	1	1,200	24	24,438	24	3,421
Sandy Creek.....	25	2,754	24	55,100	1	684	24	5,413	23	937
Shelby.....	2	111	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	68
Union.....	19	2,272	17	77,300	2	6,242	18	13,310	17	1,412
Westfield.....	10	1,137	10	34,000	—	—	10	7,436	10	837
Williamson.....	21	3,507	19	93,500	3	3,396	20	25,003	20	2,437
Indiana:										
Palestine.....	1	41	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	35
Kansas:										
Spring River.....	3	613	3	25,700	—	—	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	315
Kentucky:										
Allen.....	15	2,255	14	41,550	—	—	15	6,609	10	871
Baptist.....	5	1,449	4	36,000	1	2,100	5	6,928	5	716
Barren River.....	29	4,999	26	69,060	3	2,289	29	9,916	17	1,235
Bell.....	31	4,624	15	168,350	2	40,450	30	23,459	29	3,194
Bethel.....	9	1,709	8	94,300	1	3,500	9	12,648	8	913
Blackford.....	14	1,672	14	11,900	—	—	13	2,872	10	535
Blood River.....	26	4,326	25	177,000	1	6,945	26	26,922	24	2,661
Boone's Creek....	10	1,954	10	119,700	2	2,250	10	14,282	9	1,401
Booneville.....	15	1,639	15	18,000	2	900	13	4,667	10	913
Bracken.....	19	2,251	18	195,750	2	3,323	18	22,761	18	1,354
Breckenridge.....	9	1,338	9	58,000	1	10,000	9	7,743	8	568
Caldwell.....	19	3,604	19	130,300	2	14,408	19	24,161	19	2,222
Campbell.....	16	4,762	16	373,500	5	61,630	16	57,810	16	4,290
Central.....	8	2,377	8	118,800	1	11,500	8	16,271	7	1,018
Christian.....	18	4,168	17	149,900	2	4,032	18	31,568	15	2,328

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.



TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Kentucky—Con.										
Crittenden	11	1,658	10	\$58,500	1	\$5,000	11	\$9,093	10	917
Davless-McLean	36	8,087	35	494,065	4	11,250	36	67,743	36	5,134
East Lynn	7	1,097	6	12,500	1	600	7	3,387	7	472
East Union	18	2,784	16	35,750	1	100	17	5,342	15	1,676
Edmonson	7	820	6	10,000	—	—	6	882	4	220
Elkhorn No. 1	2	422	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	215
Elkhorn No. 2	14	6,738	14	461,890	3	15,103	14	66,656	14	4,204
Enterprise	13	1,376	13	71,600	1	750	13	11,690	13	1,032
Franklin	10	3,784	10	144,575	1	23,000	10	27,164	8	2,512
Freedom	7	489	7	7,975	—	—	6	835	5	255
Friendship	3	1,126	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	3	10,954	3	769
Gasper River	15	2,781	15	36,750	—	—	15	3,868	12	855
Goose Creek	11	797	5	3,100	—	—	11	506	3	138
Goshen	9	1,086	9	46,500	—	—	8	4,710	8	637
Graves	20	4,452	18	271,200	2	106,782	20	26,297	19	2,192
Green River	17	1,365	7	7,500	1	82	14	915	3	166
Greenup	26	2,813	23	177,282	7	21,780	22	32,678	21	2,690
Greenville	8	373	6	16,190	—	—	5	336	2	145
Henry	7	1,735	7	94,500	1	3,650	7	10,405	6	774
Irvine	4	634	4	3,700	—	—	4	566	4	188
Jackson	13	1,356	10	9,600	—	—	13	2,414	5	190
Laurel River	28	3,404	27	77,915	3	1,768	28	10,416	22	1,661
Liberty	25	4,730	24	83,850	2	1,775	24	20,522	18	1,767
Lincoln	15	2,032	14	44,950	—	—	15	8,960	15	1,474
Little Bethel	23	4,094	23	130,700	6	12,864	23	22,440	18	2,289
Little River	16	2,419	14	37,100	1	115	16	8,387	13	797
Logan	15	2,224	15	32,500	—	—	15	4,564	13	823
Long Run	49	27,949	49	2,198,395	25	455,564	49	370,015	48	20,271
Lynn	20	4,397	19	48,300	1	75	20	9,967	16	1,528
Lynn Camp	20	2,283	19	28,500	1	24	20	3,495	15	1,021
McCreary	5	439	3	2,000	—	—	3	173	3	125
Mount Zion	22	5,190	21	387,800	4	37,725	22	34,940	20	3,277
Muhlenburg	29	4,719	28	73,300	1	5,300	29	8,372	28	2,230
Nelson	17	3,426	13	116,350	—	—	17	18,112	17	1,733
North Bend	17	5,937	16	486,000	5	58,751	17	58,663	15	4,185
North Concord	9	944	6	9,500	—	—	9	456	2	226
Ohio	31	4,770	28	99,000	1	150	30	17,003	24	1,936
Ohio River	27	2,620	26	44,413	1	500	24	7,195	19	1,117
Ohio Valley	23	3,131	22	89,650	2	2,208	22	15,445	20	1,704
Old Bethel	3	211	3	23,250	—	—	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	34
Owen	12	2,334	11	58,600	—	—	12	10,062	11	879
Pulaski	26	3,385	25	83,950	2	13,625	26	10,694	26	2,387
Rockcastle	4	594	3	3,200	—	—	4	458	3	200
Russell	15	1,048	14	20,036	—	—	15	3,882	15	1,027
Russell Creek	20	2,233	18	26,100	1	100	19	3,832	15	782
Salem	12	1,185	11	20,200	—	—	12	3,554	9	517
Severns Valley	14	2,604	14	111,100	1	10,500	14	13,250	13	1,470
Shelby	13	3,918	12	85,525	—	—	13	20,606	13	1,699
Simpson	7	2,015	7	48,975	—	—	7	9,482	7	896
South Concord	7	1,094	5	3,900	—	—	6	575	6	280
South District	14	3,390	14	135,100	—	—	13	24,071	14	1,822
South Kentucky	5	603	5	10,100	—	—	5	2,301	4	272
South Union	16	1,791	13	9,774	1	13	11	650	9	595
Sulphur Fork	11	1,987	10	97,800	—	—	11	9,949	10	964
Tates Creek	13	2,569	12	101,800	1	12,000	13	10,945	13	1,740

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Kentucky—Con.										
Ten Mile.....	8	1,336	7	\$27,000	1	\$575	8	\$4,053	8	617
Three Forks.....	15	1,331	8	25,900	3	2,360	15	8,825	15	1,799
Union.....	11	1,212	10	39,200	1	78	11	8,378	10	578
Upper Cumberland.....	18	3,906	13	243,550	3	1,900	18	51,983	16	3,281
Warren.....	21	4,583	21	321,400	2	5,382	21	30,783	17	2,139
Wayne.....	18	2,998	18	47,640	---	---	18	5,185	13	1,166
West Kentucky.....	24	3,493	22	88,575	3	72	24	16,481	22	1,985
West Union.....	28	5,532	27	180,900	3	19,594	28	41,337	27	3,781
Whites Run.....	9	1,414	9	21,300	1	120	9	6,234	9	783
Louisiana:										
Acadia.....	16	2,046	14	110,175	1	4,800	16	21,105	14	1,404
Amite River.....	12	1,416	11	13,200	1	800	12	3,863	9	611
Ascension.....	6	856	6	12,715	1	110	6	5,489	6	663
Bayou Macon.....	11	2,056	9	25,625	3	6,850	11	11,369	10	1,199
Beauregard.....	18	2,540	16	50,630	---	---	17	12,552	15	1,092
Bethlehem.....	4	691	4	7,700	---	---	4	856	4	362
Blenville.....	13	2,760	13	59,850	1	50	13	18,449	13	1,751
Big Creek.....	14	3,601	14	85,864	3	1,199	14	25,008	14	2,085
Bossier.....	6	1,628	6	26,700	1	500	6	12,664	6	1,264
Caddo.....	15	9,972	14	494,930	5	53,600	15	119,619	13	5,211
Caldwell.....	6	1,216	6	31,650	2	3,564	6	8,656	6	660
Carey.....	7	649	7	38,300	1	700	7	7,107	5	516
Concord.....	16	3,808	16	51,700	2	9,100	16	18,393	16	1,809
Dear Creek.....	21	2,990	16	46,350	3	1,181	19	10,766	15	1,263
Eastern Louisiana.....	11	2,983	10	19,620	---	---	11	9,907	10	1,372
Everett.....	14	1,534	13	27,975	1	84	14	3,416	9	528
Grand Cane.....	15	1,493	14	29,800	---	---	15	7,541	14	721
Jackson.....	13	1,626	11	9,250	1	145	13	11,057	9	857
Judson.....	7	2,030	6	76,000	3	4,140	7	22,426	7	1,530
Liberty.....	10	1,510	8	37,000	---	---	10	5,519	9	649
Louisiana.....	11	2,857	8	199,100	2	13,450	11	27,475	11	1,254
Magee's Creek.....	3	586	3	4,000	---	---	3	938	3	127
Morehouse.....										
Ouachita.....	19	6,053	15	279,155	4	36,591	19	56,754	16	3,378
Mount Olive.....	15	2,500	13	57,900	2	1,810	15	18,118	15	1,416
Natchitoches.....	16	1,729	16	18,875	---	---	16	4,665	15	796
New Orleans.....	10	3,355	9	241,050	8	43,801	10	45,902	10	2,103
North Sabine.....	19	2,781	19	40,923	---	---	19	11,952	19	1,441
Ouachita.....	18	2,366	16	41,280	---	---	18	11,634	13	1,175
Red River.....	8	2,083	6	7,300	---	---	8	4,451	8	696
Sabine.....	19	2,146	16	15,750	1	24	18	5,842	18	1,027
Shady Grove.....	6	525	4	2,850	---	---	5	689	4	207
St. Tammany.....	10	1,075	10	15,030	1	100	10	3,567	10	634
Tangipahoa.....	11	2,258	11	66,750	4	9,619	11	12,932	11	1,339
Vernon.....	18	2,181	16	13,780	---	---	18	4,894	12	596
Washington.....	8	2,890	8	64,200	1	1,527	8	21,962	8	1,746
Webster.....	13	3,246	10	160,500	---	---	13	22,831	12	1,899
Winn.....	5	1,900	5	88,700	---	---	5	9,443	4	816
Maryland:										
Baltimore.....	20	5,945	20	1,082,500	13	114,323	20	110,338	20	4,437
Eastern.....	12	962	11	87,750	2	12,447	11	10,473	11	980
Northern.....	7	1,022	7	82,500	2	7,650	7	8,688	7	846
Seneca.....	7	1,155	7	166,425	4	53,738	7	17,202	7	899
Southern.....	6	442	6	21,700	2	6,400	6	7,714	5	531
Western.....	12	2,364	11	208,000	6	18,941	11	30,593	12	1,831
Michigan:										
Franklin.....	1	256	1	( <sup>a</sup> )	---	---	1	( <sup>a</sup> )	1	190

<sup>a</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Mississippi:										
Alcorn.....	9	1,000	8	\$23,850	2	\$1,100	8	\$1,780	7	293
Benton.....	6	651	6	18,485	2	2,865	6	1,874	2	75
Bolivar.....	7	1,154	5	35,500	1	1,000	5	9,242	6	709
Calhoun.....	24	3,377	22	41,385	-----	-----	23	7,919	15	1,124
Carroll.....	10	1,418	7	11,400	-----	-----	10	1,666	6	359
Chickasaw.....	8	1,787	7	62,750	1	55	8	11,590	5	649
Choctaw.....	14	1,740	10	30,457	-----	-----	14	5,642	12	759
Clarke.....	11	1,237	10	28,100	-----	-----	11	4,541	8	494
Clay.....	5	686	4	3,300	-----	-----	5	2,032	2	129
Coldwater.....	4	505	3	8,000	1	500	4	5,407	3	262
Columbus.....	6	1,154	5	15,800	1	5,000	6	4,253	6	457
Copiah.....	21	5,055	19	174,989	3	27,613	21	30,271	18	1,933
Covington.....	8	1,750	8	12,195	-----	-----	8	3,365	6	550
Deer Creek.....	10	1,511	9	89,600	1	3,500	10	15,215	9	798
Franklin.....	18	2,785	17	115,475	2	24,630	18	17,677	16	1,232
George.....	1	251	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	70
Greene.....	9	1,381	9	19,200	1	700	9	6,108	9	589
Grenada.....	5	969	5	53,300	-----	-----	5	12,120	2	84
Gulf Coast.....	10	2,675	10	183,900	3	47,180	10	19,376	10	1,854
Hinds-Warren.....	17	9,561	15	905,300	4	224,500	17	98,861	15	5,818
Holmes.....	10	1,511	10	87,950	1	7,500	9	14,462	8	609
Itawamba.....	14	842	13	10,306	1	108	12	1,282	8	312
Jackson.....	8	944	8	19,100	1	900	8	7,051	8	620
Jasper.....	14	1,448	10	22,300	-----	-----	14	7,765	12	615
Jefferson Davis.....	10	1,900	10	18,000	-----	-----	10	4,425	7	420
Jones.....	19	4,698	19	158,650	2	20,680	19	27,371	17	2,284
Kemper.....	8	926	6	17,300	-----	-----	7	4,044	5	292
Kosciusko.....	17	2,432	14	55,955	-----	-----	17	10,147	12	882
Lafayette.....	9	1,096	8	10,600	-----	-----	9	2,062	6	348
Lauderdale.....	22	6,309	21	368,226	3	46,000	22	46,924	19	3,550
Lawrence.....	9	1,788	9	17,600	-----	-----	9	7,905	9	950
Leake.....	14	1,551	13	34,675	1	8,500	14	7,007	9	586
Lebanon.....	22	7,858	21	275,325	3	23,233	22	65,009	21	4,479
Lee.....	22	4,642	21	215,100	3	6,915	22	32,583	19	2,348
Leflore.....	2	476	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	264
Liberty.....	6	679	6	6,450	-----	-----	6	828	4	122
Lincoln.....	15	2,647	13	34,650	1	3,000	15	5,568	14	1,021
Madison.....	4	950	4	51,000	1	3,500	4	8,942	4	462
Marion.....	12	2,728	11	54,200	-----	-----	12	13,593	10	1,597
Marshall.....	11	1,255	9	20,500	-----	-----	11	3,699	5	259
Mississippi.....	9	1,550	8	14,375	-----	-----	9	6,756	9	684
Monroe.....	10	1,597	9	72,700	-----	-----	10	7,781	8	821
Montgomery.....	11	1,641	10	34,750	-----	-----	10	2,450	4	199
Mount Pisgah.....	12	1,026	10	7,800	-----	-----	12	1,460	6	232
Neshoba.....	17	2,283	16	48,700	1	7,000	17	17,412	13	1,199
New Choctaw.....	3	109	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	-----	3	390	3	38
Newton.....	11	2,334	9	74,700	2	18,050	11	11,617	8	1,114
Noxubee-Choc-taw.....	3	165	3	11,100	-----	-----	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	96
Oktibbeha.....	8	942	6	7,100	-----	-----	7	1,233	3	141
Oktibbeha Coun-ty.....	11	2,070	10	87,900	1	4,000	11	12,467	8	913
Panola.....	11	1,227	9	20,550	2	760	11	4,797	9	437
Pearl River.....	22	3,723	21	89,050	1	12,500	22	16,455	21	2,111
Pearl Valley.....	7	539	6	5,700	-----	-----	7	71	1	71
Perry.....	9	816	8	7,600	-----	-----	9	2,341	6	253
Pike.....	13	4,957	13	188,450	2	63,000	13	31,407	13	2,220

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Mississippi—Con.										
Pontotoc.....	15	3, 147	13	\$15, 800	1	\$8	15	\$6, 050	12	1, 043
Prentiss.....	8	1, 677	7	41, 750	—	—	8	6, 166	8	630
Rankin.....	16	2, 124	14	21, 350	—	—	16	6, 489	15	994
Riverside.....	9	1, 900	8	178, 175	3	28, 000	8	24, 505	6	419
Scott.....	13	1, 798	13	29, 650	—	—	13	8, 627	11	886
Simpson.....	27	4, 972	27	72, 400	2	5, 025	27	17, 170	21	1, 665
Smith.....	20	3, 062	20	39, 300	—	—	19	5, 872	13	849
Sunflower.....	9	1, 452	7	89, 190	2	5, 887	9	14, 407	9	884
Tallahatchie.....	5	470	5	5, 655	—	—	5	1, 148	4	203
Tate.....	9	736	8	19, 460	1	350	9	3, 210	8	361
Tippah.....	17	2, 923	14	53, 465	2	85	17	10, 928	13	1, 250
Tishomingo.....	15	1, 122	15	15, 110	—	—	15	1, 567	11	443
Union.....	4	377	4	28, 500	1	1, 500	4	1, 896	4	222
Union County.....	17	2, 710	14	25, 400	1	1, 000	17	4, 487	13	633
Walshall.....	4	859	4	10, 500	—	—	4	1, 873	3	359
Wayne.....	13	1, 169	9	19, 425	—	—	13	4, 217	11	596
Winston.....	12	2, 041	9	47, 050	—	—	11	9, 398	9	696
Yalobusha.....	13	1, 784	10	25, 300	1	50	12	8, 011	9	880
Yazoo.....	8	1, 313	7	81, 850	1	28, 000	8	8, 535	6	444
Zion.....	19	2, 102	19	25, 610	—	—	19	4, 554	12	743
Missouri:										
Audrain.....	10	1, 433	10	63, 300	—	—	10	7, 076	8	757
Barry.....	17	1, 793	13	15, 600	—	—	17	4, 540	9	602
Barton.....	4	227	4	8, 000	1	800	4	751	4	146
Bear Creek.....	7	746	7	30, 300	1	850	7	6, 951	4	277
Benton.....	8	585	7	22, 800	—	—	8	4, 222	7	397
Bethel.....	19	3, 803	19	232, 078	3	15, 370	19	31, 102	17	3, 190
Black River.....	12	1, 110	11	38, 600	2	3, 919	12	7, 030	10	894
Blue River.....	23	5, 059	23	271, 336	5	11, 736	22	48, 640	23	3, 742
Burboise.....	5	557	4	11, 200	—	—	5	1, 209	5	218
Butler.....	15	1, 999	13	84, 150	3	9, 130	15	14, 065	15	1, 324
Caldwell-Ray.....	10	1, 797	10	52, 000	2	1, 190	10	6, 391	10	1, 128
Callaway.....	11	1, 831	11	81, 600	—	—	10	10, 828	11	1, 007
Camden.....	15	1, 614	11	19, 314	1	65	14	2, 611	8	539
Cane Creek.....	14	2, 110	12	56, 225	2	935	12	10, 718	12	1, 583
Cape Girardeau.....	8	2, 176	8	169, 300	3	80, 392	8	21, 466	8	1, 382
Cedar.....	6	475	6	6, 150	—	—	6	785	6	183
Charleston.....	11	1, 575	8	78, 500	2	2, 525	11	14, 939	11	1, 177
Cherokee.....	1	15	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	10
Christian.....	11	1, 146	8	20, 750	—	—	11	2, 838	10	596
Clay.....	14	2, 688	12	176, 200	2	600	14	20, 584	13	1, 604
Clinton.....	2	282	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	252
Concord.....	26	5, 115	25	234, 000	2	6, 750	26	29, 767	24	3, 037
Culver.....	11	1, 260	11	36, 800	1	750	11	6, 536	8	560
Dade.....	5	693	5	10, 200	—	—	5	3, 035	5	300
Dallas.....	4	1, 004	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	4	3, 220	3	378
Daviess.....	5	718	5	30, 800	—	—	5	3, 743	5	396
Dent.....	7	1, 074	4	43, 500	—	—	5	1, 121	6	482
Dixon.....	7	955	7	16, 025	—	—	7	3, 368	4	429
Eleven Points River.....	5	380	5	7, 800	—	—	5	2, 317	4	218
Franklin.....	21	4, 110	17	143, 150	3	15, 450	20	21, 485	20	2, 773
Franklin County.....	15	1, 553	13	40, 012	3	8, 300	14	12, 193	14	1, 344
Gainesville.....	1	34	—	—	—	—	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	40
Gentry.....	11	1, 830	11	55, 750	—	—	10	7, 689	11	887
Greene.....	28	4, 987	27	158, 100	3	12, 290	26	27, 366	26	3, 105
Harmony.....	10	2, 174	10	108, 800	2	19, 940	10	17, 511	9	1, 018

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Missouri—Con.										
Howell.....	5	442	5	\$15,700	—	—	4	\$3,151	3	294
Jefferson.....	11	1,514	11	47,060	1	\$5,400	11	11,993	9	1,030
Johnson.....	11	1,408	11	56,600	—	—	11	7,213	9	687
Kansas City.....	24	11,767	22	1,060,668	17	308,701	24	176,145	24	13,996
Laclede.....	10	1,446	9	46,900	1	4,004	10	7,185	8	696
Lafayette.....	10	1,866	9	83,250	—	—	10	13,579	10	1,410
Lamine.....	14	2,017	12	89,900	1	4,110	14	10,360	13	1,267
Lawrence.....	15	2,695	14	50,550	—	—	14	15,073	14	1,618
Linn.....	9	1,314	9	79,000	—	—	9	6,963	9	1,094
Little Bonne Femme.....	11	2,251	9	228,950	1	41,500	11	25,976	9	973
Livingston.....	11	1,077	11	25,250	—	—	11	3,235	11	652
Macon.....	14	2,449	13	109,100	1	3,200	12	17,860	12	1,313
Meramec.....	10	746	7	27,150	—	—	10	3,495	8	516
Miller.....	12	1,811	12	53,100	1	500	12	9,119	12	890
Missouri Valley.....	14	2,196	12	103,600	1	2,950	14	12,285	14	1,506
Monroe.....	7	574	5	14,000	—	—	7	1,741	6	194
Mount Moriah.....	6	864	6	13,650	—	—	5	2,566	5	379
Mount Pleasant.....	17	3,449	14	122,900	1	900	15	20,782	13	1,805
Mount Salem.....	7	339	7	13,100	—	—	6	976	6	201
Mount Zion.....	15	1,686	14	84,300	—	—	15	10,698	12	785
Nevada.....	16	1,872	16	84,700	4	1,765	16	15,294	15	922
New Madrid.....	19	2,982	15	75,640	4	3,367	19	18,796	19	1,991
North Central.....	10	685	8	16,600	—	—	9	2,008	8	372
North Grand River.....	14	1,722	14	48,800	1	550	14	5,125	11	652
North Missouri.....	6	507	6	14,500	—	—	6	1,165	5	235
Northwest Mis- souri.....	7	942	7	50,200	1	1,271	7	5,472	7	845
Old Path.....	13	1,332	13	14,150	—	—	13	2,738	11	422
Phelps.....	9	1,074	6	38,300	—	—	9	9,192	7	870
Platte.....	4	659	2	( <sup>a</sup> )	—	—	4	3,255	2	267
Pleasant Grove.....	14	1,179	11	28,850	—	—	12	4,114	12	676
Polk.....	24	3,602	23	78,800	2	9,230	24	11,775	20	1,409
Pulaski.....	14	1,927	13	31,550	1	572	14	7,389	13	1,122
Reynolds.....	8	683	6	7,800	1	25	7	2,738	6	390
St. Clair.....	12	1,300	10	36,450	1	300	11	3,601	10	656
St. Francois.....	10	1,363	10	21,925	—	—	10	4,076	10	797
St. Joseph.....	23	4,126	22	211,250	5	17,575	23	33,485	21	2,491
St. Louis.....	27	15,416	25	2,374,000	16	215,594	27	230,530	26	10,218
Saline.....	12	1,874	10	39,100	—	—	12	13,995	11	1,083
Salt River.....	15	2,103	15	124,350	—	—	15	12,869	14	1,162
Shannon.....	7	534	6	6,000	—	—	7	1,936	6	367
Shoal Creek.....	21	2,087	21	54,900	1	347	21	9,006	20	1,494
Spring River.....	23	4,064	19	159,000	1	4,500	23	22,744	21	2,972
Stoddard.....	5	731	5	48,500	—	—	5	7,134	4	548
Stone.....	8	446	5	6,750	—	—	8	1,878	7	311
Tebo.....	14	3,109	12	111,100	1	1,270	14	19,402	14	1,636
Texas.....	14	1,437	11	20,100	—	—	13	5,008	11	817
Wayne.....	12	693	8	9,300	—	—	10	1,242	7	290
Webster.....	15	1,841	14	49,550	1	7,500	15	6,240	15	881
West Fork.....	4	153	4	4,550	—	—	4	528	4	101
Wright.....	15	1,592	15	49,700	1	4,250	15	8,003	13	857
Wyaconda.....	17	2,545	17	118,170	2	1,900	17	11,228	16	1,337

<sup>a</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>New Mexico:</b>										
Central.....	11	1,126	8	\$66,500	4	\$21,127	8	\$13,779	8	863
Lincoln.....	7	630	4	19,500	1	4,100	7	11,319	6	463
Northeastern.....	14	1,476	9	96,150	4	14,420	14	18,222	12	1,228
Pecos Valley.....	6	987	5	51,800	---	---	6	8,901	5	725
Portales.....	20	2,570	10	65,675	2	1,556	18	26,109	17	1,616
Southeastern.....	5	568	3	7,875	---	---	5	7,866	5	388
Southwestern.....	7	743	5	29,280	1	950	7	11,091	6	595
Tucumcari.....	6	629	3	39,700	2	3,300	4	11,095	3	568
<b>North Carolina:</b>										
Alexander.....	17	2,941	16	35,600	---	---	17	5,656	16	1,525
Alleghany.....	9	436	9	21,600	---	---	9	1,456	8	367
Anson.....	4	439	3	3,830	---	---	4	1,853	3	180
Ashe.....	30	2,498	28	38,000	1	48	29	3,083	23	1,367
Atlantic.....	20	2,794	19	136,200	2	4,111	20	25,445	17	1,898
Avery.....	16	1,633	15	24,990	---	---	16	3,598	15	1,288
Beulah.....	12	2,463	10	49,700	1	300	12	17,031	11	1,805
Bladen.....	15	1,751	15	27,100	1	700	15	7,512	12	1,097
Blue Ridge.....	19	2,523	19	47,700	1	520	19	12,996	18	2,206
Brier Creek.....	16	3,222	16	40,900	---	---	16	3,454	14	1,456
Brunswick.....	13	1,723	13	22,450	1	15	13	6,079	13	1,217
Brushy Mountain.....	17	3,073	17	115,200	3	1,574	15	14,164	16	1,954
Buncombe.....	27	8,056	27	564,607	4	327,550	27	69,183	27	5,933
Burnt Swamp (Indian).....	14	1,247	12	20,500	2	150	13	2,498	13	972
Cabarrus.....	10	3,398	10	195,600	3	7,637	10	33,443	10	3,472
Caldwell.....	28	5,382	26	321,672	11	42,479	27	43,284	28	4,764
Cape Fear-Co-lumbus.....	26	4,342	24	108,150	3	1,870	26	21,279	25	3,577
Carolina.....	30	5,428	25	147,575	2	3,200	30	26,239	28	3,821
Catawba River.....	15	2,788	14	102,027	2	1,050	15	22,078	15	2,892
Cedar Grove.....	2	430	2	(*)	---	---	2	(*)	2	132
Central.....	17	4,621	16	131,350	1	500	17	20,061	16	2,493
Cherokee Indian.....	4	147	3	1,920	2	21	4	774	4	176
Chowan.....	22	6,661	21	346,300	2	50,000	22	46,094	22	4,003
Dock.....	7	659	7	5,900	1	84	7	1,829	7	592
Eastern.....	23	3,325	22	63,750	2	1,150	23	14,300	22	2,399
Elkin.....	6	993	6	13,150	1	490	6	2,331	6	964
Flat River.....	16	4,203	16	88,300	1	1,000	16	13,624	15	1,859
French Broad.....	25	3,896	21	65,700	1	45	25	15,174	22	2,629
Gaston.....	26	8,254	23	384,400	11	55,475	26	90,697	26	8,127
Green River.....	22	3,887	21	113,625	3	8,656	22	15,422	22	2,324
Haywood.....	20	3,007	18	122,900	4	5,310	20	17,209	20	2,985
Johansen.....	24	3,752	21	167,900	1	1,150	24	30,222	23	2,939
Kings Mountain.....	28	9,886	28	516,136	5	43,085	28	74,579	28	7,328
Liberty.....	19	4,965	17	228,125	3	1,533	19	43,892	19	4,502
Little River.....	18	5,269	15	222,800	2	1,075	18	30,023	18	3,932
Macon.....	19	2,837	14	38,448	---	---	19	4,793	17	1,595
Mecklenburg.....	17	5,276	16	534,225	5	128,800	17	80,223	16	4,767
Mitchell.....	14	2,421	12	34,000	---	---	14	8,578	10	1,151
Montgomery.....	17	1,833	16	37,300	1	124	17	7,711	16	1,316
Mount Zion.....	34	11,461	33	863,977	6	101,384	34	138,576	34	9,448
Nense.....	9	1,635	9	28,457	1	1,161	9	10,890	8	1,082
New Found.....	12	1,411	10	15,800	1	60	11	2,423	10	640
New South River.....	33	6,165	32	223,650	1	800	33	36,297	31	4,398
Pamlico.....	10	725	9	32,600	1	300	9	3,362	7	410
Pee Dee.....	18	3,826	16	245,308	2	5,670	18	35,584	18	2,843

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TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
North Carolina—Continued.										
Piedmont.....	24	6,801	23	\$253,700	5	\$5,491	24	\$88,721	24	7,214
Pilot Mountain.....	53	14,383	50	1,447,261	13	347,335	53	158,861	52	10,924
Raleigh.....	22	7,129	21	426,727	3	42,900	21	52,969	17	5,726
Randolph.....	19	1,953	17	48,010	3	2,853	19	13,060	16	1,693
Roanoke.....	36	7,328	36	360,750	6	14,684	36	60,209	34	6,256
Robeson.....	41	8,002	34	258,443	2	4,800	41	56,698	41	6,608
Rowan.....	16	4,099	16	239,100	7	24,941	16	42,894	16	4,200
Sandy Creek.....	34	4,697	33	199,250	4	18,725	34	26,116	32	3,196
Sandy Run.....	33	9,389	32	321,840	6	60,579	33	47,219	31	6,664
South Fork.....	32	6,018	32	418,906	9	35,450	32	59,516	29	5,300
South Mountain.....	9	1,243	8	17,150	2	85	9	2,857	9	942
South Yadkin.....	19	4,199	17	124,851	3	12,696	19	34,769	18	3,137
Stanley.....	24	3,922	21	122,248	6	28,627	24	14,859	23	3,138
Stone Mountain.....	14	1,320	12	17,375	—	—	13	2,940	13	877
Stony Fork.....	9	996	7	9,700	—	—	8	1,820	9	739
Surry.....	23	3,892	21	149,750	4	4,533	23	26,793	23	3,124
Tar River.....	34	7,728	28	324,980	—	—	34	43,804	33	4,449
Tennessee River.....	26	2,809	18	30,607	—	—	26	6,899	25	2,374
Three Forks.....	28	4,487	26	168,800	3	28,400	28	20,175	28	3,521
Transylvania.....	14	2,261	12	66,500	1	6,000	14	10,886	13	1,471
Tuckasegee.....	25	3,120	18	68,400	1	40	24	7,118	22	2,439
Union.....	23	4,501	22	144,400	2	5,631	23	22,846	23	3,157
West Chowan.....	35	9,418	34	416,800	6	39,096	35	65,698	35	5,615
West Liberty.....	15	1,427	14	14,700	1	28	14	1,952	13	720
Western North Carolina.....	22	2,962	19	86,950	2	15,350	22	7,996	22	1,741
Wilmington.....	23	4,095	22	407,500	3	4,153	22	41,217	22	2,650
Yadkin.....	17	3,148	16	61,250	—	—	17	10,696	14	2,095
Yancey.....	11	1,356	11	39,400	—	—	11	2,951	11	843
Unassociated.....	1	104	1	(*)	—	—	1	(*)	1	60
Ohio:										
Ohio Valley.....	1	140	1	(*)	—	—	1	(*)	1	60
Oklahoma:										
Atoka.....	6	321	3	4,000	—	—	5	1,160	6	285
Banner.....	16	6,107	14	279,570	5	44,573	15	54,415	14	3,469
Beckham.....	10	2,559	10	135,600	5	44,840	10	25,196	8	1,105
Bryan.....	25	4,076	18	61,375	—	—	24	19,683	22	2,385
Caddo.....	7	1,503	6	35,400	2	4,731	7	13,759	6	1,147
Central.....	12	3,580	10	127,644	4	32,950	12	37,660	11	2,566
Cherokee Indian.....	14	1,155	12	9,280	1	3	13	1,024	13	427
Chickasaw Union.....	19	5,046	14	303,000	4	11,080	17	33,899	16	3,359
Chickasha Indian.....	5	143	4	1,680	—	—	5	717	3	71
Choctaw-Chickasaw (Indian).....	6	60	3	1,350	—	—	6	337	4	48
Comanche-Cotton.....	18	4,516	14	136,900	3	24,000	18	50,013	16	2,594
Concord-Kiowa.....	17	4,380	15	121,150	3	12,044	16	25,355	16	2,598
Delaware-Osage.....	16	3,975	12	236,050	7	36,216	16	53,766	14	2,982
Enon.....	20	4,133	17	281,075	5	40,463	20	46,221	18	2,842
Frisco.....	23	2,450	14	94,200	3	6,700	22	14,222	20	1,857
Harmon.....	7	962	6	26,800	1	150	7	4,193	7	703
Haskell.....	15	1,433	12	15,100	—	—	12	7,136	12	982
Jackson-Greer.....	17	4,253	16	188,875	4	10,250	17	21,277	17	2,874
Latimer.....	12	716	6	14,050	1	500	12	6,816	12	731
Leflore.....	23	2,782	20	48,475	2	1,380	22	16,225	23	2,140

\* Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Oklahoma—Con.										
McIntosh	1	149	—	—	—	—	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	75
Mills	6	690	4	\$21,600	1	\$3,000	6	\$5,041	6	370
Mullins	10	3,249	9	100,635	3	9,443	10	28,998	10	1,884
Muskogee	31	6,556	24	242,822	6	55,025	31	51,322	30	4,323
Muskogee-Seminole-Wichita	3	185	3	4,500	1	34	3	1,151	3	157
North Canadian	9	4,844	9	190,000	3	22,300	9	51,530	9	3,750
Northeastern	17	3,660	15	114,800	1	8,000	16	29,100	16	2,750
Northwestern	12	1,680	11	59,400	1	250	12	14,983	9	1,252
Oklahoma	19	16,896	16	648,010	9	109,277	19	181,962	19	10,133
Oklahoma Indian	4	453	4	7,100	—	—	4	1,237	4	171
Old Choctaw and Chickasaw	4	41	3	2,050	—	—	3	107	3	30
Panhandle	13	1,635	12	59,000	4	9,750	12	14,315	13	1,140
Pawnee Creek	17	6,838	15	439,650	8	66,145	16	67,358	17	6,104
Perry	24	6,702	22	441,160	7	51,607	24	67,595	23	4,459
Pittsburg	16	3,407	11	115,950	2	14,800	13	23,320	14	2,439
Pottawatomie-Lincoln	29	6,859	28	266,825	12	50,325	29	57,487	26	4,823
Salt Fork Valley	11	1,728	11	52,807	2	690	11	19,063	11	1,408
Tillman	11	2,479	10	140,250	4	30,142	11	17,475	9	1,441
Tulsa Rogers	18	9,008	15	240,750	11	64,391	17	60,952	18	7,540
Unassociated	1	1,500	—	—	—	—	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—
Pennsylvania: Northern	1	50	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	68
South Carolina:										
Abbeville	16	3,316	16	139,650	—	—	16	21,198	15	2,549
Aiken	14	3,438	14	116,750	2	1,790	14	18,849	13	2,034
Barnwell	19	3,513	19	130,600	1	1,700	19	27,762	18	2,164
Beaverdam	27	4,632	25	120,050	2	9,783	27	19,586	25	2,945
Broad River	33	8,276	28	136,600	1	1,000	33	44,002	31	5,340
Carolina	18	1,924	16	28,450	1	50	18	6,488	18	1,860
Charleston	20	5,356	18	397,575	3	127,271	19	57,301	19	3,791
Chester	11	2,373	11	144,150	—	—	11	18,495	11	1,869
Chesterfield	26	4,431	26	103,600	—	—	26	15,407	25	2,632
Colleton	18	2,298	17	42,818	1	900	18	13,764	17	1,457
Edgefield	12	2,360	11	67,500	1	1,409	12	11,118	12	1,129
Edisto	7	645	7	16,000	—	—	7	1,954	6	355
Fairfield	18	7,081	17	552,200	5	97,800	18	84,890	17	6,089
Florence	9	2,820	7	123,500	1	300	9	25,501	9	2,259
Greenville	33	13,553	30	528,348	10	123,246	33	120,387	33	10,357
Kershaw	12	2,169	11	66,050	1	200	12	9,790	11	1,023
Laurens	22	3,698	21	143,000	2	9,625	22	22,086	21	2,484
Lexington	11	2,611	11	31,600	—	—	11	11,013	11	1,581
Marion	4	405	3	8,000	—	—	4	1,150	4	266
Moriah	14	3,438	13	141,300	1	3,500	14	24,509	14	2,463
North Greenville	31	8,546	29	224,150	3	2,759	31	52,391	30	5,815
North Spartanburg	24	8,717	23	267,500	4	10,950	24	47,632	22	5,249
Orangeburg	16	2,162	15	96,500	1	8,000	16	10,835	14	1,359
Pee Dee	17	2,968	15	104,900	1	334	17	16,792	17	2,225
Pickens	6	1,112	6	6,300	—	—	6	2,132	6	388
Piedmont	20	4,450	18	72,200	2	268	20	25,465	20	3,242
Reedy River	7	1,868	5	35,000	—	—	7	10,742	5	873
Ridge	9	2,074	9	27,700	—	—	9	6,121	9	809
Saluda	33	11,645	29	308,775	5	12,022	33	66,664	33	8,334
Santee	13	3,403	12	119,000	3	23,615	13	31,695	13	2,291

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.



TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
South Carolina—Continued.										
Savannah River.....	25	3,880	21	\$128,350	1	\$400	24	\$20,408	21	2,004
Southeast.....	24	3,302	23	175,100	2	14,200	24	24,538	20	1,930
Spartan.....	25	8,590	24	644,125	3	67,508	25	85,854	24	6,526
Twelve Mile River.....	15	2,718	14	32,250	-----	-----	14	5,148	14	1,247
Union.....	11	3,520	8	239,425	1	125	11	33,547	9	2,368
Waccamaw.....	20	3,148	20	112,200	-----	-----	19	21,273	19	2,822
Welsh Neck.....	17	4,932	16	350,100	5	20,189	17	70,556	16	3,879
York.....	14	4,416	12	272,526	1	11,000	14	36,988	14	3,268
Tennessee:										
Beech River.....	33	3,622	29	70,775	2	80	32	8,597	25	1,552
Benton.....	1	240	1	(*)	-----	-----	1	(*)	1	25
Beulah.....	21	4,277	20	232,275	1	40,000	21	27,242	21	2,142
Big Emory.....	31	4,398	25	98,875	4	845	29	12,676	30	2,899
Big Hatchie.....	14	2,468	13	119,565	3	995	14	16,798	13	1,345
Bledsoe.....	9	1,662	9	97,000	2	1,690	9	13,115	8	1,009
Blood River.....	2	524	1	(*)	-----	-----	2	(*)	2	190
Campbell.....	21	1,885	17	17,920	-----	-----	19	3,771	18	1,112
Carroll.....	13	2,088	12	46,000	2	1,385	13	11,478	13	1,022
Chilhowie.....	31	7,058	29	205,215	4	8,180	31	33,055	30	4,029
Clinton.....	27	4,671	21	51,125	1	20	26	28,541	27	3,162
Concord.....	16	3,047	16	166,450	3	62,786	16	18,976	16	1,686
Crockett.....	7	1,235	7	49,500	1	7,000	7	5,625	7	706
Cumberland.....	17	2,787	16	181,800	2	1,717	17	22,779	16	1,618
Cumberland Gap.....	33	3,962	25	28,575	-----	-----	31	3,206	24	1,449
Duck River.....	17	2,298	16	112,600	2	2,573	17	16,080	16	1,430
Dyer.....	12	1,616	12	35,300	3	3,182	12	5,218	10	829
East Tennessee.....	22	3,111	18	80,050	1	8	21	14,497	22	1,759
East Union.....	7	765	1	(*)	-----	-----	3	8,190	3	711
Fayette.....	3	590	6	9,700	1	25	7	3,134	7	314
Gibson.....	29	6,157	28	209,183	3	10,559	29	31,015	29	3,455
Giles.....	9	1,030	9	18,444	-----	-----	9	3,625	9	504
Granger.....	27	4,097	26	46,115	1	50	27	7,207	25	1,882
Hardeman.....	17	2,521	14	35,000	1	1,000	17	10,176	12	784
Hiawasse.....	6	434	3	4,150	-----	-----	6	487	5	291
Holston.....	45	10,279	42	511,444	6	114,669	45	76,719	43	6,552
Holston Valley.....	21	3,207	17	64,697	-----	-----	20	9,824	21	1,624
Indian Creek.....	6	461	4	3,350	-----	-----	5	741	4	184
Jefferson.....	19	3,088	18	127,700	1	17	18	16,871	19	2,134
Judson.....	4	422	4	3,650	-----	-----	4	607	3	130
Knox.....	45	18,866	41	1,494,382	14	196,364	45	246,745	45	13,294
Lawrence.....	20	2,682	19	73,700	2	10,035	20	9,885	17	1,419
Madison.....	17	5,065	16	252,842	3	51,491	17	47,160	17	3,176
Maury.....	14	1,361	13	42,900	2	1,070	13	6,748	10	715
McMinn.....	36	6,123	32	113,950	5	4,768	35	24,965	34	3,003
McNairy.....	18	1,541	16	13,190	1	32	18	3,352	14	636
Midland.....	17	2,066	13	29,352	-----	-----	16	2,688	16	1,173
Mulberry Gap.....	27	4,156	22	22,800	-----	-----	27	2,938	22	1,382
Nashville.....	24	14,591	22	1,199,000	16	302,575	24	235,769	23	12,192
New River.....	20	2,311	11	33,810	1	6,885	15	4,152	16	1,048
New Salem.....	11	1,981	11	30,800	-----	-----	11	7,876	11	882
Nolachucky.....	23	3,196	20	49,125	1	34	23	7,794	23	2,111
Northern.....	12	1,415	9	12,100	1	1,500	9	990	7	427
Ocoee.....	48	16,019	46	583,025	14	85,142	48	202,542	48	10,873
Polk.....	20	2,926	19	54,275	2	2,800	20	7,943	19	1,681

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TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Tennessee—Con.										
Providence.....	13	1,393	10	\$14,546	—	—	12	\$2,174	13	1,042
Riverside.....	20	1,832	11	11,221	1	\$1,000	18	3,961	16	980
Robertson.....	16	4,182	15	165,100	2	2,300	16	30,841	16	2,760
Salem.....	16	2,032	14	38,350	1	75	16	7,518	16	983
Sequatchie Valley	8	1,419	7	38,000	1	2,250	8	8,330	8	1,124
Sevier.....	31	5,028	27	65,089	—	—	27	9,591	29	2,423
Shelby.....	28	16,294	27	966,087	13	255,332	28	219,713	26	9,275
South Union.....	5	461	4	2,825	—	—	5	427	7	740
Southwestern District.....	9	1,299	9	8,150	1	50	9	1,008	4	150
Stewart.....	11	1,045	8	12,575	—	—	11	2,968	9	551
Stone.....	13	1,612	8	39,750	1	4,500	13	5,791	12	878
Sweetwater.....	27	3,738	25	51,227	—	—	26	7,295	26	1,956
Tennessee Valley.....	17	1,619	15	54,550	1	12,000	17	5,249	15	1,108
Union.....	9	1,220	8	21,000	2	5,707	9	6,029	9	723
Watauga.....	28	4,610	26	71,450	4	4,134	27	15,148	25	2,194
Weakley.....	15	1,796	14	21,100	—	—	15	4,170	13	722
Western District.....	18	2,716	15	175,779	—	—	18	16,103	14	1,254
William Carey.....	11	1,543	11	33,100	—	—	11	5,016	10	732
Wilson.....	15	3,074	15	105,450	2	4,100	15	12,996	15	1,348
Texas:										
Austin.....	26	4,809	16	353,350	4	71,765	25	55,367	23	3,282
Baylor-Knox.....	8	1,493	6	58,200	2	3,780	7	10,662	7	1,100
Bell.....	23	4,675	20	216,400	2	20,512	23	40,259	22	3,351
Big Springs.....	13	3,097	11	158,950	4	35,249	13	34,888	13	2,554
Blanco.....	19	2,102	16	97,950	4	29,837	19	19,676	16	1,619
Brady.....	13	1,651	11	26,350	—	—	13	10,194	13	1,057
Brown.....	19	2,040	18	33,900	2	800	19	8,005	18	1,547
Brownfield.....	20	2,320	13	42,300	1	150	20	17,462	18	1,768
Burleson-Lee.....	10	1,241	9	78,800	1	17,000	9	10,910	8	768
Burleson, R. C.....	9	2,621	8	125,000	2	8,040	9	13,854	8	1,311
Burnet-Llano.....	5	530	5	14,200	—	—	5	2,208	3	210
Callahan.....	10	1,223	10	30,700	1	11,000	10	6,730	8	863
Canadian.....	8	955	5	29,000	—	—	8	10,077	7	692
Cherokee.....	11	858	9	11,700	—	—	11	2,595	8	386
Cisco.....	17	2,408	15	169,050	2	3,433	17	17,101	14	1,432
Clay.....	8	1,441	8	43,825	—	—	8	8,551	7	949
Coleman.....	18	1,727	13	27,400	1	475	18	8,114	17	1,267
Collin.....	25	4,391	23	162,396	1	6,000	25	24,440	24	2,793
Colorado.....	10	1,944	9	163,500	2	13,250	10	33,930	10	1,235
Comanche.....	19	1,933	13	36,900	1	3,050	18	10,687	17	1,278
Concho Valley.....	10	3,134	9	406,645	3	68,290	9	50,532	10	2,069
Cooke.....	15	2,809	14	74,423	1	1,130	14	15,050	13	1,833
Corpus Christi.....	15	3,434	13	195,400	7	22,560	15	57,999	14	2,750
Corsicana.....	8	1,590	8	36,500	2	777	8	12,405	8	1,034
Creath-Brazos.....	28	4,961	25	166,250	3	18,400	27	43,861	26	3,229
Dallas.....	24	19,860	23	1,011,513	14	217,315	24	209,030	23	14,542
Del Rio Uvalde.....	13	2,056	12	164,850	3	34,908	13	26,789	13	1,399
Denton.....	21	4,296	20	164,950	1	42,000	21	33,022	21	3,294
Dickens.....	8	1,290	6	37,200	—	—	7	7,151	7	775
Ellis.....	8	1,649	8	84,500	—	—	8	13,630	7	1,209
El Paso.....	9	2,661	8	303,800	3	82,625	9	54,088	7	2,462
Enon.....	16	2,920	14	70,700	—	—	16	19,161	12	1,411
Erath.....	20	3,348	15	178,600	—	—	19	24,914	17	2,000
Falls.....	14	2,535	14	121,200	1	29,900	14	12,202	13	1,185
Fannin.....	25	4,870	23	94,300	—	—	25	23,881	25	3,077

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Texas—Con.										
Fisher.....	13	1,860	9	\$16,550			13	\$9,959	8	932
Floyd.....	14	2,321	11	57,200	2	\$5,800	14	17,557	13	1,827
Freestone Leon.....	6	562	4	16,800	1	400	6	5,387	5	361
Gambrell.....	7	1,058	5	26,135			7	9,353	5	591
Gonzales.....	16	2,044	15	76,630	3	1,105	16	22,670	15	1,368
Grayson.....	25	8,649	24	378,266	3	9,032	25	62,398	25	6,046
Guadalupe.....	9	776	9	19,850	2	1,300	9	4,399	8	501
Hamilton.....	9	1,359	7	52,450	1	2,500	9	8,322	6	708
Hardin.....	3	228	3	2,600			3	722	3	129
Harmony.....	6	1,150	6	39,400			6	8,739	5	398
Haskell.....	5	1,125	4	41,000			5	7,515	4	660
Henderson.....	7	1,434	4	90,600			7	6,593	6	619
Hill.....	16	4,002	14	190,200	3	9,426	16	30,769	16	2,429
Hunt.....	26	6,863	21	188,450	3	6,970	25	39,343	23	3,702
Jack.....	7	554	7	7,950			6	1,860	6	332
Johnson.....	14	3,091	13	96,250	1	10,000	13	24,674	12	1,723
Jones.....	9	1,540	9	29,300	2	3,600	9	8,258	8	780
Lamar.....	17	3,380	17	205,975	1	20,000	17	28,149	16	1,923
Lamesa.....	15	1,962	9	31,350	3	2,900	15	16,253	13	1,778
Lampasas.....	12	1,542	12	25,800	1	250	10	7,102	10	707
Leon River.....	15	2,217	12	122,700	1	15,000	15	13,467	13	1,463
Liberty.....	2	162	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	26
Limestone.....	20	3,678	15	183,770	2	18,000	20	20,337	17	1,927
Lower Rio Grande.....	13	4,234	13	307,497	7	105,990	13	47,746	13	2,743
Lubbock.....	16	6,282	12	198,409	3	50,400	16	49,656	13	3,854
Medina River.....	9	1,512	8	61,650	1	5,500	9	14,422	7	1,196
Meridian.....	10	1,304	7	31,950			10	6,040	8	728
Milam.....	12	1,478	9	47,126			12	8,028	11	761
Mills.....	5	644	5	19,600			5	4,211	5	452
Mitchell-Scurry.....	20	3,171	16	136,400	2	21,300	20	23,650	19	2,305
Montague-Wise.....	8	928	6	36,800	1	100	8	5,324	6	600
Neches River.....	19	2,340	15	93,050	2	3,530	17	15,006	17	1,662
New Bethel.....	4	307	2	( <sup>2</sup> )			4	1,125	4	230
North Fork.....	16	2,724	15	76,700	8	11,783	16	23,988	15	2,071
Palo Duro.....	12	6,448	10	833,700	6	183,032	12	93,202	11	4,869
Palo Pinto.....	11	1,380	7	26,800	2	5,220	11	5,061	10	741
Paluxy.....	8	631	7	16,650			8	3,494	7	506
Panhandle.....	12	2,173	8	107,860	4	25,600	10	12,661	8	1,248
Parker.....	21	3,058	18	100,700			20	16,427	17	1,633
Pecos Valley.....	18	2,780	14	127,895	4	2,950	18	49,381	14	2,378
Pittsburg.....	23	4,563	23	184,000	4	5,850	23	27,294	19	2,015
Red Fork.....	14	4,254	12	98,800	4	4,058	14	26,631	12	2,643
Red River-Texas.....	22	5,461	18	233,700	6	21,295	21	40,370	20	3,302
Rehoboth.....	39	5,476	35	103,090	5	1,830	38	24,356	35	3,343
Rio Grande.....	11	1,840	10	79,800	1	1,300	11	28,440	11	1,864
Robertson.....	9	1,437	8	44,900			9	10,944	6	596
Runnells.....	16	3,249	16	141,350	2	515	16	23,852	14	2,049
Rusk-Panola.....	14	1,872	14	30,600	2	4,600	13	13,710	13	1,030
Sabine Valley.....	9	1,440	7	52,000	1	6,800	9	10,689	8	955
Saline.....	7	2,150	6	125,000	3	14,579	7	17,416	6	1,684
San Antonio.....	30	14,988	28	729,249	14	154,115	29	145,749	27	8,997
San Marcos.....	14	2,822	12	332,050	2	102,875	14	29,289	12	2,249
San Saba.....	6	900	5	33,100	1	3,000	6	10,765	5	890
Shelby-Doches.....	13	1,999	10	48,000	1	125	13	8,373	11	873
Smith.....	22	5,564	21	258,250	5	25,940	22	65,919	21	3,285
Soda Lake.....	15	4,068	14	207,200	4	7,375	14	46,515	14	2,665
Southeast Texas.....	30	11,952	26	684,902	11	173,579	29	127,351	28	8,768
Staked Plains.....	11	2,811	8	159,800	1	24,000	11	31,282	10	1,767
Stonewall.....	5	330	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			5	1,875	3	120
Sweetwater.....	22	6,653	18	233,200	4	54,248	22	58,598	21	4,791

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Texas—Con.										
Tarrant.....	32	13,545	30	\$584,321	14	\$94,183	32	\$126,287	31	8,506
Throckmorton-Young.....	12	2,357	10	73,300			12	20,455	11	1,702
Tierra Blanca.....	16	3,187	8	272,500	3	56,200	15	25,521	12	2,054
Trans-Canadian.....	5	857	4	28,500	1	1,846	5	7,859	4	477
Tryon-Evergreen.....	27	3,272	23	91,800	3	309	26	30,964	21	1,841
Union.....	42	24,345	39	1,953,675	21	504,703	42	306,617	37	18,465
Unity.....	13	3,381	11	123,000	2	359	13	22,707	12	2,196
Van Zandt.....	11	1,725	10	46,385			11	17,167	9	769
Waco.....	36	13,134	35	531,900	6	18,050	36	122,869	35	9,594
West Plains.....	14	2,827	10	78,600	2	14,500	14	16,111	12	2,112
Wichita-Archer.....	13	4,276	11	177,241	5	24,044	13	39,594	11	3,059
Wilbarger-Foard.....	7	1,522	7	69,400	1	800	7	12,607	6	1,148
Williamson.....	13	2,354	13	102,950	2	18,600	13	13,600	11	1,275
Wise.....	20	1,937	17	64,775	1	125	20	9,254	19	1,353
Virginia:										
Accomac.....	11	1,531	11	124,000	4	4,200	10	14,999	10	1,390
Albemarle.....	12	3,686	11	156,417	4	13,125	12	34,191	12	1,960
Appomattox.....	39	7,523	37	276,184	4	19,737	39	49,495	38	5,156
Augusta.....	23	5,209	22	446,450	4	94,150	23	68,861	21	3,898
Blackwater.....	17	6,029	17	268,500	3	6,300	17	52,637	17	3,301
Blue Ridge.....	33	4,377	33	232,441	4	4,136	33	29,101	32	3,932
Clinch Valley.....	5	486	5	14,000			5	389	5	236
Concord.....	36	6,262	33	191,200	5	11,276	36	37,442	35	4,015
Cumberland Gap.....	1	60					1	(?)	1	35
Dan River.....	23	5,887	23	125,500			23	22,228	22	2,116
Dover.....	43	21,773	47	2,349,967	16	355,649	48	357,908	48	14,132
Goshen.....	32	7,591	29	159,900	3	4,670	32	47,337	31	3,574
Hermon.....	15	2,980	14	91,500			15	14,041	14	1,583
James River.....	16	2,490	16	50,100	1	125	16	10,712	15	1,465
Lebanon.....	33	5,275	29	208,250	3	2,600	33	30,445	30	3,444
Middle District.....	25	7,226	24	453,500	9	80,591	25	75,873	25	6,060
Mulberry Gap.....	2	209	2	(?)			2	(?)	1	106
New Lebanon.....	28	2,142	22	140,900	2	11,350	24	22,029	26	2,316
New River.....	18	1,651	15	79,090			17	8,809	15	1,048
Peninsula.....	20	8,360	20	748,500	7	79,038	20	107,023	19	7,933
Petersburg.....	30	6,355	30	739,100	7	150,581	30	106,648	27	4,560
Piedmont.....	25	4,309	24	131,500			24	21,184	24	2,283
Pittsylvania.....	32	7,573	32	367,700	3	17,871	32	69,003	31	5,622
Potomac.....	53	8,912	51	530,850	10	128,505	53	95,763	51	6,431
Powell River.....	12	1,055	11	21,750	1	600	12	4,008	12	885
Rappahannock.....	46	9,894	44	322,200	3	4,135	46	61,099	46	6,058
Shenandoah.....	16	2,813	15	309,000	8	72,900	16	32,668	14	2,017
Shiloh.....	27	3,265	25	77,650			27	15,551	23	1,451
Strawberry.....	41	8,875	39	769,250	11	88,198	41	103,716	38	6,239
Valley.....	45	14,472	44	1,136,936	11	391,166	45	162,599	43	13,453
Virginia-Portsmouth.....	22	9,787	20	705,700	13	85,725	22	126,324	22	7,718
Wise.....	5	1,098	5	54,210	2	5,840	5	7,715	5	647
Unassociated.....	1	97	1	(?)	1	(?)	1	(?)	1	110
West Virginia:										
New Lebanon.....	2	1,209	2	(?)	1	(?)	2	(?)	2	868
Shenandoah.....	2	759	2	(?)			2	(?)	1	547
Valley.....	1	508	1	(?)	1	(?)	1	(?)	1	525
Combinations.....				477,750		32,929		96,933		

<sup>1</sup>Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

At the time of the formation of the Triennial Convention in 1814 <sup>2</sup> the Baptist population was chiefly in New England and the middle and southern seaboard States, and the center of executive administration was located first at Philadelphia and subsequently at Boston. With the growth of migration to the South and Southwest, the number of churches in those sections of the country greatly increased, and it became difficult to associate in a single advisory council more than a small percentage of the Baptist churches in the United States, especially as means of transportation were deficient and expensive. At the same time the question of slavery occasioned much discussion between the two sections, which was brought to a focus by the impression in the Southern States that the foreign mission society of the denomination, which had its headquarters in Boston, was so thoroughly antislavery that it would not accept a slaveholder as a missionary. A letter addressed direct to that organization by the Alabama State Convention, asking for information, brought a courteous reply to the effect that while the board refused to recognize the claim of anyone, slaveholder or nonslaveholder, to appointment, "one thing was certain, they could never be a party to any arrangement which would imply approbation of slavery."

This decision led to formal withdrawal of the various Southern State conventions and auxiliary foreign mission societies and to the organization at Augusta, Ga., in May 1845, of the Southern Baptist Convention. About 300 churches were represented by delegates from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Kentucky, the largest number of Baptist churches in the South at that period being in Virginia. In all the discussions and in the final act of organization, there was very little bitterness, the prevalent conviction being that those of kindred thought would work more effectively together, and that, in view of the sharp differences between the two sections, it was wiser that separate organizations should exist. The specific purpose of the convention, as plainly set forth, was to carry out the benevolent purposes of those composing it; to elicit, combine, and direct the energies of the denomination for the propagation of the Gospel; and to cooperate for the promotion of foreign and domestic missions and other important objects, while respecting the independence and equal rights of the local churches.

Previous to the Civil War the convention met biennially; since that time, for the most part, it has met annually. At first, its efforts were largely given over to foreign missions, under the direction of the Foreign Mission Board at Richmond, Va., and to home ("domestic") missions under the direction of the Home Mission Board located first at Marion, Ala., and later at Atlanta, Ga., although a number of the cooperating State Conventions were fostering schools and colleges of various types. The Home Mission Board, from the first, moreover, gave its most earnest consideration and its largest help to the mission work carried on in the several States, notably in the States where Baptists were weak. From 1845 onward, therefore, the Southern Baptist Convention fostered foreign missions, home missions, and State missions.

In 1859 the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, now at Louisville, Ky., began work; in addition to this seminary the Southern Baptist Convention now owns and controls the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Fort Worth, Tex., and the Baptist Bible Institute, at New Orleans, La. In 1863 the first Sunday School Board was launched, but in 1873, owing to the great financial panic of the times, its work was turned over to the Home Mission Board; in 1891 the present Sunday School Board was established at Nashville, Tenn.

In 1888 the Woman's Missionary Union was organized at Richmond, Va.; in 1896 the work of the Baptist Young People's Union was officially launched; in 1900 and 1918 this work was placed under the auspices of the Sunday School Board; in 1918 the Board of Ministerial Relief and Annuity was established, with headquarters at Dallas, Tex.; in 1920 the Board of Education was established at Birmingham, Ala. This board was changed to the Southern Baptist Education Commission in 1928.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Dr. E. P. Alldredge, M. A., D. D., secretary of the Department Survey, Statistics and Information, Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, Nashville, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

<sup>2</sup> See Baptists, p. 87.

Hospital work of the convention began with the building of a great tuberculosis hospital at El Paso, Tex., in 1919, and a general hospital at New Orleans, La., in 1924, although State conventions had previously supported their own hospitals. During this period, also, the Laymen's Mission Movement, now known as the Brotherhood Movement, came into existence, headquarters are at Knoxville, Tenn. In 1927 the Executive Committee of the Southern Baptist Convention, with greatly enlarged powers, was located at Nashville, Tenn.

Up to 1860 the missionary work of the convention was carried forward with marked enthusiasm and success. Every department of denominational life was quickened by the increased sense of responsibility and the increased confidence that sprang from direct control. Parallel with this was the growth in numbers and liberality of the denomination, which was strengthened by the standing conflict with the antissionary spirit rife throughout the South, and manifest more particularly among the Primitive or "Hardshell," the United, and the Regular Baptists. The denomination suffered severely during the Civil War, but since that time has shown great prosperity.

As was inevitable, emancipation brought about great changes in racial conditions, and, whereas before the war the Negro Baptists were, in large part, identified with the white churches, after the war they formed their own churches, associations, and State conventions, and, later, the National Baptist Convention.<sup>3</sup> The first Negro association to be formed under the new regime was one in Louisiana in 1865, and it was soon followed by others in North Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Arkansas, and Kentucky. An indication of the development of the Southern convention is found in the fact that, whereas in 1845 the membership of the churches identified with it was 352,950, of whom 222,950 were white and 130,000 Negro, the report for 1890 showed a membership of 1,280,066, consisting of whites alone and by 1935 had become the leading non-Catholic religious body in America, reporting a total of 4,389,417 members.

With the entrance of the United States into the World War the Southern Baptist Convention took up religious work for the Army and Navy most heartily and effectively. It was represented on the General Committee on Chaplains of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, though not a constituent member of that body, and contributed liberally toward the work of the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, and kindred organizations.

## DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the Southern Baptist churches are in harmony with those of the North, although in general they are more strictly Calvinistic, and the New Hampshire Confession of Faith is more firmly held than in the Northern churches. In polity, likewise, there is no essential difference. The Northern and Southern churches interchange membership and ministry on terms of perfect equality, and their separation is purely administrative in character, not doctrinal or ecclesiastical.

## WORK

The work of the Southern Baptist churches is carried on through five denominational boards, having charge, respectively, of home missions, foreign missions, Sunday school work, educational institutions, and ministerial relief.

The home mission work, under the care of the Home Mission Board, covers the entire territory of the South, and also Cuba, Isle of Pines, and the Panama Canal Zone. In addition it goes into southern Illinois, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Missouri, cooperating with the Baptist State executive boards in the various State conventions. It does cooperative work with the Negro Baptists in the South, conducts missionary operations among the foreigners, maintains work among the Indians in Oklahoma and other Southern States, and operates several mountain mission schools in the southern Appalachian and Ozark highlands. A department of evangelism has an able director who participates both in the city and rural campaigns and in other activities. A church extension department has a building loan fund of \$1,350,000, and the erection of church buildings is annually aided by gifts and loans to the extent of about \$100,000. An educational and publicity department conducts a large propaganda for the instruction of the denomination in the principles and activities of home missions. In 1936 the total number of persons employed in the work of the board was 207, the number of churches aided by them was 534, and the receipts for all purposes were \$450,000. To this should be added about \$600,000 raised annually by the State mission boards for work in their several States, making a grand total of \$1,050,000. The

<sup>3</sup> See Negro Baptists, p. 152.

board holds as assets properties and invested gifts amounting to approximately \$3,275,000, most of which is church and mission school property, the remainder being the invested funds.

The foreign missionary work of the Southern Baptist churches has always held a prominent place in their church life. The Foreign Mission Board maintains work in 17 nations, including China, Japan, Africa, Italy, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Europe, the Near East, etc. The report for 1936 shows 517 American missionaries, 2,361 native helpers, and 1,715 organized churches with 203,674 members. The educational work of the board was represented by 347 schools with 26,799 students. Of these, 11 were theological institutions, 3 were colleges, and 4 normal training schools. The board has 24 hospitals and dispensaries. The total number of patients treated during 1936 was 88,599. Including the hospitals, schools, and 231 buildings owned by the board for purposes of worship, the total value of the property owned is estimated at \$2,750,000; and the receipts of the board for the year were \$1,040,575. There are publishing houses at El Paso, Tex.; Canton, China; and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The result of the work is apparent in the fact that during the year 14,882 natives were received into the churches on confession of faith.

The Women's Missionary Union, with headquarters at Birmingham, Ala., cooperates with all the boards of the denomination, contributing largely to their financial support. These contributions in 1936 amounted to \$2,165,787.

In close sympathy with the home mission work is that of the Sunday School Board, which is both missionary and educational in character. Pecuniary assistance is given by it to the State boards, for the employment of Sunday school missionaries and instructors, the expense being met from the proceeds of the business done in the publishing department at Nashville, Tenn. Eleven great departments of work are carried on by the Sunday School Board, in addition to 14 kinds of cooperative work with the other boards and agencies of the convention. Besides doing a large book publishing business of its own, this board also maintains joint ownership of 16 Baptist book stores in as many States of the South. A corps of trained specialists is maintained who traverse the territory of the convention, holding normal institutes for training Sunday school teachers and instructing in efficient methods. Lectureships on Sunday school methods are sustained in the Louisville Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., and the first chair of Sunday school pedagogy was established by this board in that institution. Free tract distribution, Bible distribution, and other colportage work are also provided for by the board. In 1936, this board expended \$430,669 in denominational work and had total cash receipts amounting to \$1,745,349.

The educational institutions under the auspices of the Southern Baptists include 3 theological seminaries, 2 training schools, 29 standard colleges and universities, 21 junior colleges, and 15 preparatory schools. Of these 70 educational institutions, the 3 theological schools are under the auspices of the Southern Baptist Convention; the 2 training schools are fostered by the Woman's Missionary Union, while all the other schools are directed by the various State conventions. The theological seminary at Louisville, Ky., in 1936 reported 17 professors, 386 male and 90 female students, an endowment of \$1,764,000, and buildings valued at \$1,317,200. The Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary at Fort Worth, Tex., also under the control of the Southern Baptist Convention, had 13 professors, 339 male and 222 female students, an endowment of \$770,446, and buildings valued at \$1,484,980. The women in these institutions are preparing for missionary and social settlement work. In the 67 colleges, junior colleges, and preparatory schools there were, in 1936, a total of 1,487 teachers and 24,930 students, of whom 1,652 were students for the ministry.

The denomination maintains 25 hospitals, 2 of which are under the control of the Southern Baptist Convention, while the others are under the State conventions. These hospitals during the year treated about 77,057 patients. There are also 19 orphanages and 2 homes for the aged. The value of property of all these institutions is estimated at \$20,000,000.

The number of young people's societies is reported as 33,707, with a membership of 693,186.

The religious journals of the Southern Baptists are represented by 19 weekly, 4 monthly or semimonthly, and 2 quarterly publications.

Beginning the work of caring for the old ministers and their dependents in 1918, the Board of Ministerial Relief was able to report the following in 1936: Number of ministers cared for, 552; widows cared for, 443; dependent children cared for, 150; amount expended for relief, \$84,942; and amount paid on annuity claims, \$247,530.

# NEGRO BAPTISTS

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Negro Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the local churches upon a voluntary profession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	23, 093	7, 547	15, 546	32. 7	67. 3
Members, number.....	3, 782, 464	1, 872, 909	1, 909, 555	49. 5	50. 5
Average membership per church.....	164	248	123		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1, 378, 225	646, 672	731, 553	46. 9	53. 1
Female.....	2, 259, 287	1, 116, 137	1, 143, 150	49. 4	50. 6
Sex not reported.....	144, 952	110, 100	34, 852	76. 0	24. 0
Males per 100 females.....	61. 0	57. 9	64. 0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	339, 975	170, 270	169, 705	50. 1	49. 9
13 years and over.....	3, 170, 103	1, 536, 539	1, 633, 264	48. 5	51. 5
Age not reported.....	272, 386	165, 800	106, 586	60. 9	39. 1
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	9. 7	10. 0	9. 4		
Church edifices, number.....	21, 350	6, 949	14, 401	32. 5	67. 5
Value—number reporting.....	21, 045	6, 862	14, 183	32. 6	67. 4
Amount reported.....	\$93, 798, 181	\$64, 802, 748	\$28, 995, 433	69. 1	30. 9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$89, 916, 600	\$62, 115, 403	\$27, 801, 197	69. 1	30. 9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3, 881, 581	\$2, 687, 345	\$1, 194, 236	69. 2	30. 8
Average value per church.....	\$4, 457	\$9, 444	\$2, 044		
Debt—number reporting.....	4, 109	2, 015	2, 094	49. 0	51. 0
Amount reported.....	\$10, 913, 652	\$9, 111, 790	\$1, 801, 862	83. 5	16. 5
Number reporting "no debt".....	8, 937	2, 566	6, 351	28. 9	71. 1
Parsonages, number.....	2, 237	1, 483	754	66. 3	33. 7
Value—number reporting.....	2, 081	1, 397	684	67. 1	32. 9
Amount reported.....	\$4, 321, 609	\$3, 498, 350	\$823, 259	81. 0	19. 0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	22, 652	7, 409	15, 243	32. 7	67. 3
Amount reported.....	\$14, 978, 506	\$9, 071, 480	\$5, 907, 026	60. 6	39. 4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6, 969, 455	\$3, 919, 582	\$3, 049, 873	56. 2	43. 8
All other salaries.....	\$1, 501, 502	\$1, 000, 727	\$500, 775	66. 6	33. 4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1, 358, 125	\$747, 374	\$610, 751	55. 0	45. 0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 626, 603	\$1, 272, 732	\$353, 871	78. 2	21. 8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1, 644, 266	\$1, 107, 485	\$536, 781	67. 4	32. 6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$428, 316	\$252, 408	\$175, 908	58. 9	41. 1
Home missions.....	\$260, 589	\$132, 039	\$128, 550	50. 7	49. 3
Foreign missions.....	\$216, 241	\$120, 897	\$95, 344	55. 9	44. 1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$291, 263	\$152, 220	\$139, 043	52. 3	47. 7
All other purposes.....	\$682, 146	\$366, 016	\$316, 130	53. 7	46. 3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$661	\$1, 224	\$388		

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.



TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	21,976	7,250	14,726	33.0	67.0
Officers and teachers.....	259,517	111,236	148,281	42.9	57.1
Scholars.....	1,656,638	801,010	855,628	48.4	51.6
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	857	365	492	42.6	57.4
Officers and teachers.....	7,446	3,885	3,561	52.2	47.8
Scholars.....	53,231	18,294	34,937	34.4	65.6
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	839	340	499	40.5	59.5
Officers and teachers.....	6,202	2,780	3,422	44.8	55.2
Scholars.....	28,803	12,178	16,625	42.3	57.7

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Negro Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. For 1906 and 1916, the data are exclusive of Negro Baptist churches in Northern States which were included with the statistics of the Northern Baptist Convention. All Negro Baptist churches, irrespective of their associational affiliations, are classified as Negro Baptists in 1926 and 1936.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number <sup>1</sup>.....</b>	23,093	22,081	21,071	18,492
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,012	1,010	2,579	-----
Percent.....	4.6	4.8	13.9	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	3,782,464	3,196,623	2,938,579	2,261,607
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	585,841	258,044	676,972	-----
Percent.....	18.3	8.8	29.9	-----
Average membership per church.....	164	145	139	122
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	21,350	20,011	20,146	17,913
Value—number reporting.....	21,045	19,833	20,117	17,890
Amount reported.....	\$93,798,181	\$103,465,759	\$41,184,920	\$24,437,272
Average value per church.....	\$4,457	\$5,217	\$2,017	\$1,366
Debt—number reporting.....	4,109	3,743	4,210	3,100
Amount reported.....	\$10,913,652	\$10,533,174	\$3,433,366	\$1,757,190
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	2,237	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2,081	1,325	690	709
Amount reported.....	\$4,321,609	\$4,451,057	\$964,325	\$617,241
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	22,652	20,209	19,988	-----
Amount reported.....	\$14,978,506	\$19,475,981	\$8,361,919	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,969,455	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$1,501,502	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,358,125	-----	-----	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,626,603	\$16,210,952	\$6,799,458	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,644,266	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$428,316	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$260,589	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$216,241	\$2,444,042	\$1,075,594	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$291,263	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$682,146	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$820,987	\$486,867	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$661	\$964	\$418	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	21,976	18,755	19,909	17,478
Officers and teachers.....	259,517	148,067	123,817	100,069
Scholars.....	1,656,638	1,121,462	1,181,270	924,665

<sup>1</sup> Figures for 1916 and 1906 are exclusive of churches in Negro Baptist associations affiliated with the Northern Convention. All Negro Baptist churches, irrespective of their associational affiliations, are classified as Negro Baptists in 1936 and 1926.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Negro Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	23, 093	7, 547	15, 546	3, 782, 464	1, 872, 909	1, 909, 555
NEW ENGLAND:						
New Hampshire.....	1	1	-----	70	70	-----
Massachusetts.....	38	33	5	8, 865	8, 434	431
Rhode Island.....	10	9	1	1, 579	1, 563	16
Connecticut.....	26	23	3	6, 626	6, 476	150
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	165	145	20	86, 167	83, 903	2, 264
New Jersey.....	223	163	60	45, 833	41, 059	4, 774
Pennsylvania.....	409	292	117	103, 264	90, 334	12, 930
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	332	301	31	107, 480	99, 720	7, 760
Indiana.....	174	160	14	41, 746	40, 430	1, 316
Illinois.....	325	285	40	133, 756	133, 906	4, 850
Michigan.....	119	114	5	34, 143	33, 964	179
Wisconsin.....	14	14	-----	2, 095	2, 095	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	7	7	-----	2, 273	2, 273	-----
Iowa.....	46	34	12	4, 436	4, 096	340
Missouri.....	276	140	136	47, 515	37, 701	9, 814
South Dakota.....	3	3	-----	87	87	-----
Nebraska.....	16	16	-----	3, 197	3, 197	-----
Kansas.....	123	82	41	14, 552	13, 031	1, 521
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	14	11	3	2, 969	2, 853	116
Maryland.....	98	70	28	31, 995	26, 938	5, 057
District of Columbia.....	117	117	-----	43, 825	43, 825	-----
Virginia.....	1, 282	241	1, 041	249, 036	77, 094	171, 942
West Virginia.....	324	45	279	31, 503	9, 613	21, 890
North Carolina.....	1, 161	293	868	219, 893	82, 888	137, 005
South Carolina.....	1, 351	383	968	238, 217	79, 437	158, 780
Georgia.....	3, 975	956	3, 019	452, 076	154, 119	297, 957
Florida.....	919	295	624	122, 189	67, 457	54, 732
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	478	145	333	71, 127	39, 337	31, 790
Tennessee.....	748	325	423	140, 077	84, 978	55, 099
Alabama.....	2, 365	550	1, 815	375, 084	125, 049	250, 035
Mississippi.....	2, 391	484	1, 907	322, 362	82, 993	239, 369
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	1, 155	270	885	150, 664	47, 513	103, 151
Louisiana.....	1, 482	491	991	213, 055	89, 298	123, 757
Oklahoma.....	492	155	337	57, 265	30, 739	26, 526
Texas.....	2, 225	759	1, 466	388, 044	203, 017	185, 027
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	1	1	-----	3	3	-----
Idaho.....	1	1	-----	73	73	-----
Wyoming.....	5	5	-----	109	109	-----
Colorado.....	17	16	1	3, 072	3, 004	68
New Mexico.....	9	8	1	542	477	65
Arizona.....	18	9	9	1, 103	704	399
Utah.....	2	2	-----	110	110	-----
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	6	1	566	559	7
Oregon.....	2	2	-----	263	263	-----
California.....	97	85	12	18, 558	17, 620	938

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1,378,225	2,259,987	144,952	61.0	21,976	259,517	1,656,638
NEW ENGLAND:							
New Hampshire.....	20	50	-----	-----	1	16	60
Massachusetts.....	1,744	2,792	4,329	62.5	18	373	2,655
Rhode Island.....	468	878	233	53.3	8	167	755
Connecticut.....	2,387	3,838	401	62.2	26	447	3,032
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	32,867	52,900	400	62.1	162	3,340	30,751
New Jersey.....	16,799	28,124	910	59.7	220	2,820	20,041
Pennsylvania.....	11,628	16,599	75,037	70.1	392	6,609	60,549
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	34,145	69,331	4,004	49.2	365	6,535	67,848
Indiana.....	14,348	27,885	13	52.4	170	2,569	16,826
Illinois.....	49,834	88,504	418	56.3	320	5,369	42,647
Michigan.....	11,627	22,282	264	52.3	117	1,628	14,089
Wisconsin.....	809	1,286	-----	62.9	14	162	1,034
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	894	1,379	-----	64.8	7	180	1,143
Iowa.....	1,454	2,907	75	50.0	45	406	2,442
Missouri.....	16,293	28,752	2,470	56.7	258	3,191	18,934
South Dakota.....	35	52	-----	-----	3	17	84
Nebraska.....	978	2,219	-----	44.1	14	174	1,182
Kansas.....	4,569	8,210	1,773	55.7	113	1,434	7,127
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	1,199	1,770	-----	67.7	14	245	1,266
Maryland.....	12,766	19,229	-----	66.4	94	1,508	9,480
District of Columbia.....	14,772	27,740	1,313	53.3	115	1,852	14,699
Virginia.....	96,868	147,707	4,461	65.6	1,197	16,947	108,287
West Virginia.....	11,856	18,449	1,198	64.3	314	3,318	19,020
North Carolina.....	85,570	135,031	1,292	61.9	1,105	14,299	95,388
South Carolina.....	87,882	146,667	3,638	59.9	1,304	15,678	103,197
Georgia.....	185,489	263,268	3,319	70.5	3,696	28,084	155,798
Florida.....	45,484	75,906	799	59.9	855	9,888	62,190
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	25,744	40,519	4,864	63.5	463	5,220	32,495
Tennessee.....	48,096	85,228	6,753	56.4	713	9,514	63,267
Alabama.....	137,593	232,558	4,930	59.2	2,313	27,434	170,828
Mississippi.....	118,451	193,956	9,955	61.1	2,261	24,888	141,811
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	56,746	93,294	624	60.8	1,119	13,343	73,950
Louisiana.....	79,078	132,072	1,905	59.9	1,382	16,284	95,812
Oklahoma.....	19,782	36,606	877	54.0	471	5,232	29,224
Texas.....	143,029	236,642	8,373	60.4	2,155	28,602	176,922
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	2	1	-----	-----	-----	11	44
Idaho.....	33	40	-----	-----	3	15	32
Wyoming.....	88	71	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colorado.....	968	2,074	-----	48.1	16	274	1,384
New Mexico.....	192	850	-----	54.9	9	72	280
Arizona.....	416	687	-----	60.6	16	130	694
Utah.....	37	73	-----	-----	2	17	90
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	220	346	-----	63.6	6	75	383
Oregon.....	106	157	-----	67.5	2	24	150
California.....	6,876	11,358	324	60.5	97	1,426	8,739

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	23, 093	22, 081	21, 071	18, 492	3, 782, 464	3, 196, 623
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	38	25	4	26	8, 865	5, 396
Rhode Island.....	10	8	1	4	1, 579	1, 621
Connecticut.....	26	26	-----	13	6, 626	5, 518
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	165	111	43	13	86, 167	46, 823
New Jersey.....	223	159	106	69	45, 833	41, 129
Pennsylvania.....	409	303	166	103	103, 264	100, 202
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	382	272	178	163	107, 480	73, 922
Indiana.....	174	161	52	88	41, 746	30, 388
Illinois.....	325	259	184	158	138, 756	83, 839
Michigan.....	119	81	18	14	34, 143	24, 883
Wisconsin.....	14	8	1	2	2, 095	2, 184
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	7	8	2	-----	2, 273	1, 436
Iowa.....	46	39	34	33	4, 436	3, 701
Missouri.....	276	244	282	288	47, 515	42, 299
North Dakota.....	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	27
South Dakota.....	3	2	-----	-----	87	86
Nebraska.....	16	11	-----	-----	3, 197	2, 062
Kansas.....	123	136	118	137	14, 552	15, 243
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	14	8	-----	-----	2, 969	1, 575
Maryland.....	98	99	88	65	31, 995	33, 062
District of Columbia.....	117	83	60	60	43, 825	41, 262
Virginia.....	1, 282	1, 610	1, 403	1, 368	249, 036	316, 095
West Virginia.....	324	299	235	148	31, 503	24, 166
North Carolina.....	1, 161	1, 316	1, 373	1, 155	219, 893	206, 807
South Carolina.....	1, 351	1, 364	1, 353	1, 317	238, 217	235, 224
Georgia.....	3, 975	2, 900	2, 774	2, 495	452, 076	381, 312
Florida.....	919	884	1, 038	658	122, 189	98, 194
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	478	589	703	529	71, 127	83, 837
Tennessee.....	748	896	744	757	140, 077	138, 605
Alabama.....	2, 365	2, 415	2, 156	1, 974	375, 084	364, 565
Mississippi.....	2, 391	2, 314	2, 527	2, 232	322, 362	226, 989
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	1, 155	1, 375	1, 472	1, 113	150, 664	124, 720
Louisiana.....	1, 482	1, 311	1, 418	1, 410	213, 055	132, 743
Oklahoma.....	492	559	495	305	57, 265	47, 363
Texas.....	2, 225	2, 071	1, 991	1, 761	388, 044	234, 056
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	1	3	-----	-----	73	105
Wyoming.....	5	5	1	-----	109	157
Colorado.....	17	15	12	-----	3, 072	2, 298
New Mexico.....	9	9	1	1	542	408
Arizona.....	18	12	-----	-----	1, 108	817
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	7	6	5	566	681
California.....	97	75	32	25	18, 558	10, 464
Other States.....	6	6	-----	3	446	369

<sup>1</sup> Figures for 1916 and 1906 are exclusive of churches in Negro Baptist associations affiliated with the Northern Convention. All Negro Baptist churches, irrespective of their associational affiliations, are classified as Negro Baptists in 1936 and 1926.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Montana, 1; Utah, 2; and Oregon, 2.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF MEMBERS—continued		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>2</sup>
<b>United States<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>2,938,579</b>	<b>2,261,607</b>	<b>339,975</b>	<b>3,170,103</b>	<b>272,386</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>						
Massachusetts.....	1,474	5,274	384	3,470	5,011	10.0
Rhode Island.....	30	624	177	1,169	233	13.2
Connecticut.....		2,218	570	5,636	420	9.2
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>						
New York.....	5,652	1,763	6,370	78,517	1,280	7.5
New Jersey.....	18,149	9,884	4,522	37,473	3,838	10.8
Pennsylvania.....	40,398	20,369	2,985	22,099	78,180	11.9
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Ohio.....	27,978	17,400	11,692	86,729	9,059	11.9
Indiana.....	10,412	13,526	3,752	37,385	609	9.1
Illinois.....	23,224	16,081	12,823	116,566	9,367	9.9
Michigan.....	1,229	747	3,877	29,230	1,036	11.7
Wisconsin.....	26	60	304	1,791		14.5
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Minnesota.....	478		239	2,034		10.5
Iowa.....	2,520	2,352	588	3,735	113	13.6
Missouri.....	41,218	22,136	3,995	39,880	3,640	9.1
North Dakota.....				87		
South Dakota.....				2,980		6.8
Nebraska.....			217	11,261		9.5
Kansas.....	13,477	10,011	1,187		2,104	
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>						
Delaware.....			197	2,752	20	6.7
Maryland.....	29,405	17,951	2,742	28,110	1,143	8.9
District of Columbia.....	27,544	26,203	4,237	36,782	2,806	10.3
Virginia.....	276,630	268,206	21,225	210,500	17,311	9.2
West Virginia.....	16,238	10,057	2,583	27,022	1,898	8.7
North Carolina.....	212,019	153,189	19,520	190,871	9,502	9.3
South Carolina.....	255,479	219,841	21,181	206,138	10,898	9.3
Georgia.....	400,214	333,943	42,045	398,174	11,857	9.6
Florida.....	69,865	48,371	11,924	107,250	3,015	10.0
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Kentucky.....	98,052	76,239	5,391	58,841	6,895	8.4
Tennessee.....	108,650	93,303	12,948	116,524	10,605	10.0
Alabama.....	311,103	269,825	37,133	323,002	14,949	10.3
Mississippi.....	287,796	240,982	29,916	265,553	26,893	10.1
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Arkansas.....	174,157	93,364	11,578	130,673	8,413	8.1
Louisiana.....	146,720	133,510	18,963	184,012	10,060	9.4
Oklahoma.....	42,408	16,952	4,582	47,620	5,063	8.8
Texas.....	291,243	144,878	37,880	335,663	14,501	10.1
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>						
Idaho.....			3	70		
Wyoming.....	39		13	96		11.9
Colorado.....	2,020		249	2,823		8.1
New Mexico.....	12	11	67	475		12.4
Arizona.....			85	986	32	7.9
<b>PACIFIC:</b>						
Washington.....	404	174	51	515		9.0
California.....	2,316	2,083	1,748	15,175	1,635	10.3
Other States.....		80	12	434		2.7

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, p. 147.<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	23,093	21,350	21,045	\$93,798,181	4,109	\$10,913,659	2,081	\$4,321,609
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								
Massachusetts.....	38	36	36	948,300	9	49,655	6	35,000
Rhode Island.....	10	10	10	134,700	5	4,500	3	15,500
Connecticut.....	26	22	22	630,900	9	125,400	12	48,800
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York.....	165	134	125	3,385,550	55	603,494	48	203,800
New Jersey.....	223	195	191	2,758,754	129	499,377	40	184,700
Pennsylvania.....	409	314	303	5,463,585	116	766,658	38	184,900
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Ohio.....	332	315	313	3,674,556	81	372,154	67	252,850
Indiana.....	174	163	162	1,460,330	50	196,065	19	60,400
Illinois.....	326	242	239	4,110,071	143	925,625	44	113,970
Michigan.....	119	99	98	1,096,729	20	128,242	8	20,850
Wisconsin.....	14	10	10	144,500	8	36,950	3	10,500
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Minnesota.....	7	7	7	126,900	7	23,965	3	9,500
Iowa.....	46	41	41	230,050	15	22,875	10	24,100
Missouri.....	276	240	236	1,687,080	73	401,507	50	91,660
South Dakota.....	3	3	3	9,900			1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Nebraska.....	16	14	14	253,500	9	51,266	5	14,300
Kansas.....	123	108	108	1,009,126	39	118,227	35	64,250
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Delaware.....	14	9	9	100,500	5	26,167	5	12,000
Maryland.....	98	82	82	1,510,329	30	306,843	9	34,450
District of Columbia.....	117	85	84	2,900,050	49	501,764	13	47,420
Virginia.....	1,232	1,212	1,201	6,393,052	207	366,172	145	353,045
West Virginia.....	324	246	230	1,092,837	70	117,403	21	47,400
North Carolina.....	1,161	1,118	1,107	5,198,624	157	299,456	107	292,655
South Carolina.....	1,351	1,316	1,300	3,979,081	192	262,586	184	243,900
Georgia.....	3,975	3,738	3,694	5,620,066	228	228,004	43	76,436
Florida.....	919	852	824	3,389,448	181	445,843	152	284,150
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Kentucky.....	478	435	427	2,958,370	138	491,298	75	131,910
Tennessee.....	748	710	703	3,255,134	182	394,754	119	166,470
Alabama.....	2,365	2,238	2,211	7,021,984	461	773,830	179	306,252
Mississippi.....	2,391	2,207	2,162	5,002,304	377	339,989	162	188,321
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Arkansas.....	1,155	1,070	1,050	2,565,488	169	213,245	68	99,670
Louisiana.....	1,482	1,383	1,366	3,938,207	291	338,705	129	142,569
Oklahoma.....	492	441	436	1,586,647	99	120,200	56	109,950
Texas.....	2,225	2,112	2,099	8,344,611	427	988,055	159	303,971
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Wyoming.....	5	4	4	6,000	1	140	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Colorado.....	17	16	16	219,215	12	22,419	10	29,850
New Mexico.....	9	8	7	13,300	2	1,975	4	5,900
Arizona.....	18	13	13	51,650	3	7,147	3	3,700
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
Washington.....	7	6	6	53,800	1	3,000	4	6,200
California.....	97	89	89	1,386,353	57	329,082	38	87,910
Other States.....	7	7	7	51,900	2	5,115	3	12,400

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Montana, 1; Idaho, 1; Utah, 2; and Oregon, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States .....	23, 093	22, 652	\$14, 978, 506	\$6, 969, 455	\$1, 501, 502	\$1, 358, 125
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts .....	38	32	80, 607	26, 380	21, 446	11, 986
Rhode Island .....	10	10	15, 886	6, 131	2, 730	905
Connecticut .....	26	26	66, 607	25, 497	9, 383	8, 508
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York .....	165	163	485, 866	150, 674	81, 309	39, 332
New Jersey .....	223	221	307, 845	119, 932	33, 477	27, 736
Pennsylvania .....	409	391	421, 006	264, 446	26, 417	19, 014
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio .....	382	372	417, 014	170, 477	43, 701	36, 481
Indiana .....	174	172	248, 352	121, 983	24, 879	14, 962
Illinois .....	325	325	744, 385	289, 872	82, 525	45, 255
Michigan .....	119	119	197, 638	89, 824	17, 357	7, 961
Wisconsin .....	14	14	20, 369	11, 051	901	798
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota .....	7	7	20, 625	7, 002	1, 933	900
Iowa .....	46	45	41, 144	18, 748	1, 604	2, 275
Missouri .....	276	268	271, 247	114, 435	34, 772	20, 173
South Dakota .....	3	3	1, 671	672		400
Nebraska .....	16	15	22, 881	9, 163	2, 353	4, 381
Kansas .....	123	119	117, 337	55, 110	9, 986	7, 408
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware .....	14	14	18, 331	9, 470	2, 367	418
Maryland .....	98	96	163, 307	66, 209	23, 388	13, 632
District of Columbia .....	117	110	299, 281	95, 728	39, 610	24, 563
Virginia .....	1, 282	1, 270	1, 011, 570	465, 013	144, 150	89, 112
West Virginia .....	324	320	205, 631	106, 015	20, 461	10, 550
North Carolina .....	1, 161	1, 150	873, 254	369, 761	96, 776	114, 266
South Carolina .....	1, 351	1, 341	801, 110	402, 563	67, 683	85, 248
Georgia .....	3, 975	3, 814	1, 025, 629	645, 317	89, 919	60, 975
Florida .....	919	904	607, 784	290, 400	64, 978	57, 083
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky .....	478	473	330, 905	157, 762	29, 684	30, 001
Tennessee .....	748	731	551, 371	254, 584	62, 104	43, 678
Alabama .....	2, 365	2, 338	1, 128, 959	570, 004	83, 299	114, 806
Mississippi .....	2, 391	2, 356	1, 061, 347	492, 732	93, 493	136, 681
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas .....	1, 155	1, 145	555, 537	262, 594	45, 579	57, 272
Louisiana .....	1, 482	1, 466	818, 394	361, 628	74, 370	96, 418
Oklahoma .....	492	482	258, 759	127, 384	19, 101	29, 099
Texas .....	2, 225	2, 185	1, 530, 100	709, 428	128, 270	133, 692
MOUNTAIN:						
Wyoming .....	5	3	1, 364	783		113
Colorado .....	17	17	29, 098	11, 990	2, 679	3, 488
New Mexico .....	9	9	4, 971	2, 372	448	406
Arizona .....	18	16	11, 080	4, 804	603	1, 056
PACIFIC:						
Washington .....	7	7	13, 113	3, 219	472	706
California .....	97	96	188, 170	74, 356	14, 212	5, 429
Other States .....	7	7	9, 061	3, 942	1, 070	1, 111

<sup>1</sup> Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Montana, 1; Idaho, 1; Utah, 2; and Oregon, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>\$1,626,603</b>	<b>\$1,644,266</b>	<b>\$428,316</b>	<b>\$260,589</b>	<b>\$216,241</b>	<b>\$291,263</b>	<b>\$682,146</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>							
Massachusetts.....	1,542	13,653	1,172	598	426	2,169	1,235
Rhode Island.....	590	4,143	459	270	110	254	294
Connecticut.....	5,130	10,299	2,254	1,577	871	677	2,411
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>							
New York.....	83,161	87,686	14,302	4,184	5,847	5,111	14,260
New Jersey.....	45,122	59,993	6,701	5,307	2,901	2,636	4,040
Pennsylvania.....	31,137	47,651	6,719	6,561	9,704	3,000	6,357
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Ohio.....	79,224	39,297	14,599	8,688	4,883	5,843	11,821
Indiana.....	32,981	34,681	5,292	2,652	1,741	2,505	6,676
Illinois.....	124,450	116,377	31,744	7,772	6,673	9,375	30,342
Michigan.....	16,842	47,223	5,394	2,229	2,565	891	7,352
Wisconsin.....	5,662	1,025	423	177	137	120	75
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Minnesota.....	7,286	1,582	670	103	281	283	585
Iowa.....	11,850	3,674	232	367	439	630	1,325
Missouri.....	37,551	34,951	8,325	2,834	2,207	2,939	13,060
South Dakota.....		307	100	37	16	39	
Nebraska.....	2,910	2,103	628	215	283	123	717
Kansas.....	17,025	14,447	2,774	1,809	2,120	1,310	5,348
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>							
Delaware.....	2,240	2,744	163	166	99	152	512
Maryland.....	14,112	30,346	2,628	4,013	1,708	554	6,717
District of Columbia.....	36,141	67,232	12,550	8,756	5,262	1,771	7,668
Virginia.....	82,882	88,589	28,768	17,229	17,402	25,244	53,181
West Virginia.....	20,790	22,672	5,421	2,832	2,012	2,844	12,034
North Carolina.....	60,075	81,582	27,111	15,767	14,638	25,915	67,363
South Carolina.....	58,161	88,119	24,467	21,310	13,035	18,973	21,541
Georgia.....	56,292	94,041	11,496	14,815	8,624	6,970	37,178
Florida.....	60,934	45,893	21,935	10,681	10,238	12,792	32,850
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Kentucky.....	50,379	28,304	7,134	5,390	2,750	5,759	13,742
Tennessee.....	75,225	47,927	16,283	7,401	8,382	10,157	25,730
Alabama.....	112,916	112,857	32,610	20,361	16,996	22,497	42,614
Mississippi.....	84,793	97,519	36,968	26,082	17,418	24,829	50,882
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Arkansas.....	37,471	54,877	15,423	13,675	11,025	17,360	40,261
Louisiana.....	110,939	74,071	25,712	13,370	9,792	15,706	36,388
Oklahoma.....	27,493	18,363	8,733	5,181	3,826	6,005	13,574
Texas.....	165,775	135,393	43,628	24,043	30,152	52,223	107,496
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>							
Wyoming.....		406	30				32
Colorado.....	4,037	3,558	606	549	109	265	1,819
New Mexico.....	380	737	172	123	33	252	50
Arizona.....	2,468	783	597	340	80	191	188
<b>PACIFIC:</b>							
Washington.....	7,120	400	336	254	95	147	364
California.....	52,781	27,182	3,305	2,821	1,275	2,725	4,084
<b>Other States</b> .....	<b>736</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>



HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

*The day of darkness.*—Although the first African slaves were brought to the Colonies in 1619, a long span of 154 years passed before we have an account of the first Negro Baptist Church. This was due to the fact that those who were the first purchasers of the Africans considered themselves as guardians of these heathen and hence, on becoming Christians, their numbers were added to the white churches. In time it became a question whether one Christian should enslave another. The step between guardianship and master was short and was soon taken. The results were written into the most inhuman laws ever promulgated by a civilized people. Later, there came a time when it was unlawful for Negroes to become Christians; when it was unlawful to build meeting houses for them; 150 long and cruel years of enslavement were meted out to these people. In the meantime, the spirit of abolition, born in the hearts of good men among the colonists, continued to grow and culminated in the Emancipation Proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, September 22, 1862. The proclamation went into effect January 1, 1863, which gave the emancipated people an opportunity to serve and worship God without interference.

*A new day.*—Hardly had the smoke of the Civil War lifted from a hundred battlefields when sympathetic friends, men and women, through the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, the Freedmen's Aid Society, the American Missionary Association, and kindred organizations, sent preachers and teachers to the 4,500,000 freedmen in all parts of the Southland.

The chance given through the instructions of those devoted friends, from pulpit and schoolroom, did much to make American Negroes today the most advanced group of Negroes in the world. Many of the wisest and best laymen in the group were and are members of Baptist churches; among these are: W. H. Williams, historian; Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. R. R. Moton, principal emeritus of Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Mary Talbert, who saved Anacostia, the home of Frederick Douglass, as a shrine for the race; John Mitchell, Jr., the fighting editor; Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, the only woman banker of the Negro race; Carter G. Woodson, eminent historian; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, educator and foundress of the National Trade and Professional School for Women and Girls; C. C. Spaulding, the insurance wizard; Miss Jennie Porter, great organizer and teacher; T. C. Windham, contractor and builder; Dr. A. M. Townsend, financial genius; W. H. Wright, great insurance man and banker; Dr. John Hope, educator; with scores of other prominent and influential men and women.

*Revival period.*—From 1862 to 1890 has fittingly been called the revival period in the religious life of the Negro people. They organized churches by the thousands, baptized converts by the hundreds of thousands, so that within the brief interval of 15 years after the emancipation, approximately 1,000,000 former slaves and their children had been gathered into Baptist churches alone. Since every member of a Baptist Church must be a baptized believer, having professed a personal faith in Christ, it will be readily seen that the 3,782,464 Baptists, each influencing presumably an average of 3 persons, have had a tremendous power over a large percentage of the race group of more than 12,000,000 souls.

*The church building period.*—From 1882 to 1905 the number of church houses increased rapidly. In the period from 1862 to 1882 there had been built approximately 3,000 Baptist church houses costing about \$3,000,000. Church houses were built from 1882 to 1906 at an average rate of 633 yearly, at a cost of \$893,178 per year. This meant untold sacrifice from the small wages earned at unskilled and poorly-paid labor; and besides, expenses were kept up and the pastors' salaries paid.

*The National Baptist Convention.*—The first inception of the present National Baptist Convention was born in Montgomery, Ala., November 24, 1880, when 59 delegates reported and 9 States were represented. Rev. W. H. McAlpine was chosen as the first president. The Foreign Mission Baptist Convention of the United States of America was organized by this body. The American National Baptist Convention was organized in St. Louis, in 1886; the American National Educational Baptist Convention was organized in the District of Columbia in 1893. In 1895 all of these bodies united at Atlanta, Ga., and organized the

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by L. G. Jordan, D. D., general missionary and historian of the National Baptist Convention of the United States of America, Nashville, Tenn.

National Baptist Convention of the United States of America. It was incorporated in 1915 under the laws of the District of Columbia. They definitely systematized the work to be carried on by boards selected by the parent body.

*The leaders.*—The National Baptist Convention has been very fortunate in its leaders. Such has been the character and temperament of its leaders that it has not, like the Southern Baptist Convention, been compelled, for harmony, to limit its presidency to 2 or 3 years. The body fought it out and has demonstrated a purer type of democracy than the Southern brethren.

The matter of limiting the tenure of the national officers, however, is being discussed throughout the denominational ranks; and it is not known how long before it will have to follow in the footsteps of the white brethren.

But, so far, it has had only three national presidents, each of whom has shown such high degree of "sanctified wisdom," that there has been no reason to fear the future.

Dr. E. C. Morris, D. D., LL. D., of Helena, Ark., the first president, who was elected September 7, 1895, held that office until his death September 5, 1922. He was one of the most resourceful and eloquent preachers of his day. Rev. W. G. Parks, D. D., LL. D., of Pennsylvania, who had served 12 years as vice-president-at-large, succeeded Dr. Morris and served until Dr. L. K. Williams was elected at St. Louis, 1922. Dr. Parks was a great preacher and much beloved by his brethren. Rev. L. K. Williams is a deep thinker and very farsighted. He speaks eloquently and wisely and has few equals as an organizer, with wonderful power to win men to the support of a program. His comrades in service feel inspired by the knowledge that in Dr. Williams they have a leader who is a capable executive of a forward-looking organization which has life, growth, power, and possibilities.

### DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine and polity the Negro Baptists are in close accord with the Northern and Southern Conventions. They represent the more strictly Calvinistic type in doctrine and in polity, "tell it to the Church," and refer the settlement of any difficulties that may arise to an ecclesiastical council. Their churches unite in associations, generally along State lines, for the discussion of topics relating to church life, the regulation of difficulties, the collection of statistics, and the presentation of annual reports. These meetings are consultative and advisory rather than authoritative.

In addition to the county and district associations there are State conventions which are held for the consideration of the distinctively missionary side of church life and not infrequently extend beyond State lines.

The lack of close ecclesiastical relations, characteristic of all Baptist bodies, is emphasized in the Negro Baptist churches, with the result that it has been and is very difficult to obtain satisfactory statistics of the denomination.

### WORK

At the first meeting of the merged bodies making up the National Baptist Convention in 1895, the general interests and work of the churches were planned by the election, through the State delegations, of three boards—the Foreign Mission Board, the Home Mission Board, and the Educational Board. Since that time the work has expanded until there are now seven boards, or agencies, engaged in the prosecution of this work, including, in addition to those just mentioned—the Woman's Auxiliary Convention, the Sunday School Publishing Board, the Baptist Young People's Board, and the Baptist Ministers' Benefit Board. The Lott-Carey Convention, organized 1898, now chartered as the Lott-Carey Missionary Society, continues its distinctive foreign missionary work.

No accurate or definite statement of activities of the National Baptist Convention of America has been furnished for 1936. The report furnished is for the National Baptist Convention (incorporated), organized in 1915; its agencies for propagating its work are modeled in every detail after the National Baptist Convention of the United States of America.

The Foreign Mission Board, its oldest board, was organized with the convention November 24, 1880, under the leadership of W. W. Colley. It receives no financial aid from our white brethren, but is an active member of the Foreign Mission Conference which meets annually, and the board enjoys the fellowship and useful information about mission work the world over as do other conference members. Interest in the work of this board is gripping the churches and members in a marvelous way. Churches and individual regular givers are increasing yearly.

In 1792 the bugle call of William Carey in his two great sermons, "Attempt Great Things for God" and "Expect Great Things from God," so aroused British Baptists that 12 men with broken hearts and determination to obey God withdrew from where Carey had sounded to arms and, after prayer in a secret retreat, pledged themselves to spend and be spent that the non-Christian world might hear the Gospel. To begin this, they laid on God's altar 13 pounds, 2 shillings, and 6 pence, approximately \$66 in United States money. This was not a collection from churches, but these humble pastors, with hearts bubbling over with joy for a chance, were sorry they had not done this before. William Carey, during that year, aided in founding the British Society for the propagation of the Gospel and in 1793 he went forth as the first foreign missionary from the shores of England. At that time the doors of the whole non-Christian world were bolted and barred against the missionary enterprise, but the great God with His own key unlocked door after door, until today there are very few places on Mother Earth where the preacher may not go and preach the living Gospel and where converts may not publicly express their faith in Christ and have the protection of the law.

The outburst of spiritual fervor and the spiritual awakening in Europe by Carey's trumpet tones reached the Colonies as well. Ten years later a number of Negroes, freed by the Revolutionary War and like the Apostles, who from fear of Saul went everywhere preaching the Gospel, for fear of being reenslaved, did not go everywhere preaching the Gospel; but David George went to Nova Scotia and thence to Africa in 1793; George Liele went to the British West Indies in 1783; and Prince Williams went to the Bahama Islands about 1789. The results of their sowing are still seen after 160 years.

Just what William Carey did in England in 1792, William Colley did for Negro Baptists in the United States. He interested them, rallied them, and on November 24, 1880, organized them to preach the Gospel to the millions in benighted Africa, which was at that time very dark, indeed. Carey organized British Baptists and agreed to go down into heathen wells and carry the light of salvation to the perishing millions buried therein, if only the homefolks would "hold the ropes." Colley organized Negro Baptists and agreed to be their first missionary, sailing December 1883. He led a band of five other persons who opened up our Bendoo and Jundoo mission stations in the Vey country near Grand Cape Mount in Liberia. Negro Baptists, slow as they may appear, have pushed the conquest of the cross until in 1937 they have stations beginning with Liberia where our work is being carried on by some godly women; on to Nigeria, where Rev. Samuel W. Martin "in His name" goes forward; then to Cape Colony, or South Africa, where a number of God's noble men—native Zulus, Finges, Galakies, and men of other tribal distinctions—are nobly contending for the faith; on around to Natal where E. B. P. Koti, our oldest and one of our best prepared native brethren, holds fort; and on to Chinde and several hundred miles up the Shier River to Chiradzulu, manned by Dr. Malekebu.

Foreign mission work is, indeed, the mother of home missions and Christian education. Only as we share the Gospel with others may we enjoy it in the homeland. Only as the home fires are kept burning may our churches and schools do their best work.

In 1895 the Foreign Mission Department was domiciled at Louisville, Ky., with Rev. John H. Frank, M. D., chairman, and Rev. L. M. Luke, of Marshall, Tex., secretary. Dr. Luke lived but a few months after his election. On February 13, 1896, L. G. Jordan, of Philadelphia, Pa., was elected secretary, to which service he gave nearly 26 years. Following him, in September 1921, Rev. J. E. East, who had served 11 years as a missionary in South Africa under the board, was elected and served till his death in October 1932.

The largest sum given for foreign missions in one collection was \$4,011 at Newark, N. J., under Dr. Jordan, and the largest offering ever given in 1 year was \$9,000 during the service of Dr. East.

The Home Mission Board was organized in 1895 and functions in cooperation with the Southern Baptist Convention. It maintains workers in all of the Southern States, while the American Baptist Home Mission Society cooperates in maintaining workers to look after the needs of Negroes in the States of the North, East, and West.

The Board of Education was organized in 1893 by Bishop Johnson, D. D. This board represents the cooperation of the Southern Baptist Convention with the National Baptist Convention in a way that has not been demonstrated by any other board. Its chief project is the American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., which opened its doors in September 1924. In 1937

there were 75 men enrolled as students for the ministry, making this a banner year. The Board of Education aims to promote a training school for underprivileged ministers and other religious workers which will meet a great need.

The Sunday School Publishing Board was organized in September 1896 at St. Louis, Mo., with Rev. R. H. Boyd as secretary. In later years Dr. Boyd claimed the institution as his own and managed it by a board of seven men. Dr. Boyd was succeeded by S. P. Harris, a lawyer, at Chicago in 1915. In 1916 at the Savannah, Ga., meeting Mr. Harris was succeeded by Rev. L. G. Jordan, who, at the request of the National Baptist Convention, declined to remain with the foreign mission work and was succeeded by Rev. William Haynes, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn. In 1920 at the Indianapolis, Ind., session, Rev. A. M. Townsend, M. D., D. D., the present secretary, succeeded Dr. Haynes. Quite the greatest undertaking by members of the board was the building of the present home for our Sunday School Publishing Board at Nashville, Tenn. This building cost more than \$750,000, and with the cost of equipment and the value of the ground on which the building stands, represents an investment of \$1,000,000. It is known as the Morris Memorial Building. The cornerstone was laid Sunday, May 18, 1924. This gigantic structure represents untold labor and self-sacrifice. It was dedicated April 25, 1926.

The Woman's Auxiliary Convention was organized in 1900 at Richmond, Va., as an auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention. As its name implies, this body helps in all departments of the National Baptist Convention. They led in the building and largely support a fine hospital in West Africa.

The National Training School for Women and Girls, the school of the three B's—Bible, clean lives; bath, clean bodies; broom, clean homes—was organized in 1900 and was authorized by the National Baptist Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 14, 1901. Its purpose was to stimulate, enlighten, and educate women and girls in the grace of service and in giving to missions and Christian education.

The Benefit Board was organized in 1913 for the purpose of creating a fund for the protection of aged and dependent ministers and other Christian workers of the denomination, and to maintain a home for the same. It hopes to so direct its affairs as to be the strongest asset of the denomination.

The Baptist Young People's Union Board, organized in 1899, is an important factor in the life of the young people of our churches. A great Baptist Young People's Union and Sunday School Congress, representing over 18,000 Sunday schools and 557 district conventions, meets yearly. Thousands of delegates and members representing our 10,000 Baptist Young People's Unions gather.

The Baptist Young People's Union movement grew out of the fact that the Presbyterians organized their Christian Endeavors, and the Methodist people organized their Epworth League, for the purpose of teaching their young people the distinctive doctrines, history, and missionary plans of their denominations.

The Loyalist Movement, so-called from a suggested motto, "Loyalty to Christ in all things, at all times," was started in Kansas in 1887 and endorsed by the Baptist State Convention in 1888. Its purpose, which soon became clear, was to organize an exclusive society for Baptist young people. The idea was welcomed in the Middle West, and the Kansas Baptists arranged a young people's program in their convention in 1889 and invited young people to attend. Nebraska organized a State convention in 1889 and Iowa in 1890. In Chicago, Ill., there was a State union formed on August 12, 1890, attended by representatives from 15 States. An executive committee was appointed to study the problem more closely, and prepare plans for a national convention. There was pronounced antagonism to all young people's societies in the churches. Leaders of the Christian Endeavor movement opposed it heartily. One Congregational pastor sent out circulars to every Baptist minister asking him to organize a Christian Endeavor Society in his church. Circulars were sent to Baptist ministers urging them to oppose it. Representatives of all denominations met in Philadelphia April 22, 1891, and two Baptist trustees of the Christian Endeavor Society attended this meeting, in which was formed what was known as "the basis of organization."

# GENERAL SIX PRINCIPLE BAPTISTS

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the General Six Principle Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. The four churches were reported from the State of Rhode Island. No parsonages were reported by this body.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion, with confirmation by the laying on of hands.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number .....	4	1	3	-----	-----
Members, number .....	294	91	203	31.0	69.0
Average membership per church .....	74	91	68	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male .....	108	35	73	32.4	67.6
Female .....	159	56	103	35.2	64.8
Sex not reported .....	27		27	-----	-----
Males per 100 females .....	67.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	70.9	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years .....	1		1	-----	-----
13 years and over .....	266	91	175	34.2	65.8
Age not reported .....	27		27	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years <sup>3</sup> .....	0.4		0.6	-----	-----
Church edifices, number .....	4	1	3	-----	-----
Value—number reporting .....	4	1	3	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$15,500	\$3,500	\$12,000	22.6	77.4
Constructed prior to 1936 .....	\$15,500	\$3,500	\$12,000	22.6	77.4
Average value per church .....	\$3,875	\$3,500	\$4,000	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number .....	4	1	3	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$2,548	\$726	\$1,822	28.5	71.5
Pastors' salaries .....	\$1,635	\$575	\$1,060	35.2	64.8
All other salaries .....	\$215		\$215	-----	100.0
Repairs and improvements .....	\$360		\$360	-----	100.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest .....	\$35		\$35	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$30		\$30	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc. .....	\$50		\$50	-----	-----
Home missions .....	\$66	\$50	\$16	-----	-----
Foreign missions .....	\$12		\$12	-----	-----
All other purposes .....	\$145	\$89	\$56	61.4	38.6
Average expenditure per church .....	\$637	\$726	\$607	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number .....	3	1	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers .....	42	17	25	-----	-----
Scholars .....	205	60	145	29.3	70.7

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the General Six Principle Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	4	6	10	16
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	-4	-6	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	294	293	456	685
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	1	-163	-229	-----
Percent.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-35.7	-33.4	-----
Average membership per church.....	74	49	46	43
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	4	7	11	14
Value—number reporting.....	4	6	10	13
Amount reported.....	\$15,500	\$20,500	\$25,850	\$19,450
Average value per church.....	\$3,875	\$3,417	\$2,585	\$1,496
Debt—number reporting.....	-----	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	-----	\$700	-----	-----
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	-----	-----	1	1
Amount reported.....	-----	-----	\$3,000	\$1,500
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	4	5	6	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,548	\$3,046	\$2,483	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,635	\$2,925	\$2,463	-----
All other salaries.....	\$215			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$360			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$35			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$30			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$50			
Home missions.....	\$66			
Foreign missions.....	\$12			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	-----	\$121	\$20	-----
All other purposes.....	\$145	\$609	\$414	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$637			
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	3	5	6	9
Officers and teachers.....	42	40	53	94
Scholars.....	205	229	276	414

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In the records of the early Baptist churches in England there are numerous references to a discussion on the qualifications for church fellowship, especially in regard to the "laying on of hands," included in the list of foundation "principles of the doctrine of Christ," given in Hebrews vi, 1, 2. The General (Arminian) Baptists considered it essential, and included it in the ceremony of admission to the church, immediately after baptism. Many of the Particular (Calvinistic) Baptists did not so consider it.

With the organization of Baptist churches in America, the same question came up and agitated the church at Providence, R. I., with the result that a number of members in 1653 organized what was known as the Old, or General Six Principle Baptist Church, the six principles being those mentioned in the above passage in the epistle to the Hebrews: Repentance, faith, baptism, laying on of hands, resurrection of the dead, and eternal judgment. The General Six Principle Baptists claim that they are the original church, founded by Roger Williams. Other churches were organized on the same basis, and in time conferences were formed in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Arthur C. Lambourne, president, General Six Principle Baptist Conference of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I., and approved by him in its present form.

The Pennsylvania Conference has only a few churches remaining, the strength of the denomination being now in the Rhode Island Conference. These conferences are members of an international body entitled "The International Old Baptist Union," which is represented by an international council, consisting of a bishop of the union, an international secretary, a treasurer, and representatives elected by the churches in the different countries. This council has authority to act in all "matters relating to the world-wide union or extension," but the churches in each country or State manage their own internal affairs without interference from the international council or from the churches of any other country or State.

### DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine these churches are in sympathy with the Arminian rather than the Calvinistic Baptist. Their distinctive feature is still the laying on of hands when members are received into the church, not, however, as a mere form, but as a sign of the reception of the gifts of the Holy Ghost.

The general ecclesiastical organization corresponds to that of other Baptist bodies. The individual church is independent in its management, electing its own officers and delegates. The conferences, composed of delegates from the local churches, are especially for purposes of fellowship, but when a question has been submitted to a conference, or to its executive committee in the interval between the meetings of the conference, its decision is regarded as final. The present two conferences, those of Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, interchange delegates or messengers for mutual counsel. Ordination to the ministry is dependent on approval of a majority of a council comprising the ordained ministers of a conference, not less than two ordained ministers officiating.

### WORK

There is no organized home missionary work. Whatever home mission work is done is by each individual church acting independently. Thus is help given to a "faith work" in Kentucky. There is a foreign missionary society, and some contributions are reported for work in Canada, China, and among the Maoris in New Zealand. There is also a book and tract society, for the purpose of disseminating the literature issued by the International Union.

# SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Seventh Day Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons who have been immersed and who are on the church rolls as members in good standing.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	66	18	48	-----	-----
Members, number.....	6,698	1,777	4,921	26.5	73.5
Average membership per church.....	101	99	103	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,494	685	1,809	27.5	72.5
Female.....	3,609	1,086	2,523	30.1	69.9
Sex not reported.....	595	6	589	1.0	99.0
Males per 100 females.....	69.1	63.1	71.7	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	133	61	72	45.9	54.1
13 years and over.....	6,154	1,710	4,444	27.8	72.2
Age not reported.....	411	6	405	1.5	98.5
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	2.1	3.4	1.6	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	62	11	51	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	57	11	46	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$727,285	\$348,235	\$379,050	47.9	52.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$725,785	\$348,235	\$377,550	48.0	52.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,500	-----	\$1,500	-----	100.0
Average value per church.....	\$12,759	\$31,658	\$8,240	-----	-----
'Debt—number reporting.....	10	4	6	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$41,510	\$30,750	\$10,760	74.1	25.9
Number reporting "no debt".....	32	25	7	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	45	6	39	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	45	6	39	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$121,515	\$31,500	\$90,015	25.9	74.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	64	18	46	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$85,027	\$33,728	\$51,299	39.7	60.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$37,847	\$12,664	\$25,183	33.5	66.5
All other salaries.....	\$5,555	\$1,894	\$3,661	34.1	65.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,910	\$1,397	\$2,513	35.7	64.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3,725	\$2,166	\$1,559	58.1	41.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$12,206	\$5,932	\$6,274	48.6	51.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$978	\$348	\$630	35.6	64.4
Home missions.....	\$1,616	\$331	\$1,285	20.5	79.5
Foreign missions.....	\$1,656	\$160	\$1,496	9.7	90.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$15,148	\$7,492	\$7,656	49.5	50.5
All other purposes.....	\$2,386	\$1,344	\$1,042	56.3	43.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,329	\$1,874	\$1,115	-----	-----
Sabbath schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	52	13	39	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	676	150	526	22.2	77.8
Scholars.....	3,306	728	2,578	22.0	78.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	14	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	108	14	94	13.0	87.0
Scholars.....	831	95	736	11.4	88.6

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.



Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Seventh Day Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	66	67	68	76
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1	-1	-8	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	6, 698	7, 264	7, 980	8, 381
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-566	-716	-401	-----
Percent.....	-7.8	-9.0	-4.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	101	108	117	110
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	62	62	62	71
Value—number reporting.....	57	58	59	68
Amount reported.....	\$727, 285	\$668, 200	\$307, 600	\$292, 250
Average value per church.....	\$12, 759	\$11, 521	\$5, 214	\$4, 298
Debt—number reporting.....	10	6	4	7
Amount reported.....	\$41, 510	\$8, 800	\$2, 150	\$1, 942
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	45	42	41	39
Value—number reporting.....	45	42	41	39
Amount reported.....	\$121, 515	\$167, 500	\$95, 200	\$69, 440
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	64	65	64	-----
Amount reported.....	\$85, 027	\$132, 068	\$67, 695	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$37, 847	\$90, 647	\$51, 579	-----
All other salaries.....	\$5, 555			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3, 910			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3, 725			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$12, 206	\$41, 421	\$16, 116	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$978			
Home missions.....	\$1, 616			
Foreign missions.....	\$1, 656			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$15, 148	\$2, 032	\$1, 058	-----
All other purposes.....	\$2, 386			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 329			
<b>Sabbath schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	52	57	66	67
Officers and teachers.....	676	691	877	848
Scholars.....	3, 306	4, 033	5, 005	5, 117

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Seventh Day Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sabbath schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association of Seventh Day Baptists, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sabbath schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SABBATH SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SABBATH SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	66	18	48	6,698	1,777	4,921	3,494	3,608	595	69.1	52	676	3,306
NEW ENGLAND:													
Rhode Island.....	4	1	3	650	276	374	258	392	—	65.8	4	62	319
Connecticut.....	1	—	1	40	—	40	13	27	—	—	1	9	30
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	18	3	15	1,524	87	1,437	549	802	173	68.5	15	173	842
New Jersey.....	5	2	3	718	245	473	286	432	—	66.2	4	86	371
Pennsylvania.....	3	1	2	147	64	83	74	73	—	—	2	29	84
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	1	—	1	49	—	49	—	—	49	—	—	—	—
Illinois.....	3	1	2	241	57	184	20	37	184	—	2	13	76
Michigan.....	2	1	1	314	254	60	130	184	—	70.7	1	24	124
Wisconsin.....	5	—	5	888	—	888	344	397	147	86.6	4	59	392
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	1	—	1	109	—	109	39	70	—	—	1	15	60
Iowa.....	2	—	2	103	—	103	48	55	—	—	2	22	43
Nebraska.....	1	—	1	342	—	342	142	200	—	71.0	1	15	173
Kansas.....	1	—	1	188	—	188	74	114	—	64.9	1	21	141
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
District of Columbia.....	1	1	—	41	41	—	11	30	—	—	—	8	20
West Virginia.....	6	1	5	720	325	395	262	416	42	63.0	5	53	232
Florida.....	1	1	—	37	37	—	12	25	—	—	—	—	—
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Alabama.....	1	—	1	14	—	14	6	8	—	—	—	—	—
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	3	—	3	155	—	155	70	85	—	—	3	26	118
Louisiana.....	1	1	—	30	30	—	16	14	—	—	1	8	17
Texas.....	1	1	—	21	21	—	9	12	—	—	1	8	29
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	1	1	—	138	138	—	42	96	—	—	1	13	95
PACIFIC:													
California.....	4	3	1	229	202	27	89	140	—	63.6	2	32	140

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	66	67	68	76	6,698	7,264	7,980	8,381	133	6,154	411	2.1
Rhode Island.....	4	4	6	6	650	716	988	1,080	2	648	—	.3
New York.....	18	21	19	26	1,524	2,076	2,408	2,926	44	1,807	173	3.3
New Jersey.....	5	4	4	4	718	749	805	735	26	692	—	3.6
Pennsylvania.....	3	2	3	5	147	113	156	188	23	124	—	15.6
Illinois.....	3	3	4	3	241	244	295	290	—	241	—	—
Michigan.....	2	3	1	1	314	335	162	18	4	310	—	1.3
Wisconsin.....	5	6	7	6	888	891	1,039	955	3	738	147	.4
West Virginia.....	6	6	6	8	720	641	650	681	12	666	42	6.7
Arkansas.....	3	3	3	4	155	122	184	254	6	149	—	3.9
California.....	4	2	3	—	229	238	153	—	3	226	—	1.3
Other States.....	<sup>2</sup> 13	13	12	13	1,112	1,139	1,140	1,254	10	1,053	49	.9

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in the State of Iowa; and 1 in each of the following—Connecticut, Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	66	62	57	\$727, 285	10	\$41, 510	45	\$121, 515
Rhode Island.....	4	4	4	65, 000	-----	-----	3	13, 000
New York.....	18	19	15	125, 500	1	550	13	27, 300
New Jersey.....	5	4	4	188, 000	-----	-----	4	18, 500
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	3	5, 200	-----	-----	1	(1)
Wisconsin.....	5	5	5	97, 200	2	6, 110	5	12, 000
West Virginia.....	6	7	6	45, 000	2	2, 600	4	10, 715
Arkansas.....	3	3	3	4, 650	-----	-----	3	2, 500
Other States.....	22	17	17	196, 735	5	32, 250	12	37, 500

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and California; and 1 in each of the following—Connecticut, Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Florida, Louisiana, Colorado, and the District of Columbia.**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	66	64	\$85, 027	\$37, 847	\$5, 555	\$3, 910
Rhode Island.....	4	4	10, 638	4, 150	589	282
New York.....	18	17	24, 744	12, 949	1, 885	956
New Jersey.....	5	5	12, 977	3, 923	1, 377	852
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	1, 071	550	10	205
Illinois.....	3	3	1, 463	650	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	5	5	9, 048	3, 385	608	376
West Virginia.....	6	6	5, 290	3, 019	136	224
Arkansas.....	3	3	1, 471	495	-----	292
California.....	4	4	4, 852	1, 892	144	94
Other States.....	15	14	13, 473	6, 829	806	629

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$3, 725	\$12, 206	\$978	\$1, 616	\$1, 656	\$15, 148	\$2, 386
Rhode Island.....	-----	647	-----	-----	-----	3, 749	1, 221
New York.....	24	2, 619	315	510	820	4, 249	417
New Jersey.....	500	2, 917	147	443	533	2, 253	27
Pennsylvania.....	-----	20	30	25	70	140	21
Illinois.....	-----	495	-----	249	-----	44	25
Wisconsin.....	1, 411	1, 262	93	-----	-----	1, 808	105
West Virginia.....	124	64	211	108	100	1, 096	208
Arkansas.....	-----	265	-----	236	52	131	-----
California.....	1, 000	1, 019	23	12	35	608	25
Other States.....	666	2, 898	159	33	46	1, 070	337

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches each in the States of Michigan and Iowa; and 1 in each of the following—Connecticut, Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

**TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SABBATH SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936**

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SABBATH SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>6,898</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>\$727,285</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$41,510</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>\$85,027</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3,306</b>
Central.....	7	529	6	30,500	—	—	7	6,796	6	241
Eastern.....	13	1,588	11	271,500	—	—	13	29,400	12	821
Northwestern.....	17	2,372	16	—	4	—	17	20,072	13	1,104
Pacific Coast.....	4	229	2	1246,700	1	134,160	4	4,852	2	140
Southeastern.....	9	868	9	82,935	3	6,600	9	7,965	6	252
Southwestern.....	6	220	4	7,150	1	200	5	1,911	5	164
Western.....	10	892	9	88,500	1	550	9	14,031	8	584

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Northwestern combined with figures for Pacific Coast, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

From the earliest periods of the Christian church there have been those who claimed, in respect to the Sabbath, that Christ simply discarded the false restrictions with which the Pharisees had burdened and perverted the Sabbath, but that otherwise He preserved it in its full significance. Accordingly, they have held that loyalty to the law of God and to the ordinances and example of Christ required continuance of the observance of the seventh day as the Sabbath. Although the Apostolic church and some branches of it in every period since Christ have observed the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, and practiced immersion, Seventh Day Baptists do not claim an unbroken succession in the matter of church organization before the Reformation.

At the time of the Reformation, when the Bible was accepted as the supreme authority on all questions of faith and conduct, the question of the Sabbath again came to the front, and a considerable number forsook the observance of Sunday and accepted the seventh day as the Sabbath.

The date at which the observance of the Sabbath was introduced into Great Britain is somewhat uncertain. Nicholas Bounde's book, the first book on the Sabbath question to be published in the English language, appeared in 1595, only to be suppressed 4 years later. During the next century, numerous other writers on this subject flourished.

There appears to be evidence that, in all, upwards of 30 Seventh Day Baptist churches have been established in Great Britain and Ireland. The most important of these are the Mill Yard, and the Pinner's Hall churches, both of London, England.

The Seventh Day Baptist Church of Mill Yard, Goodman's Fields, London, probably had its origin in 1617, and may be said to have been founded by John Trask and his wife—both school teachers—who were imprisoned for their views upon the Sabbath. The membership roll of this church contains, among its multitude of names, those of the following: Dr. Peter Chamberlen, royal physician to three kings and queens of England; John James, the martyr; Nathaniel Bailey, the compiler of Bailey's Dictionary (upon which Johnson based his famous dictionary), as well as a prolific editor of classical text books; William Tempest, F. R. S., barrister and poet; William Henry Black, archaeologist; and others.

The Seventh Day Baptist Church of Pinner's Hall, Broad Street, London, was organized March 5, 1676, at his home, by Rev. Francis Bampfield. His brother, Hon. Thomas Bampfield, Speaker of the House of Commons, under

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Corliss F. Randolph, president and librarian, Seventh Day Baptist Historical Society, Plainfield, N. J., and approved by him in its present form.

Richard Cromwell, was also a Seventh Day Baptist; and the four generations of famous preachers by the name of Stennett, two of whom were Rev. Joseph Stennett, 2d, D. D., and Rev. Samuel Stennett, D. D.

In 1664 Stephen Mumford, a Seventh Day Baptist, came from London and settled at Newport, R. I. His observance of the Sabbath soon attracted attention, and several members of the Newport church adopted his views and practices, though they did not change their church relation until December 23, 1671 (Old Style), when they organized the first Seventh Day Baptist Church in America. At first this church was composed of those of like faith and practice throughout southern Rhode Island, but in a few years there were groups in various other parts of the colony, as well as in Massachusetts and Connecticut, who joined the church. Seventh Day Baptists in Rhode Island were co-laborers with both Roger Williams and Dr. John Clark in establishing the colony on the principles of civil and religious liberty. In doing this they suffered imprisonment and other forms of persecution. They also joined with the Baptists in founding and supporting Brown University; and when the struggle with the mother country came they were among the foremost in the colony in the struggle that secured independence and established the Union.

Some 13 years after the organization of the Newport church, or about 1684, Abel Noble came to America and settled a few miles distant from Philadelphia. Subsequently he became a Seventh Day Baptist, through contact with Rev. William Gillette, M. D., a Seventh Day Baptist clergyman from New England. Abel Noble presented the claims of the Sabbath to his Keithian Baptist neighbors, with the result that some half dozen Seventh Day Baptist churches were organized in and near Philadelphia about the year 1700. Soon after this, or in 1705, Edmund Dunham, who formerly was a licensed preacher in the Baptist church, led in organizing a Seventh Day Baptist church in Piscataway, Middlesex County, N. J.

Under the influence of churches in these three centers (Newport, R. I., Philadelphia, Pa., and Piscataway, N. J.), and fostered by them, Seventh Day Baptist churches have been organized in many parts of the United States, and in China, India, Java, Germany, the Netherlands, Africa, South America, and Jamaica, British West Indies. There are 10 or more other denominations in the United States observing the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, all of which have received their Sabbath teaching from Seventh Day Baptists. Chief among these communions are the German Seventh Day Baptists, founded at Ephrata, Pa., in 1728, and the Seventh Day Adventists, whose organization grew out of the Millerite movement in the middle of the last century.

## DOCTRINE

In doctrine Seventh Day Baptists are evangelical and, except for the Sabbath, are in harmony with other Baptists, particularly those of the Northern Convention and Southern Convention. They stand with the Baptists for salvation through personal faith in Christ, believers' baptism on confession of faith, soul liberty, civil liberty, independence of the local church with Christ as its sole head, the Bible in the hands of all men, and the right of everyone to interpret its teachings for himself. They believe that there are only two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, and that the seventh day of the week should be observed as the Sabbath.

Originally Seventh Day Baptists were restricted communists and invitations to the Lord's Supper were given "to members of churches in sister relation"; but gradually this has changed, and by common consent invitations are now generally given to Christians of all churches. Neither do Seventh Day Baptists forbid their members to partake of the communion in other churches, the matter being left to the private judgment of each individual. Church membership is granted, however, only to those who have been immersed.

Seventh Day Baptists believe that the seventh day of the week should be observed as the Sabbath, not alone because its observance began with the history of man, was held sacred by the patriarchs and prophets, and commanded from Sinai, but primarily because it was observed and held sacred by Christ and the Apostolic Church. They (Seventh Day Baptists) believe Christ to be the final sanction for the Sabbath.

While Seventh Day Baptists for more than 300 years have held firmly to these doctrines they have always believed Christ would have them be friendly with other Christians and cooperate with them in every good work. Their pastors have

exchanged with pastors of other denominations, their ministers have served as pastors of Baptist churches, in their associations and the General Conferences they have interchanged delegates, and in more recent years they have belonged to the National Bible School organizations, the United Society of Christian Endeavor, the Foreign Missions Conference, the Layman's Missionary Movement, the Federal Council of Churches, the Faith and Order Movement, and other kindred efforts looking toward united work on the part of Christ's followers.

### ORGANIZATION

Since the policy of Seventh Day Baptist churches is that of a pure democracy, that fact determines the nature of the organizations among them, as well as the form of the government of the church itself. Each local church is independent in its own affairs, and all union for denominational work is voluntary. For administrative purposes chiefly, the churches are organized into associations and a General Conference, which, however, have only advisory powers. The General Conference was organized in 1802 and grew out of a yearly meeting established in 1684. In it each church is entitled to representation by 4 delegates as a church, and by 2 additional delegates for each 25 members, or fraction thereof, while members of the 3 leading denominational societies—the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society, American Sabbath Tract Society, and Seventh Day Baptist Education Society—if present at the conference, are thereby entitled to membership. Churches which cannot be represented by their own members are at liberty to appoint, as their delegates, members of other churches which are in full and regular membership in the conference, and the delegate or delegates present from any church are entitled to cast the full vote to which that church is entitled when the vote is taken by churches. For the sake of closer fellowship and inspirational meetings, and for the purpose of interesting the members in the work of Christ's Kingdom, the churches in the United States are organized into 6 associations. While these associations have no authority over the churches belonging to them, respectively, they do determine the qualifications of churches making application for membership in them.

Applicants for church membership are admitted by vote of the local church, generally on recommendation by a permanent committee composed of the pastor and deacons of the church. The local church is the prime authority in the ordination of elders and deacons; but the ordination of elders, deacons, and all candidates for the ministry is considered of so great importance that it has always been the custom, when possible to do so, for the church to call a council, composed of delegates from sister churches, to advise the church regarding the fitness of the candidate. In recent years, moreover, it has been the practice for the General Conference, upon the request of a church, to approve its action in the matter of the ordination of ministers. If the candidate is accepted, this approval gives him denominational standing and affords protection to other churches.

### WORK

The churches carry on their missionary and other activities through boards or societies. Most of these were organized by the General Conference and report to it, though by virtue of their charters they are more or less independent of the Conference. The societies thus organized are the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society, carrying on both home and foreign work; the Seventh Day Baptist Education Society; the American Sabbath Tract Society, which is the publishing society of the denomination and the agency through which the work of Sabbath promotion is carried on; the Woman's Board; the Sabbath School Board; the Young People's Board; and the Seventh Day Baptist Historical Society.

A missionary spirit has always been characteristic of the denomination. It found expression at a very early period in the yearly meetings, which were essentially missionary gatherings. As the number of churches grew larger and the churches became more widely separated, the sending out of missionaries by the yearly meetings increased. It was chiefly the missionary spirit which, in 1802, led to the organization of the General Conference for the special purpose of prosecuting this work more efficiently. For 16 years this general work was carried on under the direct management of the General Conference. In 1818, the General Conference, for the purpose of more efficiency in promoting missions, established a missionary board (sometimes called the missionary committee). Missionary work advanced under the ministration of this board until 1828, when the General Conference replaced it by creating another missionary board. The churches were trying to find the best way to promote missions, and 14 years

later there were three missionary boards connected with the General Conference, one of which was a board created for the express purpose of reaching the Jews. In 1842, the present missionary society was established by the conference and in due time the duties of the other missionary societies were merged into it. About this time the work of foreign missions was undertaken. The first foreign mission to be established permanently was in China, four missionaries going out in 1847. The work has steadily grown until it has extended to four continents and the isles of the sea. During all this time the board has fostered the home mission work of Seventh Day Baptists.

The American Sabbath Tract Society was organized in 1843 for the purpose of promoting denominational work especially by means of the printed page. In the year 1872, in addition to the publishing of tracts, it took over the Sabbath Recorder, the denominational paper, long published under other auspices, and has served the churches by publishing, not only the Sabbath Recorder, but Bible school lesson helps, various other periodicals, tracts, and other types of literature needed by the churches as well.

From an early date, Seventh Day Baptist churches have been intensely interested in promoting education. The churches in Rhode Island helped found Brown University; early in the last century education societies were formed in some of the churches with the express view of aiding young men preparing for the ministry; and Seventh Day Baptist churches founded 12 or more academies, 3 of which became colleges. About 100 years ago the churches through the General Conference established an education committee. Later this was merged into another education committee or board, and in 1855 the General Conference formed the present education society. Through this society the churches have fostered the interests of education, particularly the education of the ministry. At present there are three institutions of college rank, Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., with its college, School of Religious Education, and three technical schools; Milton College, Milton, Wis.; and Salem College, Salem, W. Va.

One of the efficient organizations in the work of the denomination is the Woman's Board, organized in 1884. It has been doing excellent service in the fields of industrial, missionary, educational, and Sabbath promotion activities.

Organized denominational Sabbath school work was begun in 1836, although Sabbath schools were already in existence in various churches, one at least having been organized as early as 1740 by the German Seventh Day Baptists at Ephrata, Pa. Previous to 1872 Sabbath school boards were appointed by the various associations and carried forward systematic work in this field within their respective boundaries. In that year the General Conference created its denominational Sabbath school board, which is incorporated and has general charge of the activities that naturally fall to such an organization, including supervision of Sabbath school literature.

Much attention has been given to young people's work. The first Young People's Christian Endeavor societies were formed in 1884, 3 years after the beginning of the movement under Rev. F. E. Clark, at Portland, Maine. Prior to the appearance of Christian Endeavor societies, work among young people had been fostered by the organization of societies called Excel Bands. This movement in the interest of young people has continued through the years, and for the last half century it has been directed by a committee or board appointed by the General Conference.

History is an important phase of the activities of any denomination the same as it is in the nation. For many years the General Conference promoted this work for the churches, but in recent years the Seventh Day Baptist Historical Society has fostered it. This society occupies one floor of the Seventh Day Baptist Building in Plainfield, N. J., where it has installed a valuable library and museum relating to the history of Seventh Day Baptists.

# FREE WILL BAPTISTS

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Free Will Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the local churches upon evidence of a change of heart, profession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, immersion by a proper administrator, and acceptance of the church covenant.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	920	78	842	8.5	91.5
Members, number.....	76,643	6,385	70,258	8.3	91.7
Average membership per church.....	83	82	83		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	29,960	2,467	27,493	8.2	91.8
Female.....	45,439	3,858	41,581	8.5	91.5
Sex not reported.....	1,244	60	1,184	4.8	95.2
Males per 100 females.....	65.9	63.9	66.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,095	154	941	14.1	85.9
13 years and over.....	65,386	5,708	59,678	8.7	91.3
Age not reported.....	10,162	523	9,639	6.1	94.9
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	1.6	2.6	1.6		
Church edifices, number.....	714	66	648	9.2	90.8
Value—number reporting.....	692	66	626	9.5	90.5
Amount reported.....	\$1,090,779	\$171,150	\$919,629	15.7	84.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,014,730	\$159,340	\$855,390	15.7	84.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$76,049	\$11,810	\$64,239	15.5	84.5
Average value per church.....	\$1,576	\$2,593	\$1,469		
Debt—number reporting.....	45	8	37		
Amount reported.....	\$21,021	\$9,735	\$11,286	46.3	53.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	429	40	389	9.3	90.7
Parsonages, number.....	20	4	16		
Value—number reporting.....	17	4	13		
Amount reported.....	\$17,375	\$5,300	\$12,075	30.5	69.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	843	74	769	8.8	91.2
Amount reported.....	\$192,620	\$28,852	\$163,768	15.0	85.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$98,240	\$13,091	\$75,149	14.8	85.2
All other salaries.....	\$10,279	\$944	\$9,335	9.2	90.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$40,160	\$4,087	\$36,073	10.2	89.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,546	\$2,555	\$4,991	33.9	66.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$11,068	\$3,413	\$7,655	30.8	69.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$12,562	\$1,370	\$11,192	10.9	89.1
Home missions.....	\$5,526	\$490	\$5,037	9.0	91.0
Foreign missions.....	\$2,413	\$250	\$2,163	10.4	89.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,111	\$224	\$2,887	7.2	92.8
All other purposes.....	\$11,716	\$2,419	\$9,296	20.6	79.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$228	\$390	\$213		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.



TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	699	71	628	10.2	89.8
Officers and teachers.....	5,595	630	4,965	11.3	88.7
Scholars.....	42,455	5,257	37,198	12.4	87.6
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	—	13	—	—
Officers and teachers.....	79	—	79	—	—
Scholars.....	367	—	367	—	100.0
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	20	1	19	—	—
Officers and teachers.....	125	8	117	6.4	93.6
Scholars.....	962	44	918	4.6	95.4
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	—	5	—	—
Officers and teachers.....	26	—	26	—	—
Scholars.....	477	—	477	—	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Free Will Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	920	1,024	750	608
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	—104	274	142	—
Percent.....	—10.2	36.5	23.4	—
<b>Members, number.....</b>	76,643	79,592	54,833	40,280
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	—2,949	24,759	14,553	—
Percent.....	—3.7	45.2	36.1	—
Average membership per church.....	83	78	73	66
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	714	770	656	556
Value—number reporting.....	692	765	656	554
Amount reported.....	\$1,090,779	\$1,156,743	\$517,240	\$296,585
Average value per church.....	\$1,576	\$1,512	\$788	\$535
Debt—number reporting.....	45	69	42	37
Amount reported.....	\$21,021	\$32,564	\$6,260	\$3,536
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	20	—	—	—
Value—number reporting.....	17	9	14	8
Amount reported.....	\$17,375	\$18,400	\$9,630	\$3,400
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	843	872	612	—
Amount reported.....	\$192,620	\$252,613	\$75,835	—
Pastors' salaries.....	\$88,240	\$179,730	\$64,182	—
All other salaries.....	\$10,279			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$40,160			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,546			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$11,068	\$66,557	\$11,653	—
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$12,562			
Home missions.....	\$5,526			
Foreign missions.....	\$2,413			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,111	\$6,326	\$124	—
All other purposes.....	\$11,715			
Not classified.....	—	—	—	—
Average expenditure per church.....	\$228	\$290	\$124	—
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	699	643	390	263
Officers and teachers.....	5,595	4,202	2,547	1,440
Scholars.....	42,455	38,199	22,421	12,720

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Free Will Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each association of Free Will Baptists, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	990	78	842	76,643	6,385	70,258	39,960	45,439	1,244	65.9	699	5,595	42,455
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
Pennsylvania.....	1	---	1	53	---	53	25	28	---	---	1	13	105
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	40	3	37	1,925	178	1,747	782	1,122	21	69.7	37	332	2,189
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	104	8	96	7,006	662	6,344	2,760	4,037	209	68.4	87	718	4,099
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia.....	9	---	9	472	---	472	171	301	---	56.8	---	---	---
West Virginia.....	11	---	11	490	---	490	204	285	1	71.6	8	68	622
North Carolina.....	255	24	231	26,230	2,196	24,034	10,165	15,767	298	64.6	212	1,818	15,708
South Carolina.....	40	7	33	2,577	364	2,213	1,042	1,535	---	67.9	35	293	2,537
Georgia.....	64	2	62	5,449	221	5,228	2,089	3,359	1	62.2	36	258	1,701
Florida.....	30	4	26	2,540	268	2,272	973	1,567	---	62.1	19	121	791
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	8	---	8	1,116	---	1,116	477	639	---	74.6	1	11	80
Tennessee.....	104	8	96	8,262	737	7,525	2,978	4,762	522	62.5	84	648	4,892
Alabama.....	108	9	99	10,508	816	9,692	4,346	6,048	114	71.9	77	551	3,982
Mississippi.....	14	1	13	1,560	200	1,360	640	920	---	69.6	8	72	445
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	71	5	66	4,014	223	3,791	1,619	2,395	---	67.6	53	363	2,621
Oklahoma.....	60	6	54	4,306	385	3,921	1,635	2,593	78	63.1	41	319	2,593
Texas.....	1	1	---	135	135	---	84	81	---	---	1	10	90

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	920	1,024	750	608	76,643	79,592	54,833	40,280	1,095	65,386	10,192	1.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	1				53					53		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	40	39	1	30	1,925	2,014	30	1,425	50	1,690	185	2.9
Indiana.....		1			75							
Illinois.....		1			38							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa.....		1	1			26	50					
Missouri.....	104	87	68		7,006	5,261	4,868		181	6,004	821	2.9
Nebraska.....			11				581					
Kansas.....		3	6			83	373					
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Virginia.....	9	13		1	472	465		64	3	469		.6
West Virginia.....	11	14	7	7	490	456	296	193	3	307	180	1.0
North Carolina.....	255	308	253	284	26,230	31,256	22,914	22,518	349	22,070	3,811	1.6
South Carolina.....	40	49	31	41	2,577	3,594	2,281	2,649	25	2,068	484	1.2
Georgia.....	64	88	95	77	5,449	6,317	6,152	4,500	41	4,696	712	.9
Florida.....	30	30	26	26	2,540	2,761	1,424	1,424	21	2,159	360	1.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Kentucky.....	8	10	4		1,116	1,077	344			939	177	
Tennessee.....	104	82	51	49	8,262	6,608	4,681	3,093	114	6,650	1,498	1.7
Alabama.....	108	91	82	42	10,508	8,136	5,854	2,213	126	9,407	975	1.3
Mississippi.....	14	7	18	1	1,560	595	921	35	19	1,465	76	1.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas.....	71	103	62	10	4,014	5,270	2,926	371	13	3,676	325	.4
Oklahoma.....	60	96	22	29	4,306	5,469	680	1,288	145	3,603	558	3.9
Texas.....	1	1	12	11	135	91	458	507	5	130		3.7

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	920	714	692	\$1,090,779	45	\$21,021	17	\$17,375
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	40	34	33	65,450	1	1,200	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Missouri.....	104	75	73	81,325	2	370	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Virginia.....	9	5	5	3,975	2	129	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	11	7	7	8,542	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	255	228	222	436,866	17	13,445	4	8,000
South Carolina.....	40	35	33	58,264	5	1,349	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Georgia.....	64	59	58	80,325	1	560	3	2,000
Florida.....	30	27	27	21,460	1	56	-----	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Kentucky.....	8	4	4	8,100	1	1,000	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Tennessee.....	104	77	75	128,200	4	212	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Alabama.....	108	90	86	81,547	7	2,395	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Mississippi.....	14	14	14	18,100	2	210	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas.....	71	38	34	23,600	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	60	20	20	95,025	2	95	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Texas.....	1	1	1					
Combinations.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,875

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

<sup>2</sup> Amount for Oklahoma combined with figures for Texas, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States .....	920	843	\$192, 620	\$88, 240	\$10, 279	\$40, 160
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	1 8, 827	2, 989	352	2, 241
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	40	38				
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	104	92	14, 268	7, 689	870	1, 793
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	9	6	816	135	18	355
West Virginia.....	11	11	2, 051	1, 070	85	175
North Carolina.....	255	252	90, 050	38, 607	5, 223	16, 881
South Carolina.....	40	39	10, 293	5, 084	293	2, 002
Georgia.....	64	63	10, 722	5, 408	490	2, 873
Florida.....	30	29	2, 791	1, 538	143	499
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	8	4	1, 274	70	60	338
Tennessee.....	104	97	18, 517	10, 305	1, 071	3, 724
Alabama.....	108	95	17, 684	6, 455	678	7, 064
Mississippi.....	14	13	3, 065	1, 398	265	1, 005
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	71	55	4, 467	2, 713	316	381
Oklahoma.....	60	47	2 7, 795	4, 779	505	879
Texas.....	1	1				

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, exclud- ing interest	Other cur- rent expen- ses, includ- ing interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States .....	\$7, 546	\$11, 068	\$12, 562	\$5, 526	\$2, 413	\$3, 111	\$11, 715
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania.....	640	1, 046	131	157	319	100	852
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	927	1, 014	166	648	618	94	449
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	30	10	261	7			
West Virginia.....		99	60	68	31	56	407
North Carolina.....	2, 884	5, 418	8, 176	2, 448	896	1, 716	7, 851
South Carolina.....	620	744	498	291	16	285	550
Georgia.....	387	152	463	407	157	222	163
Florida.....	241	183	58	45	7	41	36
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	500	160	93			8	45
Tennessee.....	500	1, 051	590	421	286	328	241
Alabama.....	440	450	1, 415	348	38	113	683
Mississippi.....	208	24	65	62	3		35
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	74	354	247	154	25	68	135
Oklahoma.....	95	363	339	470	17	80	268
Texas.....							

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Pennsylvania combined with figures for Ohio, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

<sup>2</sup> Amount for Oklahoma combined with figures for Texas, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>920</b>	<b>76,643</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>\$1,090,779</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>\$21,021</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>\$192,620</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>42,455</b>
<b>Alabama:</b>										
Cahaba River.....	18	899	14	6,925	4	295	15	927	13	557
Jasper.....	19	2,327	16	21,900	1	1,800	18	8,274	13	775
Morning Star.....	8	480	5	1,525			7	683	6	249
Mount Moriah.....	10	1,290	8	6,700			9	1,246	5	258
Muscle Shoals State Line.....	10	614	8	8,400	1	200	10	1,060	8	429
Progressive.....	7	616	6	8,500			6	1,698	6	362
Southeastern.....	10	943	8	6,180			8	1,212	7	342
State Line.....	11	1,983	10	7,850			10	805	9	439
Tennessee River.....	8	433	4	3,600			7	727	6	296
Vernon.....	6	626	5	7,132	1	100	4	795	3	165
Yellow Creek.....	1	170	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	120
Unassociated.....	1	118	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	30
<b>Arkansas:</b>										
Antioch.....	5	214	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			2	( <sup>1</sup> )	3	105
Arkansas.....	10	640	5	3,250			9	649	9	405
Big Springs.....	5	217	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			3	86	2	88
Cave Springs.....	1	70	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	45
New Hope.....	9	542	6	3,950			7	413	4	259
Old Mount Zion.....	10	655	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			7	321	7	295
Polk Bayou.....	12	613	9	6,100			11	770	10	572
Saline.....	7	503	5	3,250			7	1,248	6	328
Social Band.....	8	270	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			5	859	7	330
Zion Hope.....	4	230	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			3	392	4	196
<b>Florida:</b>										
Salem.....	14	1,287	12	11,000			14	1,017	9	416
State Line.....	3	458	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			3	408	2	64
West Florida-Liberty.....	12	851	12	8,720	1	56	11	1,427	8	327
Martin.....	2	46	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	24
<b>Georgia:</b>										
Chattahoochee.....	2	211	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			2	( <sup>1</sup> )		
Little River.....	7	387	7	5,250			6	1,472	2	102
Martin United.....	12	1,023	12	10,050			12	919	5	264
Midway.....	13	1,459	12	14,800	1	560	13	2,575	10	477
Ogeechee.....	4	183	4	2,500			4	275	4	152
South Georgia.....	14	1,277	12	19,625			14	4,010	10	509
Union.....	12	909	9	6,000			12	1,132	4	197
<b>Kentucky:</b>										
Cumberland.....	2	120	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	40
Johnson.....	4	892	4	8,100	1	1,000	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	80
Pike.....	2	147					1	( <sup>1</sup> )		
Unassociated.....	1	34								
<b>Mississippi:</b>										
Little Brown Creek.....	1	78	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			1	( <sup>1</sup> )		
Northeastern Mississippi.....	12	1,398	12	17,100	2	210	12	2,940	8	445
Tennessee River.....	1	84	1	( <sup>1</sup> )						
<b>Missouri:</b>										
Cave Springs.....	11	351	5	5,200			9	492	7	270
Central Western Missouri and Southeast Kansas.....	2	120	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	110
Indian Creek.....	9	764	6	5,900	2	370	9	2,422	8	520
Laclede Country.....	8	572	3	3,550			5	467	6	275
Niangua.....	9	678	8	5,450			9	1,022	7	241
Northeast Missouri.....	10	340	7	7,550			9	1,306	9	340
Social Band.....	1	40								
Southeast Missouri.....	12	1,217	10	21,500			12	3,978	11	992
Union.....	33	2,871	27	19,075			31	3,109	30	1,114
Unassociated.....	2	30	1	( <sup>1</sup> )						

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
North Carolina:										
Beaver Creek.....	8	757	7	\$11, 100	1	\$300	8	\$5, 654	7	825
Orginal Cape Fear.....	23	3, 023	20	56, 066	2	3, 680	23	11, 835	19	1, 984
Central.....	45	6, 414	42	98, 250	1	180	45	18, 901	34	2, 430
Eastern.....	52	5, 736	43	92, 650	2	2, 100	52	16, 825	41	2, 759
French Broad.....	6	635	4	12, 000	1	100	5	870	5	288
Jacks Creek.....	9	856	8	6, 600			9	1, 669	8	503
Pee Dee.....	8	704	8	8, 550	1	700	8	3, 230	6	465
Rock Fish.....	2	99	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	90
St. Anna.....	2	94	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	123
Toe River.....	19	1, 260	17	16, 450	2	110	19	1, 817	18	853
Western.....	35	4, 153	28	62, 800	4	265	35	10, 775	32	2, 735
Wilmington.....	16	564	14	15, 450			15	3, 644	14	726
Cape Fear Holiness.....	29	1, 870	27	52, 950	3	6, 010	28	14, 103	23	1, 802
Ohio:										
Ohio River.....	40	1, 925	33	65, 450	1	1, 200	38	8, 042	37	2, 189
Oklahoma:										
Beulah.....	1	29					1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	105
Canadian.....	3	264	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	25	3	517	3	175
Center.....	9	593	3	2, 700			5	1, 134	7	348
Dibble.....	5	627	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			4	561	4	315
Eureka.....	12	893	3	2, 525			8	994	5	251
First Oklahoma.....	5	309	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			4	956	4	229
Grand River.....	6	454	3	5, 300			5	442	3	305
Hopewell No. 1.....	1	66					1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	60
Southern Oklahoma.....	4	258	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			4	171	3	220
Unassociated.....	3	235	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			3	281	2	110
Eastern Oklahoma.....	1	39								
Hopewell No. 2.....	10	539	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	70	9	2, 245	8	475
South Carolina:										
Beaver Creek.....	7	467	6	14, 980	1	105	7	3, 024	6	508
Eastern.....	9	469	5	3, 527	1	19	9	1, 527	7	358
Pee Dee.....	4	210	3	1, 950			4	406	4	239
Rock Fish.....	2	30	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	25
South Carolina No. 1.....	14	1, 352	14	23, 182			13	4, 126	13	1, 219
South Carolina No. 2.....	5	114	4	15, 300	3	1, 225	5	1, 288	5	313
Tennessee:										
Cumberland.....	22	2, 606	18	29, 250			22	5, 409	17	995
Jack Creek.....	2	161	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	80
Muscle Shoals State Line.....	7	452	4	3, 400			7	493	6	211
Stone.....	17	1, 443	10	6, 550	1	8	16	1, 761	11	586
Toe River (N. C.).....	17	1, 211	13	26, 500	2	99	16	2, 395	17	1, 084
Tennessee River.....	4	369	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	93
Union.....	27	1, 542	19	53, 000	1	105	25	6, 723	24	1, 633
Wautauga.....	4	282	4	4, 600			4	830	1	50
Unassociated.....	2	79	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			1	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	145
Texas:										
Hopewell.....	1	135	1				1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	90
Virginia:										
John Thomas.....	2	159	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			1	( <sup>1</sup> )		
Sandy Valley.....	6	278	3	1, 850	2	129	5	440		
Northwest.....	5	376	3	9, 300			4	814	5	167
Southwest.....	2	147	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	70
Pike County.....	1	35	1	( <sup>1</sup> )						
West Virginia:										
Boone.....	2	63	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	140
Logan.....	2	81	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	170
Yearly Meeting.....	2	78	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	97
Mingo.....	5	268	4	6, 200			5	261	3	215
Combinations.....				115, 717				7, 821		

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

One of the influential factors in early Baptist history, especially in the Middle States, was a Welsh church, organized in Wales in 1701, which emigrated the same year to Pennsylvania. Two years later it received a grant of land known as the "Welsh Tract," where the colony prospered and was able to send a number of able ministers to various sections. One of these, Elder Paul Palmer, gathered a company in North Carolina and, in 1727, organized a church at Perquimans, in Chowan County. The principal element appears to have been Arminian, in sympathy with certain communities in Virginia which had received ministerial assistance from the General Baptists of England. There was no thought, however, of organizing a separate denomination, the object being primarily to provide a church home for the community, a place for the administration of the ordinances, and for the teaching of Christian ethics.

Under the labors of Elder Palmer and other ministers whom he ordained, additional churches were organized, which grew rapidly, considering the sparsely settled country, and an organization was formed, called a yearly meeting, including 16 churches, 16 ministers, and probably 1,000 communicants, in 1752. As the Philadelphia Association of Calvinistic Baptists increased in strength, a considerable number of these Arminian churches were won over to that confession, so that only four remained undivided. These, however, rallied, reorganized, and, being later reinforced by Free Will Baptists from the North, especially from Maine, regained most of the lost ground.

In the early part of their history they do not appear to have had a distinctive name. They were afterward called "Free Will Baptists," and most of them became known later as "Original Free Will Baptists." They were so listed in the report on religious bodies, census of 1890, but have since preferred to drop the term "Original" and be called simply "Free Will Baptists."

In 1836 they were represented by delegates in a General Conference of Free Will Baptists throughout the United States, but after the Civil War they held their own conferences. In recent years they have drawn to themselves a number of churches of similar faith throughout the Southern States, and have increased greatly in strength. They hold essentially the same doctrines as the Free Baptist churches of the North, now a part of the Northern Baptist Convention, have the same form of ecclesiastical polity, and are to some degree identified with the same interests, missionary and educational.

As the movement for the union of the Free Baptist churches with the Northern Baptist Convention developed, some who did not care to join in that movement affiliated with the Free Will Baptists.

## DOCTRINE

The Free Will Baptists accept the five points of Arminianism as opposed to the five points of Calvinism, and in a confession of faith of 18 articles declare that Christ "freely gave himself a ransom for all, tasting death for every man"; that "God wants all to come to repentance"; and that "all men, at one time or another, are found in such capacity as that, through the grace of God, they may be eternally saved."

Believers' baptism is considered the only true principle, and immersion the only correct form; but no distinction is made in the invitation to the Lord's Supper, and Free Will Baptists uniformly practice open communion. They further believe in foot washing and anointing the sick with oil.

## ORGANIZATION

In polity the Free Will Baptists are distinctly congregational. Quarterly conferences for business purposes are held in which all members may participate. The officers of the church are the pastor, clerk, treasurer, deacons, who have charge of the preparations for the communion service and care for the poor, and elders, who care for the spiritual interests of the churches and settle controversies between brethren. The quarterly conferences are united in State bodies, variously called conferences or associations, and there is an annual conference representing the entire denomination.

<sup>1</sup> No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in *Religious Bodies*, vol. II, 1926. No data are available for "Work" in 1936.



# UNITED AMERICAN FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED)

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the United American Free Will Baptist Church (Colored) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have been admitted to the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	226	52	174	23.0	77.0
Members, number.....	19, 616	6, 770	12, 846	34.5	65.5
Average membership per church.....	87	130	74		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	6, 056	2, 038	4, 018	33.7	66.3
Female.....	13, 560	4, 732	8, 828	34.9	65.1
Males per 100 females.....	44.7	43.1	45.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2, 292	819	1, 473	35.7	64.3
13 years and over.....	16, 973	5, 776	11, 197	34.0	66.0
Age not reported.....	351	175	176	49.9	50.1
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	11.9	12.4	11.6		
Church edifices, number.....	208	48	160	23.1	76.9
Value—number reporting.....	207	47	160	22.7	77.3
Amount reported.....	\$468, 883	\$165, 325	\$303, 558	35.3	64.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$469, 650	\$164, 950	\$304, 700	35.9	64.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$9, 233	\$375	\$8, 858	4.1	95.9
Average value per church.....	\$2, 265	\$3, 518	\$1, 897		
Debt—number reporting.....	20	10	10		
Amount reported.....	\$18, 812	\$15, 751	\$3, 061	83.7	16.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	167	33	134	19.8	80.2
Parsonages, number.....	2		2		
Value—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$2, 000		\$2, 000		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	226	52	174	23.0	77.0
Amount reported.....	\$79, 712	\$27, 518	\$52, 194	34.5	65.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$34, 842	\$10, 725	\$24, 117	30.8	69.2
All other salaries.....	\$5, 671	\$2, 148	\$3, 523	37.9	62.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$11, 044	\$2, 716	\$8, 328	24.6	75.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4, 778	\$3, 274	\$1, 504	68.5	31.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$6, 230	\$2, 955	\$3, 275	47.4	52.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3, 796	\$1, 499	\$2, 297	39.5	60.5
Home missions.....	\$2, 079	\$677	\$1, 402	32.6	67.4
Foreign missions.....	\$42		\$42		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$7, 223	\$2, 066	\$5, 127	29.0	71.0
All other purposes.....	\$4, 007	\$1, 428	\$2, 579	35.6	64.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$353	\$529	\$300		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	200	50	150	25.0	75.0
Officers and teachers.....	1,535	437	1,098	28.5	71.5
Scholars.....	8,317	2,734	5,583	32.9	67.1
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1		
Officers and teachers.....	31	17	14		
Scholars.....	115	80	35	69.6	30.4
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	1	3		
Officers and teachers.....	29	9	20		
Scholars.....	295	45	250	15.3	84.7

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the United American Free Will Baptist Church (Colored) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. In 1916 this body was reported under the name of Colored Free Will Baptists.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	226	166	169	247
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	60	-3	-78	
Percent.....	36.1	-1.8	-31.6	
<b>Members, number.....</b>	19,616	13,396	13,362	14,489
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	6,220	34	-1,127	
Percent.....	46.4	0.3	-7.8	
Average membership per church.....	87	81	79	59
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	208	144	164	152
Value—number reporting.....	207	142	164	151
Amount reported.....	\$468,883	\$308,425	\$178,385	\$79,278
Average value per church.....	\$2,265	\$2,172	\$1,068	\$525
<b>Debt—number reporting.....</b>	20	39	35	22
Amount reported.....	\$18,812	\$7,962	\$9,525	\$3,485
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	2			
Value—number reporting.....	1	2		6
Amount reported.....	\$2,000	\$1,300		\$1,475
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	226	158	168	
Amount reported.....	\$79,712	\$67,773	\$36,647	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$34,842			
All other salaries.....	\$5,871			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$11,044	\$46,404	\$27,341	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,778			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$6,230			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,796			
Home missions.....	\$2,079			
Foreign missions.....	\$42	\$13,090	\$9,306	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$7,223			
All other purposes.....	\$4,007			
Not classified.....		\$8,189		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$353	\$429	\$218	
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	200	144	87	100
Officers and teachers.....	1,535	836	483	382
Scholars.....	8,317	5,077	4,168	3,307

<sup>1</sup>A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the United American Free Will Baptist Church (Colored) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the United American Free Will Baptist Church (Colored), the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 fe- males <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>19,616</b>	<b>6,770</b>	<b>12,846</b>	<b>6,056</b>	<b>13,560</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>8,317</b>
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>												
North Carolina.....	137	29	108	15,679	5,199	10,480	4,729	10,950	43.2	125	1,074	6,454
South Carolina.....	2	---	2	51	---	51	19	32	---	2	11	30
Georgia.....	54	9	45	2,081	580	1,501	679	1,402	48.4	43	231	1,058
Florida.....	6	4	2	305	240	65	113	192	58.9	6	39	131
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Kentucky.....	1	---	1	38	---	38	14	24	---	---	---	---
Alabama.....	1	---	1	50	---	50	10	40	---	1	6	26
Mississippi.....	4	2	2	238	186	52	72	166	43.4	4	26	67
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Arkansas.....	2	---	2	90	---	90	39	51	---	1	8	35
Louisiana.....	6	5	1	430	414	16	165	265	62.3	5	47	183
Texas.....	13	3	10	654	151	503	216	438	49.3	13	93	333

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>19,616</b>	<b>13,396</b>	<b>13,362</b>	<b>14,489</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>16,973</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Illinois.....	---	---	3	---	---	---	241	---	---	---	---	---
North Carolina.....	137	117	112	129	15,679	11,112	10,773	10,099	2,126	13,478	75	13.6
Georgia.....	54	31	35	93	2,081	1,391	1,592	3,680	41	2,040	---	2.0
Florida.....	6	---	---	18	305	---	---	388	5	125	175	3.8
Alabama.....	1	6	---	6	50	300	---	272	---	---	50	---
Mississippi.....	4	5	7	---	238	189	290	---	1	237	---	.4
Louisiana.....	6	7	8	---	430	404	276	---	46	384	---	12.0
Texas.....	13	---	---	---	654	---	---	---	62	592	---	9.5
Other States.....	25	---	4	1	179	---	190	50	11	117	51	8.6

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: South Carolina, 2; Kentucky, 1; and Arkansas, 2.

**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	226	208	207	\$468,883	20	\$18,812
North Carolina.....	137	135	135	381,250	8	15,850
Georgia.....	54	45	45	52,850	5	1,467
Florida.....	6	6	5	8,200	2	368
Mississippi.....	4	4	4	6,433	3	843
Louisiana.....	6	5	5	3,625	1	25
Texas.....	13	10	10	13,625	1	250
Other States.....	6	3	3	3,000	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Includes: South Carolina, 1; Kentucky, 1; and Alabama, 1.**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	226	226	\$79,712	\$34,842	\$5,671	\$11,044
North Carolina.....	137	137	55,440	23,222	4,472	7,005
Georgia.....	54	54	14,005	6,898	433	2,741
Florida.....	6	6	2,244	1,081	150	224
Mississippi.....	4	4	1,450	453	166	232
Louisiana.....	6	6	1,363	820	129	137
Texas.....	13	13	4,325	1,958	156	645
Other States.....	6	6	885	410	165	60

  

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$4,778	\$6,230	\$3,798	\$2,079	\$42	\$7,223	\$4,007
North Carolina.....	3,398	4,910	2,671	948	30	6,050	2,734
Georgia.....	344	677	651	772	-----	650	839
Florida.....	260	97	132	43	-----	137	90
Mississippi.....	201	145	21	24	-----	189	19
Louisiana.....	-----	20	67	95	-----	63	32
Texas.....	645	381	249	152	12	60	167
Other States.....	-----	-----	5	45	-----	74	126

<sup>1</sup> Includes: South Carolina, 2; Kentucky, 1; Alabama, 1; and Arkansas, 2.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>226</b>	<b>19, 618</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>\$468, 883</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>\$18, 812</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>\$79, 712</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>8, 317</b>
Cape Fear.....	16	1, 416	16	47, 000	---	---	16	4, 958	12	413
Georgia Eastern.....	7	271	6	9, 750	2	1, 140	7	3, 624	6	141
Mount Hoses.....	11	280	9	9, 000	---	---	11	1, 246	8	134
Northeast of North Carolina..	51	6, 174	49	115, 800	5	1, 550	51	20, 008	48	3, 282
Northwest of North Carolina..	67	7, 889	67	215, 650	3	14, 300	67	29, 785	62	2, 659
Southern.....	18	834	15	19, 200	2	267	18	4, 541	16	371
Southwest.....	17	691	14	15, 400	1	60	17	4, 497	12	404
Texas.....	9	470	6	6, 525	---	---	9	3, 171	9	238
Unassociated.....	30	1, 591	25	30, 558	7	1, 495	30	7, 902	27	675

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

For some years after the Civil War the lines between the white and colored Free Will Baptist churches in the Southern States seem not to have been drawn very sharply. As, however, the latter increased in number and in activity, there arose among them a desire for a separate organization. Their ministers and evangelists, together with others, had gathered a number of churches in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, and had met with such success that in 1901 they were organized as a separate denomination. While ecclesiastically distinct, these Negro Baptists are in close relation with the white Free Will Baptist churches of the Southern States, and trace their origin to the early Arminian Baptist churches of the Carolinas and Virginia and the Free Baptist movement in New England.

## DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the United American Free Will Baptists (Colored) are in substantial agreement with the white churches of the same faith. In polity the local churches are not as completely autonomous as is the case in the other Free Will Baptist bodies. The denomination has a system of quarterly, annual, and general conferences, with a graded authority. Thus, while the local church is independent so far as concerns its choice of officers, its government, and the transaction of its business, any doctrinal question which it cannot decide is taken to the district quarterly conference or to the annual conference. The district conference has no jurisdiction over the individual members of the local church, but can labor with the church as a body and exclude it from fellowship. In the same way the annual conference, sometimes called an "association," has authority in matters of doctrine over the district or quarterly conference; and the general conference has similar jurisdiction over the annual conference. The general conference has also supervision over the denominational activities of the church, including missions, education, and Sabbath school work, and general movements, as those for temperance, moral reform, and Sabbath observance.

<sup>1</sup> No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926. No data are available for "Work" in 1936.

# GENERAL BAPTISTS

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the General Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches (by vote of the members) upon profession of faith and baptism (by immersion).

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	422	42	380	10.0	90.0
Members, number.....	36,573	4,713	31,860	12.9	87.1
Average membership per church.....	87	112	84		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	11,387	1,798	9,589	15.8	84.2
Female.....	17,265	2,775	14,490	16.1	83.9
Sex not reported.....	7,921	140	7,781	1.8	98.2
Males per 100 females.....	66.0	64.8	66.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	5,652	262	5,390	4.6	95.4
13 years and over.....	24,786	3,873	20,913	15.6	84.4
Age not reported.....	6,135	578	5,557	9.4	90.6
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	18.6	6.3	20.5		
Church edifices, number.....	316	33	283	10.4	89.6
Value—number reporting.....	297	31	266	10.4	89.6
Amount reported.....	\$555,309	\$169,260	\$386,049	30.5	69.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$543,762	\$168,760	\$375,002	31.0	69.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$11,547	\$500	\$11,047	4.3	95.7
Average value per church.....	\$1,870	\$5,480	\$1,451		
Debt—number reporting.....	29	11	18		
Amount reported.....	\$26,365	\$18,205	\$8,160	69.0	31.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	150	13	137	8.7	91.3
Parsonages, number.....	17	6	11		
Value—number reporting.....	16	6	10		
Amount reported.....	\$31,000	\$12,400	\$18,600	40.0	60.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	406	39	367	9.6	90.4
Amount reported.....	\$103,799	\$39,121	\$64,678	37.7	62.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$49,148	\$15,552	\$33,796	31.2	68.8
All other salaries.....	\$9,456	\$3,378	\$6,078	35.7	64.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$16,302	\$7,690	\$8,612	47.2	52.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,571	\$3,692	\$879	80.8	19.2
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,304	\$4,843	\$5,461	47.0	53.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,303	\$627	\$676	43.1	51.9
Home missions.....	\$1,935	\$501	\$1,434	25.9	74.1
Foreign missions.....	\$303	\$221	\$82	68.9	31.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,059	\$730	\$2,329	23.9	76.1
All other purposes.....	\$6,818	\$1,686	\$5,132	24.7	75.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$256	\$1,003	\$176		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	301	33	268	11.0	89.0
Officers and teachers.....	2,651	458	2,193	17.3	82.7
Scholars.....	17,562	3,835	13,727	21.8	78.2
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	21	6	15		
Officers and teachers.....	125	54	71	43.2	56.8
Scholars.....	880	475	405	54.0	46.0
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	1	4		
Officers and teachers.....	14	1	13		
Scholars.....	152	37	115	24.3	75.7
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	3		3		
Scholars.....	39		39		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the General Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	422	465	517	518
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-43	-52	-1	
Percent.....	-9.2	-10.1	-0.2	
<b>Members, number.....</b>	36,573	31,501	33,466	30,097
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	5,072	-1,965	3,369	
Percent.....	16.1	-5.9	11.2	
Average membership per church.....	87	68	65	58
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	316	354	390	380
Value—number reporting.....	297	353	390	380
Amount reported.....	\$555,309	\$706,325	\$421,837	\$252,019
Average value per church.....	\$1,870	\$2,001	\$1,082	\$663
Debt—number reporting.....	29	18	32	28
Amount reported.....	\$26,365	\$22,823	\$17,362	\$6,999
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	17	10	6	6
Value—number reporting.....	16	10	6	6
Amount reported.....	\$31,000	\$35,000	\$11,100	\$8,900
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	406	440	424	
Amount reported.....	\$103,799	\$113,825	\$64,698	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$49,148			
All other salaries.....	\$9,456			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$16,302	\$95,792	\$56,683	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,571			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,304			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,303			
Home missions.....	\$1,935			
Foreign missions.....	\$903	\$17,181	\$8,015	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,059			
All other purposes.....	\$6,818			
Not classified.....		\$852		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$256	\$259	\$153	
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	301	295	305	230
Officers and teachers.....	2,651	2,064	2,140	1,520
Scholars.....	17,562	18,797	18,545	11,658

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the General Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each association of the General Baptist churches, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEM- BERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported <sup>1</sup>	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States</b> .....	422	42	380	36,573	4,713	31,860	11,387	17,285	7,921	66.0	301	2,651	17,562
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Indiana.....	64	13	51	6,648	2,480	4,168	2,459	3,975	214	61.9	55	687	5,024
Illinois.....	58	9	49	3,816	713	3,103	1,416	2,163	237	65.5	45	430	2,445
Michigan.....	1	1		166	166		72	94			1	10	119
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Missouri.....	139	6	133	12,608	315	12,293	2,294	3,557	6,757	64.5	94	777	4,670
Nebraska.....	5		5	88		88	43	45			4	25	119
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Kentucky.....	93	7	86	9,665	859	8,806	3,771	5,448	446	69.2	61	428	2,989
Tennessee.....	19	1	18	1,479	41	1,438	505	761	213	66.4	12	81	689
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Arkansas.....	30		30	1,528		1,528	629	897	2	70.1	20	154	1,014
Oklahoma.....	13	5	8	575	159	416	198	325	52	60.9	9	59	493

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
<b>United States</b> .....	422	465	517	518	36,573	31,501	33,496	30,097	5,652	24,786	6,135	18.6
Indiana.....	64	73	77	73	6,648	6,978	7,497	6,671	384	5,602	662	6.4
Illinois.....	58	60	62	48	3,816	4,126	4,410	3,621	19	3,276	521	.6
Michigan.....	1				166					166		
Missouri.....	139	138	168	186	12,608	6,936	8,857	9,048	5,132	5,451	2,025	48.5
Nebraska.....	5	7	9	6	88	102	244	103	8	57	23	
Kentucky.....	93	108	108	98	9,665	9,151	8,663	6,881	79	7,364	2,222	1.1
Tennessee.....	19	27	32	27	1,479	1,750	1,789	1,108	7	912	560	.8
Arkansas.....	30	35	36	54	1,528	1,898	1,227	2,035	21	1,467	40	1.4
Oklahoma.....	13	16	25	26	575	494	779	630	2	491	82	.4
California.....		1				66						

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.



TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	422	316	297	\$555,309	29	\$26,365	16	\$31,000
Indiana.....	64	61	56	243,650	7	7,594	12	26,200
Illinois.....	58	52	50	59,016	4	1,984		
Missouri.....	139	84	77	80,760	7	4,644	2	(1)
Kentucky.....	93	79	74	135,386	5	8,230	1	(1)
Tennessee.....	19	18	18	16,607	3	1,013	1	(1)
Arkansas.....	30	18	18	11,200	2	1,000		
Other States.....	19	4	14	8,700	1	1,900		4,800

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Michigan, 1; Nebraska, 1; and Oklahoma, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	422	406	\$103,799	\$49,148	\$9,456	\$16,302
Indiana.....	64	64	46,611	21,399	4,746	6,323
Illinois.....	58	57	15,776	7,332	839	2,478
Michigan.....	1	1				
Missouri.....	139	131	16,227	7,988	1,470	2,146
Nebraska.....	5	5	569	406	75	
Kentucky.....	93	91	17,953	8,727	1,569	4,503
Tennessee.....	19	18	3,769	1,690	472	680
Arkansas.....	30	30	2,629	1,573	280	166
Oklahoma.....	13	9	265	133	5	6

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$4,571	\$10,304	\$1,303	\$1,935	\$903	\$3,059	\$6,618
Indiana.....	2,676	6,367	509	425	630	1,086	2,450
Illinois.....	448	1,837	370	292	74	679	1,427
Michigan.....							
Missouri.....	764	1,034	103	734	49	543	1,396
Nebraska.....		52				4	32
Kentucky.....	330	765	124	185	99	513	1,138
Tennessee.....	332	113	117	85	11	78	291
Arkansas.....	21	136	80	176	27	113	57
Oklahoma.....				38	13	43	27

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Michigan combined with figures for Illinois, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	499	36,573	297	\$555,309	29	\$26,365	406	\$103,799	301	17,693
Cherokee Home (Okla.)	9	467	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			7	236	6	378
Eastern Union (Mo.)	6	326	3	2,850			5	672	3	195
Fair Dealing (Mo.)	5	180	3	1,600			5	385	4	215
Flat Creek (Ind.)	21	1,627	17	35,600	1	2,300	21	6,611	17	1,001
Freedom (Ind., Ky.)	10	529	8	7,550			10	1,603	6	380
Free Union (Ky.)	8	527	6	4,200			7	391	6	225
Galilee (Mo.)	7	5,446	4	10,600	1	3,500	7	1,945	6	350
Green River Union (Ky.)	4	322	3	4,000			4	415	3	110
Liberty (Ill., Ind.)	25	3,207	22	154,800	4	3,814	25	29,169	22	2,302
Little Vine (Ark., Mo.)	5	243	3	1,500	1	250	5	387	4	174
Long Creek (Ky.)	21	2,319	17	21,100	1	100	21	2,761	13	700
Missouri (Ark., Mo.)	34	1,690	17	10,600			33	2,569	22	852
Moark (Ark., Mich., Mo.)	18	1,322	18	26,400	7	3,394	18	6,386	17	1,164
Mount Olivet (Ill.)	16	858	13	14,100	1	200	16	3,464	10	626
Mount Union (Ky., Tenn.)	18	1,608	18	19,600	2	2,030	17	2,578	12	681
New Hope (Nebr.)	4	64					4	322	3	84
New Liberty (Ky., Mo., Tenn.)	29	2,077	27	29,907	4	1,413	29	5,002	26	1,496
North Liberty (Mo.)	8	496	4	2,700			7	186	4	154
Northwest Nebraska (Nebr.)	1	24	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	35
Ohio (Ill.)	14	1,228	13	18,100	2	1,585	14	3,111	9	549
Oklahoma (Okla.)	3	81					1	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	75
Old Liberty (Ill., Mo.)	10	645	6	3,000			6	314	1	30
Portland (Ky., Tenn.)	13	1,073	7	8,700			13	2,566	9	465
Post Oak Grove (Ark.)	15	713	7	3,000			15	1,098	8	330
Union (Ky.)	37	4,230	32	87,586	2	6,100	36	11,301	25	1,235
Union Grove (Ind., Ill.)	27	1,841	25	28,016	1	199	27	6,936	26	1,269
United (Ind., Ky., Mo.)	23	2,200	13	48,300	2	1,480	22	11,421	14	1,579
West Liberty (Mo.)	5	161	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			5	284	4	143
White River (Mo., Okla.)	18	674	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			17	740	12	423
Wolf Bayou (Ark.)	6	317	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			6	315	4	207
Unassociated (Ky., Mo.)	2	378	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	135
Combinations				11,500				731		

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The General, or Arminian, Baptists trace their origin as a distinct denomination to the early part of the seventeenth century. Their first church is believed to have been founded in Holland in 1607 or 1610 and their first church in England in 1611. During the latter half of the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth centuries many of the Baptist churches in New England held Arminian views, and early in the eighteenth century there were also a number of General Baptists in Virginia. These sent a request for ministerial aid to the General Baptists of London, in answer to which Robert Nordin was sent to Virginia in 1714. Nordin is supposed after his arrival to have organized at Burleigh the first Baptist church in Virginia, although it is possible that he found it already

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by J. P. Cox, editor and publisher of The General Baptist Messenger, Owensville, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.

established. Later other Baptist churches were organized, and the movement spread into North Carolina, where a flourishing yearly meeting was formed, and to other colonies of the South.

As the Calvinistic Baptists, who had better educated and more aggressive leaders, increased in numbers and strength, the majority of the Arminian Baptist churches, both in New England and the South, became affiliated with them, although the General Six Principle Baptists of New England and a small body of churches in the Carolinas continued to hold the doctrines of the General Baptists. Later the Free Baptists of New England, who held essentially the same principles, attracted many who would otherwise have formed General Baptist churches. The small group of General Baptist churches in the Carolinas, being reinforced by Free Baptists from the North, in time became known as Free Will Baptists, and included most of those holding Arminian views in that section of the country.

The historical origin of those Baptist bodies in the United States that bear the appellation "General Baptists" at the present time is somewhat uncertain, but it seems probable that they represent colonies sent to the Cumberland region by the early General Baptist churches of North Carolina. The first very definite information concerning them is that in 1823 a General Baptist church was organized in Vanderburg County, Ind., by Benoni Stinson and others. The following year Liberty Association was organized with four churches. The movement gradually extended to Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, and Nebraska. More recently churches have been established in Oklahoma, California, and Michigan.

Two distinct influences appeared early in these churches, one for greater denominational emphasis, the other for union with other Baptist bodies, such as the Free Will and the Separate Baptists. Various efforts for such union were put forth, but without conspicuous success. One association united with the Free Will Baptists in 1868, but withdrew in 1877. In 1881 two associations had a conference with an association of Missionary Baptists, as they were called, to distinguish them from Antimissionary or Primitive Baptists, but it failed to produce results. More recently a union with a Separate Baptist association caused some disturbance, but this also was not permanent. Notwithstanding the hindrances attending these discussions, the denomination has made progress, establishing churches and organizing missionary societies and Sunday schools. In 1915 the General Association of General Baptists formed a cooperative union with the Northern Baptist Convention.

### DOCTRINE

The confession of faith of the General Baptists consists of 11 articles which, but two slight changes, are identical with those formulated by Benoni Stinson in 1823. The distinctive feature of this confession is the doctrine of a general atonement (whence the name, "General Baptist"), which is that Christ died for all men, not merely for the elect, and that any failure of salvation rests purely with the individual. Other clauses state that man is "fallen and depraved," and cannot extricate himself from this state by any ability possessed by nature; that except in the case of infants and idiots, regeneration is necessary for salvation, and is secured only through repentance and faith in Jesus Christ; that while the Christian who endures to the end shall be saved, it is possible for him to fall from grace and be lost; that rewards and punishments are eternal; that the bodies of the just and unjust will be raised, the former to the resurrection of life, the latter to the resurrection of damnation; that the only proper mode of baptism is immersion, and the only proper subjects are believers; and that the communion, or Lord's Supper, should be free to all believers. Some of the churches practice foot washing.

### ORGANIZATION

In polity the General Baptists are in accord with other Baptist bodies. The local churches are independent, but are united in local, State, and general associations, of advisory character, with no authority over the individual church. No association can legally form an organic union with any other denomination without the ratification of each individual church, and any local church wishing to withdraw from any association may do so, while any local association may withdraw from a State or General Association.

When a church desires the ordination of one of its members, it makes recommendation to a body composed of the ordained ministers and deacons of the various local churches, corresponding closely to the councils of Congregational churches, though sometimes called a presbytery. This body conducts an examination of the candidate and, if he is found worthy, ordains him, acting as the representative of the church. It has, however, no authority except such as is given to it by the local church. The vote of the local church on the reception of members must be unanimous.

In 1870 a General Association was organized to bring "into more intimate and fraternal relation and effective cooperation various bodies of liberal Baptists." With this most of the local associations are connected through delegates. While this General Association is a General Baptist institution, its constitution permits the reception of other Baptist associations whose doctrines and usages harmonize with those of the General Baptists. The constitution states that the name can never be changed, and that no less than three-fourths of its trustees shall be members of General Baptist churches. It has general supervision over the college and educational interests of the denomination, the home and foreign mission work, publication interests, literature, etc. A denominational budget of \$6,000 is called for each year, which is divided among the denominational enterprises.

A home mission board is maintained under the direction of the general association, its object being to support home missionaries, establish churches in new fields, assist in building houses of worship, etc. There are 37 local associations, and a total membership of 38,000. The various local associations also have boards which do similar work within their own territory, and which cooperate with the general board. The home mission board of the Liberty Association of Indiana has a permanent fund of several thousand dollars, and has been the means of advancing the interests of the association and of the denomination as much perhaps as any other one agency. Largely through its efforts the present publishing house of the denomination was established.

For many years the General Baptists cooperated with the Free Baptists in foreign mission work, but, since this was found to be not entirely satisfactory, a foreign missionary society was organized in 1904, under direction and control of the General Association.

Through the foreign mission board work is now being carried on in the island of Guam, where in 1936 there were several stations, occupied by a native missionary and several native helpers. There are about 75 members. The value of property belonging to the denomination in foreign fields is estimated at \$10,000, and there is an endowment of \$3,500.

The General Baptists have one educational institution, Oakland City College, in Indiana, which includes a theological department. It has a faculty of 15 teachers and an average attendance of about 250 students, property valued at \$100,000, and an endowment of about \$250,000. The amount contributed for the support of the school during the year was about \$20,000.

The General Baptist Messenger, the church organ, was established in 1886, and has assisted largely in building up and strengthening the denomination and its institutions. It is now published at Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Sunday schools, women's missionary and aid societies, and Christian Endeavor societies are maintained in many of the churches.

# SEPARATE BAPTISTS

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Separate Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes persons who have been admitted to the local churches, by vote of the members, upon their acceptance of the articles of belief and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	69	4	65	-----	-----
Members, number.....	5,287	252	5,035	4.8	95.2
Average membership per church.....	77	63	77	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,845	107	1,738	5.8	94.2
Female.....	2,718	145	2,573	5.3	94.7
Sex not reported.....	724	-----	724	-----	100.0
Males per 100 females.....	67.9	73.8	67.5	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	25	9	16	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	3,660	243	3,417	6.6	93.4
Age not reported.....	1,602	-----	1,602	-----	100.0
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	0.7	3.6	0.5	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	57	3	54	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	52	2	50	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$66,670	\$4,500	\$62,170	6.7	93.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$60,920	\$2,000	\$58,920	3.3	96.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$5,750	\$2,500	\$3,250	43.5	56.5
Average value per church.....	\$1,282	\$2,250	\$1,243	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$400	-----	\$400	-----	100.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	34	1	33	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	59	4	55	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10,553	\$574	\$9,979	5.4	94.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,371	\$312	\$4,059	7.1	92.9
All other salaries.....	\$354	\$12	\$342	3.4	96.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,820	\$100	\$3,720	2.6	97.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$695	\$82	\$613	11.8	88.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$350	-----	\$350	-----	100.0
Home missions.....	\$319	\$10	\$309	3.1	96.9
Foreign missions.....	\$40	-----	\$40	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$146	-----	\$146	-----	100.0
All other purposes.....	\$458	\$58	\$400	12.7	87.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$179	\$144	\$181	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	55	3	52	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	487	38	449	7.8	92.2
Scholars.....	2,932	159	2,773	5.4	94.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	-----	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	15	-----	15	-----	-----
Scholars.....	140	-----	140	-----	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Separate Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number .....	69	65	46	73
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number .....	4	19	-27	
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....				
Members, number .....	5,287	4,803	4,254	5,180
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number .....	494	549	-926	
Percent .....	10.1	12.9	-17.9	
Average membership per church .....	77	74	92	71
Church edifices, number .....	57	46	41	60
Value—number reporting .....	52	43	40	59
Amount reported .....	\$66,670	\$63,650	\$47,585	\$66,980
Average value per church .....	\$1,232	\$1,480	\$1,189	\$1,135
Debt—number reporting .....	1		2	4
Amount reported .....	\$400		\$110	\$390
Parsonages, number .....				
Value—number reporting .....		1		
Amount reported .....		\$1,000		
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number .....	59	41	33	
Amount reported .....	\$10,553	\$9,292	\$9,468	
Pastors' salaries .....	\$4,371			
All other salaries .....	\$354			
Repairs and improvements .....	\$3,820	\$7,799	\$3,005	
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$695			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc. ....	\$350			
Home missions .....	\$319			
Foreign missions .....	\$40	\$1,368	\$1,463	
To general headquarters for distribution .....	\$146			
All other purposes .....	\$453			
Not classified .....		\$125		
Average expenditure per church .....	\$179	\$227	\$287	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number .....	55	37	30	45
Officers and teachers .....	487	259	237	312
Scholars .....	2,932	1,782	1,711	1,962

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Separate Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association of the Separate Baptists, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	69	4	65	5,287	252	5,035	1,845	2,718	724	67.9	55	487	2,932
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Indiana.....	14	1	13	981	63	918	419	502	60	83.5	13	107	583
Illinois.....	6	2	4	460	157	303	187	273	-----	68.5	4	44	145
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	39	1	38	3,198	32	3,166	985	1,549	664	63.6	31	283	1,636
Tennessee.....	8	-----	8	398	-----	398	134	264	-----	50.8	6	44	388
Alabama.....	2	-----	2	250	-----	250	120	130	-----	92.3	1	9	180

**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	69	65	46	73	5,287	4,803	4,254	5,180	25	3,660	1,602	0.7
Indiana.....	14	18	17	24	981	1,640	1,698	2,201	17	753	211	2.2
Illinois.....	6	9	5	15	460	541	477	1,076	-----	460	-----	-----
Kentucky.....	39	28	19	28	3,198	2,078	1,859	1,765	8	1,999	1,191	.4
Tennessee.....	8	10	5	6	398	544	220	138	-----	398	-----	-----
Alabama.....	2	-----	-----	-----	250	-----	-----	-----	-----	50	200	-----

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	69	57	52	\$86,670	1	\$400
Indiana.....	14	14	11	19,600	-----	-----
Illinois.....	6	6	6	14,200	-----	-----
Kentucky.....	39	31	29	28,790	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	8	4	4	14,080	1	400
Alabama.....	2	2	2			

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Alabama combined with figures for Tennessee, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches report- ing	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States .....	69	59	\$10,553	\$4,371	\$354	\$3,820	\$695	\$350	\$319	\$40	\$146	\$458
Indiana .....	14	14	2,952	1,255	98	962	149	150	106	35	27	170
Illinois .....	6	5	1,129	579	94	340	77	10	15	---	---	14
Kentucky .....	39	31	4,415	2,349	162	894	453	95	96	5	116	245
Tennessee .....	8	7	2,057	188	---	1,624	16	95	102	---	3	29
Alabama .....	2	2										

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Alabama combined with figures for Tennessee, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	69	5,287	52	\$66,670	1	\$400	59	\$10,553	55	2,932
Ambraw.....	6	460	6	14,200	---	---	5	1,129	4	145
Central Indiana.....	10	766	9	15,300	---	---	10	2,486	9	379
Mount Olivet.....	3	398	4	1,480	---	---	7	270	6	388
Mount Pleasant.....	2	250	2	17,200	1	400	13	3,336	{	10
Nolynn.....	12	1,702	10							
North Indiana.....	4	215	2	15,490	---	---	{	4	466	4
South Kentucky.....	27	1,496	19							

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Mount Pleasant combined with figures for Nolynn, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

<sup>2</sup> Amount for North Indiana combined with figures for South Kentucky, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The term "Separate," as applied to church bodies, had its origin in what is known as the Separatist Movement in England toward the close of the sixteenth century and early in the seventeenth century. It indicated primarily a withdrawing from the Anglican Church, without implying any specific doctrinal or ecclesiastical character. Among the churches which thus withdrew were some distinctively Baptist churches, though the first definite date appears to be that of 1662, when a church called the "English Puritan Separate Baptist Church" is said to have been organized. This, in common with some of the other independent churches, was compelled to emigrate to the colonies and came to America in 1695.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. J. S. Banta, of the Separate Baptists, Grab, Ky., and approved by him in its present form.



In the early part of the eighteenth century a somewhat similar condition existed in New England. The revival movement in which Whitefield took so prominent a part, and which culminated in the Great Awakening, caused sharp discussion. Those who endorsed the revival were called "New Lights," and were opposed bitterly on two specific points; one was the use of lay preachers, and the other the refusal to retain on church rolls those who were regarded by them as unregenerate because they had not experienced conversion. Denominational lines were not drawn, both the Congregational and Presbyterian churches, the latter under the lead of the Tennents, sharing in the controversy, which resulted in the withdrawal or "separation" of a number of churches. In all of these "separate" churches there were Baptists, and of 31 ministers ordained as pastors from 1746 to 1751, there were 5 Baptists before they were ordained and 8 became Baptists, among the latter being Isaac Backus, the famous Baptist theologian and historian. These Separate Baptist churches were distinguished from the Regular Baptist churches by their milder Calvinism and their willingness to receive those who practiced infant baptism, even though they themselves preferred the form of immersion. As a result the Regular Baptists refused to recognize them, and for some time there was more or less hostility between the two branches. This, however, gradually disappeared, and in New England the two bodies coalesced, though there was never any formal act of union.

Among the more prominent leaders of the Separate Baptists was Shubael Stearns, a native of Boston, who was baptized and ordained in Tolland, Conn. In 1754 he left New England and settled at Sandy Creek, now Randolph County, N. C., where he made his permanent residence. With him had come 8 families, 16 persons in all, and there the same year he organized the first Separate Baptist church in the South. Before long it contained 606 members, and Daniel Marshall, Samuel Harris, and others soon became influential coworkers with Mr. Stearns. In 17 years the southern Separate Baptists had spread westward to the Mississippi, southward to Georgia, and eastward to the sea, and had 125 ministers and 42 churches. Their first association, the Sandy Creek, was organized at Stearns Church in January 1758. As early as 1776 they were found in Kentucky, and in 1785 organized the South Kentucky Association, which is still in existence. In 1815 they crossed into Indiana Territory, established a church on Indian Creek, and in 1830 organized the Sand Creek Association. The first association in Illinois, the Shelby, was organized in 1845, and the Ambraw, one of their strongest associations, was formed in 1869. At present they are found in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama.

In 1787 the Regular and Separate Baptists in Virginia formed a union, adopting the name "United Baptist Churches of Christ in Virginia." In course of time similar unions were formed in most of the other States in which the southern branch of the Separate Baptists had organizations. A few Separate Baptist churches, however, refused to join in this movement, and have maintained distinct organizations until the present time. Owing largely to difficulty of communication, some practically kindred associations, such as the Duck River Association and others of similar character, have not identified themselves with the distinctive Separate Baptist body. Individual members of these associations have expressed their willingness to be classed with the Separate Baptists, but no official action in that direction has been taken.

#### DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

Separate Baptists reject all creeds and confessions of faith, but the various associations publish, in the minutes of their yearly meetings, articles of belief. These are not always worded exactly alike, but in the main are in substantial agreement. The declaration of the General Association, which may be taken as an illustration, emphasizes the Scriptures as the infallible Word of God, the only safe rule of faith and practice; the existence of three divine personages in the Godhead; and three ordinances—baptism, the Lord's Supper, and feet washing. The immersion of believers is considered the only proper mode of baptism. They hold that regeneration, justification, and sanctification take place through faith in the life, death, resurrection, ascension, and intercession of Christ; that both the just and unjust will have part in the resurrection, and that God has appointed a day in which He will judge the world by Jesus Christ.

The strict Calvinistic doctrines of election, reprobation, and fatality have never been accepted by the Separate Baptist churches, the special points of emphasis in their preaching being the general atonement of Jesus Christ and the freedom of

salvation for all who will come to Him on the terms laid down in His Word. In the statements of some associations the doctrines of "adoption by the Spirit of God" and the "perseverance of the saints" are included. The Lord's Supper is observed in the evening and is regarded, not as a church table, but the Lord's table. Each one who partakes is expected to follow the scriptural rule, "Let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread and drink of that cup."

In polity the Separate Baptists are thoroughly congregational, recognizing the autonomy of the local church, the purely advisory character of the association, and the rights of the individual Christian.

### WORK

In the line of home missionary work each association, independent of any other, conducts its own work, but the amount of money expended for this object is not reported. No provision has as yet been made for foreign missionary work.

Although the denomination has no established institution of learning, education is firmly believed in. Sunday schools are very generally maintained throughout the different associations and are usually prosperous.

The denominational paper, *The Messenger*, is published at Kokomo, Ind.

# REGULAR BAPTISTS

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Regular Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes those whose names are enrolled as communicants on the local church registers, upon profession of faith and baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	266	16	250	6.0	94.0
Members, number.....	17,186	1,629	15,557	9.5	90.5
Average membership per church.....	65	102	62		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	5,952	522	5,430	8.8	91.2
Female.....	9,912	829	9,083	8.4	91.6
Sex not reported.....	1,322	278	1,044	21.0	79.0
Males per 100 females.....	60.0	63.0	59.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	59	45	14		
13 years and over.....	14,691	1,140	13,551	7.8	92.2
Age not reported.....	2,436	444	1,992	18.2	81.8
Percent under 13 years.....	0.4	3.8	0.1		
Church edifices, number.....	189	12	177	6.3	93.7
Value—number reporting.....	173	11	162	6.4	93.6
Amount reported.....	\$234,595	\$60,500	\$174,095	25.8	74.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$222,220	\$58,500	\$163,720	26.3	73.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$12,375	\$2,000	\$10,375	16.2	83.8
Average value per church.....	\$1,356	\$5,500	\$1,075		
Debt—number reporting.....	16	2	14		
Amount reported.....	\$3,318	\$1,835	\$1,483	55.3	44.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	121	6	115	5.0	95.0
Parronages, number.....	6	1	5		
Value—number reporting.....	3	1	2		
Amount reported.....	\$10,100	\$6,000	\$4,100	59.4	40.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	186	15	171	8.1	91.9
Amount reported.....	\$24,023	\$6,841	\$17,182	28.5	71.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$5,709	\$2,507	\$3,202	43.9	56.1
All other salaries.....	\$1,263	\$424	\$839	33.6	66.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,584	\$455	\$4,129	9.9	90.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$6,330	\$660	\$5,670	10.4	89.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,315	\$1,510	\$1,805	45.6	54.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$768	\$286	\$482	37.2	62.8
Home missions.....	\$216	\$70	\$146	32.4	67.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$935	\$558	\$377	59.7	40.3
All other purposes.....	\$903	\$371	\$532	41.1	58.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$129	\$456	\$100		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	54	8	46		
Officers and teachers.....	402	83	319	20.6	79.4
Scholars.....	3,358	870	2,488	25.9	74.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	1	3		
Officers and teachers.....	28	19	9		
Scholars.....	322	97	225	30.1	69.9

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**Comparative data, 1916-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Regular Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	266	349	401
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			
Number.....	—83	—52	—
Percent.....	—23.8	—13.0	—
<b>Members, number</b> .....	17,186	23,091	21,521
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			
Number.....	—5,905	1,570	—
Percent.....	—25.6	7.3	—
Average membership per church.....	65	66	54
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	189	235	192
Value—number reporting.....	173	233	189
Amount reported.....	\$234,595	\$647,550	\$141,480
Average value per church.....	\$1,356	\$2,779	\$749
Debt—number reporting.....	16	22	15
Amount reported.....	\$3,318	\$106,619	\$1,462
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	6	—	—
Value—number reporting.....	3	8	2
Amount reported.....	\$10,100	\$36,325	\$3,100
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	186	223	143
Amount reported.....	\$24,023	\$55,610	\$11,855
Pastors' salaries.....	\$5,709	\$46,168	\$10,231
All other salaries.....	\$1,263		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,584		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$6,330		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,315		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$768	\$8,815	\$1,624
Home missions.....	\$216		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$935		
All other purposes.....	\$903		
Not classified.....	—		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$129	\$249	\$83
<b>Sunday schools:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	54	65	50
Officers and teachers.....	402	450	264
Scholars.....	3,358	4,690	2,587

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Regular Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported the value of edifices.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each association of the Regular Baptists, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	266	16	250	17,186	1,629	15,557	5,952	9,912	1,322	60.0	54	402	3,358
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	6	2	4	276	131	145	109	167		65.3	4	28	281
Indiana.....	10	1	9	819	73	746	190	267	362	71.2	6	51	231
Illinois.....	1		1	44		44	17	27			1	13	45
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia.....	38	2	36	1,723	79	1,644	612	1,050	61	58.3	6	27	248
West Virginia.....	39	2	37	2,431	559	1,872	883	1,462	86	60.4	5	55	600
North Carolina.....	46	1	45	3,620	82	3,538	1,188	2,049	383	58.0	20	137	1,048
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	117	6	111	7,666	553	7,113	2,732	4,504	430	60.7	10	79	805
Tennessee.....	1	1		12	12		2	10					
Alabama.....	5	1	4	514	140	374	193	321		60.1	2	12	100
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3		3	81		81	26	55					

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	266	349	401	17,186	23,091	21,521	59	14,691	2,436	0.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	6	6	1	276	1,456	14	1	141	134	.7
Indiana.....	10	17	19	819	1,163	1,214		218	601	
Illinois.....	1	1	1	44	81	75	1	43		2.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Missouri.....			4			115				
Kansas.....			1			68				
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Virginia.....	38	56	64	1,723	3,387	3,094		1,596	127	
West Virginia.....	39	36	42	2,431	2,191	1,763	48	2,202	181	2.1
North Carolina.....	46	57	59	3,620	4,262	3,714	8	3,274	338	.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	117	146	160	7,666	8,745	8,609		6,751	915	
Tennessee.....	1	17	43	12	1,120	2,582		12		
Alabama.....	5	11	3	514	556	129	1	373	140	.3
Mississippi.....			2			93				
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	3	2	1	81	130	44		81		
Idaho.....			1			7				

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	266	189	173	\$234, 595	16	\$3, 318	3	\$10, 100
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	6	5	5	5, 925	1	1, 275	-----	-----
Indiana.....	10	6	5	7, 900	-----	-----	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	38	30	29	44, 000	2	147	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
West Virginia.....	39	18	14	41, 825	1	250	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
North Carolina.....	46	40	40	52, 410	3	160	-----	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	117	82	74	78, 085	9	1, 486	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other States.....	10	8	6	4, 450	-----	-----	-----	10, 100

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Illinois, 1; Tennessee, 1; Alabama, 2; and Washington, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	266	186	\$24, 023	\$5, 709	\$1, 263	\$4, 584	\$6, 330	\$3, 315	\$768	\$216	\$935	\$903
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	6	3	667	180	52	25	240	130	40	---	---	---
Indiana.....	10	9	1, 446	1, 126	40	260	---	---	5	10	5	---
Illinois.....	1	1		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	38	26	2, 567	830	26	1, 054	125	171	103	25	122	111
West Virginia.....	39	23	4, 811	2, 138	348	206	---	1, 229	20	41	433	396
North Carolina.....	46	30	2, 712	603	444	663	---	582	160	15	19	226
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	117	86	10, 973	319	343	2, 278	5, 965	1, 190	408	105	202	163
Tennessee.....	1	1	825	513	10	98	---	---	32	20	148	4
Alabama.....	5	4		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	3	3	22	---	---	---	---	13	---	---	6	3

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Illinois combined with figures for Indiana, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Amount for Tennessee combined with figures for Alabama, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>266</b>	<b>17, 186</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>\$234, 595</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>\$3, 318</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>\$24, 023</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3, 358</b>
<b>Alabama:</b>										
Mount Pleasant.....	5	514	2	(1)			4	605	2	100
<b>Illinois:</b>										
Mount Tabor.....	1	44	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	45
<b>Indiana:</b>										
Mount Tabor.....	6	639	3	7, 000			6	915	4	161
Mount Pleasant-Richland.....	4	180	2	(1)			3	253	2	70
<b>Kentucky:</b>										
Enterprise.....	20	1, 700	18	18, 350	1	150	14	1, 146	7	610
Green River.....	1	129								
Indian Bottom.....	16	814	11	15, 600	1	560	12	1, 334		
Mountain.....	13	1, 009	4	1, 800			8	227		
New Salem.....	26	1, 671	15	11, 700	2	171	19	891		
Sardis.....	10	407	5	7, 700	2	170	7	898		
Union.....	25	1, 371	15	19, 400	3	435	20	5, 890		
Unassociated.....	6	565	6	3, 535			6	587	3	195
<b>North Carolina:</b>										
Blue Ridge.....	3	284	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	100
Little River.....	15	1, 387	12	9, 800	1	10	9	649	5	209
Mitchell's River.....	4	170	4	10, 010	1	50	2	(1)	2	95
Mountain Union.....	13	978	12	22, 700	1	100	8	398	5	300
Regular Primitive.....	8	581	8	6, 800			6	312	4	194
Union.....	2	180	2	(1)			2	(1)	1	70
Unassociated.....	1	40					1	(1)	1	80
<b>Ohio:</b>										
Enterprise.....	6	276	5	5, 925	1	1, 275	3	667	4	281
<b>Tennessee:</b>										
Eastern.....	1	12	1	(1)			1	(1)		
<b>Virginia:</b>										
Friendship.....	5	191					4	75		
Ketocton.....	7	269	6	17, 600			5	1, 353	4	135
Little River.....	2	242	2	(1)			1	(1)	1	20
Mountain Union.....	5	340	4	14, 300			2	(1)	1	93
Union.....	17	620	15	8, 800	2	147	13	1, 001		
New Salem.....	1	43	1	(1)						
Indian Bottom.....	1	18	1	(1)			1	(1)		
<b>Washington:</b>										
New Salem.....	3	81	2	(1)			3	22		
<b>West Virginia:</b>										
Friendship.....	17	804	1	(1)			10	101		
Indian Creek.....	7	563	5	5, 300	1	250	7	999	3	210
Kyova.....	4	173	2	(1)			2	(1)		
Mount Zion.....	5	118	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	50
Sardis.....	5	269	4	2, 625			2	(1)		
Broad Run.....	1	504	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	340
<b>Combinations</b> .....				45, 650				5, 700		

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Under this head are included a number of associations of Baptists who claim to represent the original English Baptists before the distinction between Calvinistic or Particular and Arminian or General became prominent. They are thus distinguished from the Primitive Baptists, representing the extreme of Calvinism, and the General, Free Will, and other Baptists, inclining more to the Arminian doctrine; but are in general sympathy with the United Baptists and Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists. Some use the term "Regular" alone, and some the term "Regular Primitive," but so far as reported all are included under the one head of "Regular." They are to be found chiefly in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and the adjoining States. The question has arisen as to the consolidation of these three groups, but as yet no definite action has been taken.<sup>2</sup>

## DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the Regular Baptists are essentially at one with the United Baptists and hold that God gives no command but what he holds all men responsible for complying therewith, compliance always being by enabling grace; and by such enabling grace man may comply with the conditions necessary to salvation; that man as a result of sin is completely depraved, having neither will nor power to extricate himself from his state of death in sin and his salvation is purely or entirely by grace as a result of God's mercy and love; since Christ was offered an infinite sacrifice for sin, on the basis of this sacrifice the gospel of God's grace is to be preached to all men, the lost being lost because of their unbelief.

The different confessions of faith adopted by other Baptists, such as the London Confession, the Philadelphia Confession, and the New Hampshire Confession are not in use. Each association has its own confession and there will be found in numerous cases some slight difference, particularly in the case of the Ketocton and Indian Creek Associations, including churches in northern Virginia and West Virginia, and Big Harpeth Church in Tennessee, where the doctrine is found to be rather more Calvinistic, and more nearly in harmony with that of the Primitive Baptist group. There is, however, such general correspondence as to permit the classification of these associations together. They are strict in admission to the Lord's Supper, practicing close communion, and for the most part observing the ceremony of feet washing.

In polity the Regular Baptists are distinctly congregational. The churches meet for fellowship in associations and frequently send messengers to other associations, but there is no organic union between the different associations and the lists of churches not infrequently vary from year to year.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by E. A. Williams, of the Regular Baptists, Whitestown, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.

<sup>2</sup> Use of the term "Regular" has varied at different times. In the report of churches for 1890 it was applied to the great body of Baptists included in the Northern, Southern, and National Conventions. That use, however, has dropped out and at present the term seems to be limited to the churches described above. But some organizations of Baptists in Tennessee and adjoining States, listed under the head of Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists, are in fact the same kind of Baptists as the Regular Baptists and might properly have been included as a part of this group.



# UNITED BAPTISTS

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the United Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	277	10	267	3.6	96.4
Members, number.....	27,000	864	26,136	3.2	96.8
Average membership per church.....	97	86	98		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	9,419	313	9,106	3.3	96.7
Female.....	14,868	533	14,335	3.6	96.4
Sex not reported.....	2,713	18	2,695	.7	99.3
Males per 100 females.....	63.4	58.7	63.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	203		203		100.0
13 years and over.....	23,588	701	22,887	3.0	97.0
Age not reported.....	3,209	163	3,046	5.1	94.9
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	0.9		0.9		
Church edifices, number.....	168	5	163	3.0	97.0
Value—number reporting.....	161	5	156	3.1	96.9
Amount reported.....	\$179,215	\$11,800	\$167,415	6.6	93.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$171,975	\$11,800	\$160,175	6.9	93.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$7,240		\$7,240		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$1,113	\$2,360	\$1,073		
Debt—number reporting.....	8	1	7		
Amount reported.....	\$4,173	\$2,647	\$1,526	63.4	36.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	111	2	109	1.8	98.2
Parsonages, number.....	4		4		
Value—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$500		\$500		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	188	7	181	3.7	96.3
Amount reported.....	\$15,448	\$1,005	\$14,443	6.5	93.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,174	\$348	\$3,826	8.3	91.7
All other salaries.....	\$588	\$45	\$543	7.7	92.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,737	\$183	\$3,554	4.9	95.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,657	\$115	\$1,542	6.9	93.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,589	\$209	\$1,380	13.2	86.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$802		\$802		100.0
Home missions.....	\$603	\$15	\$588	2.5	97.5
Foreign missions.....	\$426	\$25	\$401	5.9	94.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$194		\$194		100.0
All other purposes.....	\$1,678	\$65	\$1,613	3.9	96.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$82	\$144	\$80		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	73	4	69		
Officers and teachers.....	589	34	555	5.8	94.2
Scholars.....	4,929	303	4,626	6.1	93.9
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	5		5		
Officers and teachers.....	47		47		
Scholars.....	294		294		100.0
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	1	3		
Officers and teachers.....	15	5	10		
Scholars.....	158	25	133	15.8	84.2
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	13		13		
Scholars.....	67		67		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the United Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	277	221	254	190
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	56	-33	64	
Percent.....	25.3	-13.0	33.7	
<b>Members, number.....</b>	27,000	18,903	22,097	13,698
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	8,097	-3,194	8,399	
Percent.....	42.8	-14.5	61.3	
Average membership per church.....	97	86	87	72
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	168	142	82	77
Value—number reporting.....	161	139	82	75
Amount reported.....	\$179,215	\$144,665	\$52,147	\$36,715
Average value per church.....	\$1,113	\$1,041	\$636	\$490
Debt—number reporting.....	8	10	2	2
Amount reported.....	\$4,173	\$1,610	\$20	\$115
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	4			
Value—number reporting.....	1			
Amount reported.....	\$500			
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	188	147	69	
Amount reported.....	\$15,448	\$15,094	\$4,837	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,174			
All other salaries.....	\$588			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,737	\$11,103	\$3,647	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,657			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,589			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$802			
Home missions.....	\$603			
Foreign missions.....	\$426	\$1,862	\$1,190	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$194			
All other purposes.....	\$1,678			
Not classified.....		\$2,129		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$82	\$103	\$70	
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	73	39	16	21
Officers and teachers.....	589	239	92	168
Scholars.....	4,929	2,005	701	1,360

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the United Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each association of the United Baptists, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	277	10	267	27,000	864	26,136	9,419	14,868	2,713	63.4	73	589	4,929
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	11	---	11	891	---	891	376	515	---	73.0	5	41	205
Wisconsin.....	2	---	2	45	---	45	20	25	---	---	---	---	---
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	14	1	13	1,225	43	1,182	397	627	201	63.3	4	32	157
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia.....	2	---	2	95	---	95	53	42	---	---	---	---	---
West Virginia.....	67	5	62	5,299	359	4,940	1,858	3,148	293	59.0	13	107	1,233
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	134	4	130	14,759	462	14,297	5,176	7,896	1,687	65.6	23	205	1,755
Tennessee.....	46	---	46	4,651	---	4,651	1,539	2,615	497	58.9	28	204	1,579
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	1	---	1	35	---	35	---	---	35	---	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	277	221	254	190	27,000	18,903	22,097	13,698	203	23,588	3,209	0.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	11	12	1	17	891	663	73	1,381	5	513	373	1.0
Wisconsin.....	2				45					45		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	14	21	21	28	1,225	1,581	1,334	1,267		1,082	143	
Nebraska.....				1				11				
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	2				95					95		
West Virginia.....	67	48	40	32	5,299	3,744	3,565	2,226	111	4,071	1,117	2.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	134	119	192	79	14,759	11,557	17,125	7,167	47	13,476	1,236	.3
Tennessee.....	46	18			4,651	1,302			40	4,271	340	.9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....				33				1,646				
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	1	3			35	56				35		

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	277	168	161	\$179,215	8	\$4,173
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	11	10	10	9,200	2	500
Wisconsin.....	2					
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	14	12	12	9,750		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	2	1	1	153,410	1	2,647
West Virginia.....	67	32	30			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	134	79	75	87,490	5	1,026
Tennessee.....	46	34	33	19,365		
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	1					

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Virginia combined with figures for West Virginia, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States .....	277	188	\$15, 448	\$4, 174	\$588	\$3, 737
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio .....	11	7	676	271	24	161
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri .....	14	12	938	615		152
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
West Virginia .....	67	47	3, 853	874	165	877
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky .....	134	88	6, 982	1, 696	261	1, 815
Tennessee .....	46	31	2, 967	718	138	707
Other States .....	5	13	32			25

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions <sup>1</sup>	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States .....	\$1, 657	\$1, 589	\$902	\$803	\$426	\$194	\$1, 678
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio .....	82	94				4	40
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri .....	30	60	20	34		4	23
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
West Virginia .....	1, 260	381	117	5		30	144
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky .....	245	796	544	419	416	128	662
Tennessee .....	40	253	121	145	10	28	807
Other States .....		5					2

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Wisconsin, 1, and Virginia, 2.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>277</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>\$179,215</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>\$4,173</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>\$15,448</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>4,929</b>
Bethel.....	11	1,109	9	8,250	—	—	10	919	3	137
Bethlehem No. 1.....	34	2,937	19	40,960	1	2,647	27	2,951	8	356
Bethlehem No. 2.....	15	1,329	7	3,550	—	—	9	276	—	—
Blaine Union.....	9	967	9	3,965	—	—	7	100	—	—
Center Point.....	6	576	5	4,500	—	—	5	514	6	253
Central Missouri.....	3	116	3	1,500	—	—	2	(1)	1	20
Cumberland River.....	8	1,461	7	14,000	—	—	8	1,753	6	425
Iron Hill No. 1.....	3	239	1	(1)	—	—	1	(1)	—	—
Iron Hill No. 2.....	14	944	6	3,800	2	650	9	750	—	—
Laurel River.....	2	162	1	(1)	—	—	1	(1)	—	—
Little River.....	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain Association.....	12	1,150	2	(1)	—	—	9	897	7	750
Mount Carmel.....	4	256	4	5,700	—	—	2	(1)	4	404
Mount Zion.....	19	1,609	6	3,650	—	—	11	580	2	46
New Liberty.....	4	278	4	2,700	—	—	3	895	1	30
New Zion.....	8	589	2	(1)	—	—	5	179	2	90
Olive.....	2	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paint River.....	28	3,868	21	21,300	5	876	19	971	—	—
South Concord.....	3	387	1	(1)	—	—	2	(1)	—	—
South Fork.....	1	88	1	(1)	—	—	—	—	1	35
Stockton Valley.....	16	1,610	13	8,865	—	—	14	1,093	7	315
Unassociated.....	2	100	—	—	—	—	2	(1)	—	—
Western Union.....	38	4,294	25	12,750	—	—	23	2,090	25	1,568
Zion.....	34	2,867	15	35,725	—	—	19	511	—	—
Combinations.....	—	—	—	8,000	—	—	—	969	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

With the immigration of Baptists from the New England and Middle States into Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and the more intimate fellowship that grew up in those isolated communities, the distinction between the different Baptist bodies, Calvinistic or Particular, and Arminian or General, became in many cases less marked, and a tendency toward union was apparent. In Virginia and the Carolinas, particularly, and also in Kentucky, during the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries, a considerable number of the Separate Baptists and those who were known as "Regular Baptists," claiming to represent the original English Baptists before the distinction between Particular and General became prominent, combined under the name of "United Baptists." The Separate Baptists emphasized less strongly the Arminian characteristics of their belief, while the Regular Baptists were more ready to allow special customs, particularly foot washing, wherever they were desired. This movement, which took definite form in Richmond, Va., in 1794 and in Kentucky in 1804, for a time gained strength and the associations kept their identity; but gradually, as they came into closer relations with the larger Baptist bodies of the North and South, many United Baptist churches ceased to be distinct and became enrolled with other Baptist bodies.

<sup>1</sup>This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Elder Aaron Stepp, moderator of the Zion Association, United Baptists, Inez, Ky.

Of late years there has developed considerable fellowship with associations still using the name "Regular," and with those listed in the census report as the "Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists," and there has been talk of a consolidation of these different associations. As yet no definite steps to this end have been taken.

The name "United Baptist" still appears on the minutes of many associations whose churches are enrolled with the Baptists of the Northern Convention or the Southern Convention, chiefly with the latter, but there are some which retain their distinctive position. In many cases, even where they are not on the rolls of the Southern Baptist Convention, they are still in intimate relations with its churches, attend the same meetings, and are identified with them in many ways.

#### DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the United Baptists hold that salvation is all of grace and in no sense of works; yet that it is conditional upon performance of the requirements of the Gospel which, they claim, is to be preached to all men; and, as all men are commanded to repent, it necessarily follows that all men are given ability to repent, being led to repentance by the goodness of God, or, on the other hand, being led to rebellion and resistance by the devices of Satan; but that, in either case, it is as the individual inclines the ear and heart, or yields himself to obey. They observe the ceremony of foot washing, and are strict in their practice of close communion. In polity they are strictly congregational.

# DUCK RIVER AND KINDRED ASSOCIATIONS OF BAPTISTS (BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHRIST)

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes those who have been enrolled in the local churches upon regeneration and baptism. Baptism is by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	91	4	87		
Members, number.....	7,951	402	7,549	5.1	94.9
Average membership per church.....	87	101	87		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,843	159	2,684	5.6	94.4
Female.....	4,347	243	4,104	5.6	94.4
Sex not reported.....	761		761		100.0
Males per 100 females.....	65.4	65.4	65.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	31	14	17		
13 years and over.....	7,377	388	6,989	5.3	94.7
Age not reported.....	543		543		100.0
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	0.4	3.5	0.2		
Church edifices, number.....	74	4	70		
Value—number reporting.....	68	3	65		
Amount reported.....	\$49,615	\$2,800	\$46,815	5.6	94.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$47,115	\$2,300	\$44,815	5.9	94.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,500		\$2,500		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$730	\$933	\$720		
Debt—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,000		\$1,000		100.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	50	2	48		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	58	3	55		
Amount reported.....	\$5,333	\$528	\$4,805	9.9	90.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,389	\$286	\$2,103	12.0	88.0
All other salaries.....	\$372	\$117	\$255	31.5	68.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,436	\$25	\$1,411	1.7	98.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$75		\$75		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$246		\$246		100.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$382	\$50	\$332	13.1	86.9
Home missions.....	\$149	\$50	\$99	35.7	64.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$7		\$7		
All other purposes.....	\$286		\$286		100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$92	\$176	\$57		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	20	3	17		
Officers and teachers.....	141	30	111	21.3	78.7
Scholars.....	992	153	839	15.4	84.6

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.



**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	91	98	105	92
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-7	-7	13	
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....		-6.7		
Members, number.....	7,951	7,340	6,872	6,416
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	611	468	456	
Percent.....	8.3	6.8	7.1	
Average membership per church.....	87	75	65	70
Church edifices, number.....	74	76	51	86
Value—number reporting.....	68	75	49	86
Amount reported.....	\$49,615	\$51,175	\$40,600	\$44,321
Average value per church.....	\$730	\$682	\$829	\$515
Debt—number reporting.....	1	2		3
Amount reported.....	\$1,000	\$195		\$107
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	58	46	67	
Amount reported.....	\$5,333	\$5,362	\$2,518	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,389			
All other salaries.....	\$372			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,436	\$3,945	\$1,206	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$75			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$246			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$382			
Home missions.....	\$140			
Foreign missions.....		\$867	\$1,312	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$7			
All other purposes.....	\$286			
Not classified.....		\$650		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$92	\$117	\$38	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	20	14	8	9
Officers and teachers.....	141	78	48	37
Scholars.....	992	795	399	402

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each association of the Duck River Baptists, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEM- BERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	91	4	87	7,951	402	7,549	3,843	4,347	761	65.4	20	141	992
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Georgia.....	1	1	---	170	170	---	70	100	---	70.0	1	13	25
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Tennessee.....	52	1	51	4,576	12	4,564	1,587	2,613	376	60.7	15	98	689
Alabama.....	31	2	29	2,844	220	2,624	1,001	1,458	385	68.7	4	30	278
Mississippi.....	7	---	7	361	---	361	185	176	---	105.1	---	---	---

**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	91	98	105	92	7,951	7,340	6,872	6,416	31	7,377	543	0.4
Georgia.....	1	1	---	---	170	29	---	---	6	164	---	3.5
Tennessee.....	52	58	67	56	4,576	4,490	4,589	4,099	15	4,105	456	.4
Alabama.....	31	31	33	28	2,844	2,453	2,034	1,947	9	2,748	87	.3
Mississippi.....	7	8	5	8	361	368	249	370	1	360	---	.3

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	91	74	68	\$49,615	1	\$1,000
Georgia.....	1	1	---	---	---	---
Tennessee.....	52	40	40	32,965	---	---
Alabama.....	31	26	23	13,950	---	---
Mississippi.....	7	7	5	2,700	1	1,000

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	91	58	\$5,333	\$2,389	\$372	\$1,436	\$75	\$246	\$382	\$140	\$7	\$286
Georgia.....	1	} 37	3,757	2,287	347	756	-----	133	60	65	4	105
Tennessee.....	52											
Alabama.....	31											
Mississippi.....	7											

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Georgia combined with figures for Tennessee, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total .....	91	7,951	68	\$49,615	1	\$1,000	58	\$5,333	20	992
Duck River .....	24	2,508	22	23,140	-----	-----	18	2,326	4	200
East Union .....	6	261	1	} 3,500	1	1,000	3	30	1	49
Ebenezer .....	6	255	4				4	292	-----	-----
Liberty .....	7	420	6	2,200	-----	-----	4	109	-----	-----
Mount Pleasant .....	27	2,817	19	12,950	-----	-----	15	1,651	6	368
Mount Zion .....	10	826	9	} 4,275	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	215
New Liberty .....	1	70	1		-----	-----	8	538	1	20
Union .....	10	794	6	3,550	-----	-----	6	387	3	140

<sup>1</sup> Amount for East Union Association combined with figures for Ebenezer Association, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

<sup>2</sup> Amount for Mount Zion Association combined with figures for New Liberty Association, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Baptist principles quite early gained a strong foothold in the mountainous sections of Tennessee, many of the early settlers being Baptists from the older States, led by Elder George Foster from Kentucky, and others. Five churches were organized in 1807, and these came together in 1808 and organized the Elk River Association, one of the oldest associations in middle Tennessee.

This association was strongly Calvinistic in doctrine. There grew up an element within it, however, which was more liberal in its belief in the atonement and the plan of salvation. As this element increased, the opposite party became even stricter in its theology and practice. These differences became so great that in

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by S. F. Shelton, clerk, Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists, Christians, Tenn.

1825 the liberal minority withdrew from the association and organized the Duck River Association. On account of this division, they were for a time called the "Separate Baptists," although they did not actually identify themselves with that body. With the increase in churches, other associations have been organized, principally in Tennessee and Alabama, which have regular affiliation with each other.

Later discussion arose as to the legitimacy of missionary operations as then conducted, missionary contributions being compulsory on the part of the churches; there came another division, some withdrawing and identifying themselves with the churches which became known as the Missionary Baptists, but leaving the others still more closely bound together.

### DOCTRINE

In doctrine, the Duck River and its kindred associations are Calvinistic, though liberal, believing that "Christ tasted death for every man" and made it possible for God to have mercy upon all who come unto Him on Gospel terms. They believe that sinners are justified by faith; that the saints will "persevere in grace," and that baptism of believers by immersion, the Lord's Supper, and the washing of the saints' feet are Gospel institutions and should be observed until the second coming of Christ. While acknowledging the similarity of their doctrinal position to that of the Separate Baptists, they have not as yet seen their way clear to form a union with them, although an increasing sentiment appears to exist among the churches in favor of such union. Similar discussion has arisen with regard to the United and Regular Baptists, but no action has been taken.

### ORGANIZATION

In polity they are in accord with other Baptists, believing that no one member has a ruling voice over another. All business is transacted by a majority vote, no one person being given any ecclesiastical power over a church or churches. Admission to the church is by examination and vote of the church, and ordination to the ministry is by two or more ordained ministers, the candidate being expected to demonstrate his consciousness of a divine call to preach the gospel. The minister has no right to demand a stated salary, but the local church is expected to give liberally, "that they which preach the gospel [may] live of the gospel."

The association meetings are purely for purposes of fellowship, and communication with kindred bodies is by messenger or letter. The only form of discipline is withdrawal of fellowship, on evidence of difference of views or of conduct unbecoming a member of the church.

### WORK

While not represented by any distinctive missionary societies or benevolent organizations, this body is not to be classed with antimissionary churches. Since it occupies mountainous sections chiefly and represents the less wealthy communities, the missionary spirit finds expression in local evangelistic work. As it comes in contact more and more with other churches its sense of fellowship has broadened, and with this has been apparent a desire to share in the wider work of the general church.

# PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Primitive Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been enrolled in the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,726	224	1,502	13.0	87.0
Members, number.....	69,157	10,892	58,265	15.7	84.3
Average membership per church.....	40	49	39		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	23,490	3,755	19,735	16.0	84.0
Female.....	41,795	6,509	35,286	15.6	84.4
Sex not reported.....	3,872	628	3,244	16.2	83.8
Males per 100 females.....	56.2	57.7	55.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	220	47	173	21.4	78.6
13 years and over.....	60,132	9,757	50,375	16.2	83.8
Age not reported.....	8,805	1,088	7,717	12.4	87.6
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	0.4	0.5	0.3		
Church edifices, number.....	1,426	186	1,240	13.0	87.0
Value—number reporting.....	1,365	182	1,183	13.3	86.7
Amount reported.....	\$2,180,047	\$599,122	\$1,580,925	27.5	72.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$2,116,855	\$586,000	\$1,530,855	27.7	72.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$63,192	\$13,122	\$50,070	20.8	79.2
Average value per church.....	\$1,597	\$3,292	\$1,336		
Debt—number reporting.....	47	23	24		
Amount reported.....	\$13,649	\$4,193	\$9,456	30.7	69.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	1,011	129	882	12.8	87.2
Parsonages, number.....	20	5	15		
Value—number reporting.....	14	5	9		
Amount reported.....	\$31,800	\$11,000	\$20,800	34.6	65.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,054	159	895	15.1	84.9
Amount reported.....	\$157,530	\$49,597	\$107,933	31.5	68.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$69,517	\$19,691	\$49,826	23.3	71.7
All other salaries.....	\$5,319	\$2,006	\$3,313	37.7	62.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$38,000	\$9,435	\$28,565	24.3	75.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$9,382	\$6,823	\$2,559	72.7	27.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$18,971	\$7,977	\$10,994	42.0	58.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..	\$6,034	\$1,639	\$4,395	27.2	72.8
Home missions.....	\$915	\$233	\$682	25.5	74.5
To general headquarters for distribution..	\$1,489	\$274	\$1,215	18.4	81.6
All other purposes.....	\$7,903	\$1,519	\$6,384	19.2	80.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$149	\$312	\$121		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	41	11	30		
Officers and teachers.....	312	130	182	41.7	58.3
Scholars.....	2,631	897	1,734	34.1	65.9

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Primitive Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,726	2,267	2,142	2,878
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	—541	125	—736	-----
Percent.....	—23.9	5.8	—25.6	-----
Members, number.....	69,157	81,374	80,311	102,311
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	—12,217	1,063	—22,000	-----
Percent.....	—15.0	1.3	—21.5	-----
Average membership per church.....	40	36	37	36
Church edifices, number.....	1,426	1,057	1,697	2,003
Value—number reporting.....	1,365	1,037	1,580	1,953
Amount reported.....	\$2,180,047	\$1,730,348	\$1,601,807	\$1,674,810
Average value per church.....	\$1,597	\$1,669	\$1,014	\$858
Debt—number reporting.....	47	67	45	68
Amount reported.....	\$13,649	\$25,734	\$12,053	\$16,207
Parsonages, number.....	20	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	14	6	7	16
Amount reported.....	\$31,800	\$13,313	\$14,900	\$38,295
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,054	776	964	-----
Amount reported.....	\$157,530	\$166,847	\$96,270	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$69,517	\$140,678	\$92,329	-----
All other salaries.....	\$5,319			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$38,000			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$9,382			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$18,971	\$16,945	\$3,941	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$6,034			
Home missions.....	\$915			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,489			
All other purposes.....	\$7,903	\$9,224	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$149	\$215	\$100	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	41	5	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	312	25	-----	-----
Scholars.....	2,631	181	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Primitive Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association of the Primitive Baptists, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1, 726	224	1, 502	69, 157	10, 892	58, 265	23, 490	41, 795	3, 872	56. 2	41	312	2, 631
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	2	1	1	37	26	11	8	29					
Massachusetts.....	1	1		3	3			3					
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	12	3	9	131	54	77	24	107		22. 4			
New Jersey.....	2	1	1	34	6	28	11	23					
Pennsylvania.....	9	1	8	98	18	80	25	73					
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	38	7	31	852	180	672	276	576		47. 9	1	10	69
Indiana.....	62	8	54	2, 972	543	2, 429	1, 007	1, 800	165	55. 9			
Illinois.....	39	4	35	1, 478	210	1, 268	524	954		54. 9			
Michigan.....	2	1	1	25	9	16	12	13					
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	6		6	208		208	74	134		55. 2			
Missouri.....	62	8	54	2, 561	421	2, 140	934	1, 627		57. 4			
Nebraska.....	4		4	147		147	56	91					
Kansas.....	1		1	7		7	1	6					
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	4	1	3	49	13	36	18	31					
Maryland.....	10	3	7	155	49	106	42	113		37. 2			
District of Columbia.....	1	1		70	70				70				
Virginia.....	202	13	189	9, 270	723	8, 547	2, 744	5, 738	788	47. 8	12	69	713
West Virginia.....	45	5	40	1, 259	140	1, 119	447	782	30	57. 2			
North Carolina.....	211	24	187	6, 965	795	6, 170	2, 096	4, 689	180	44. 7			
South Carolina.....	11	1	10	289	25	264	106	183		57. 9	2	22	152
Georgia.....	304	50	254	12, 913	2, 637	10, 276	4, 232	7, 700	981	55. 0	3	24	140
Florida.....	67	11	56	2, 756	458	2, 298	949	1, 447	360	65. 6			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	79	6	73	3, 204	389	2, 815	1, 258	1, 772	174	71. 0			
Tennessee.....	131	19	112	7, 394	1, 668	5, 726	2, 635	4, 297	462	61. 3	14	115	1, 059
Alabama.....	165	22	143	6, 515	1, 072	5, 443	2, 458	3, 837	220	64. 1	4	28	220
Mississippi.....	64	5	59	2, 550	238	2, 312	948	1, 602		59. 2	1	4	30
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	54	4	50	1, 745	157	1, 588	643	982	120	65. 5	1	11	103
Louisiana.....	11	1	10	359	9	350	136	223		61. 0			
Oklahoma.....	32	6	26	1, 371	265	1, 106	453	768	150	59. 0			
Texas.....	89	16	73	3, 637	694	2, 943	1, 333	2, 132	172	62. 5	3	29	145
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	1		1	29		29	11	18					
Colorado.....	4	1	3	59	20	39	25	34					
PACIFIC:													
California.....	1		1	15		15	4	11					

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>2</sup>
United States.....	1,726	2,267	2,142	2,878	69,157	81,374	80,311	102,311	220	60,132	8,805	0.4
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	2	4	4	2	37	53	57	68		37		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	12	15	23	20	131	211	385	435		131		
New Jersey.....	2	3	4	4	34	89		225		34		
Pennsylvania.....	9	8	10	2	98	116	115	397		98		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	38	50	46	57	852	1,204	1,308	1,588	9	805	38	1.1
Indiana.....	62	74	95	147	2,972	3,962	5,432	8,132		2,943	29	
Illinois.....	39	62	53	118	1,478	2,300	2,621	5,163	13	1,409	56	.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	6	11	10	25	208	388	344	657		208		
Missouri.....	62	71	59	114	2,561	2,858	2,636	4,040	23	2,501	37	.9
Nebraska.....	4	5	6	5	147	170	168	118	1	146		.7
Kansas.....	1	5		12	7	126		207		7		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	4	6	2	7	49	70	61	227		49		
Maryland.....	10	13	9	12	155	223	201	251		155		
Virginia.....	202	214	198	232	9,270	9,745	9,314	9,642	13	7,641	1,616	.2
West Virginia.....	45	52	14	58	1,259	1,343	673	2,019	3	1,173	83	.3
North Carolina.....	211	295	279	272	6,965	9,963	10,481	10,207		5,197	1,768	
South Carolina.....	11	18	11	16	289	490	430	606	1	249	39	.4
Georgia.....	304	401	420	439	12,913	15,317	15,871	16,157	67	10,859	1,987	.6
Florida.....	67	73	60	60	2,756	2,224	1,898	1,781	8	2,492	256	.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	79	114	55	159	3,204	4,365	2,250	5,442	5	3,199		.2
Tennessee.....	131	158	208	244	7,394	7,007	8,925	10,204	14	6,689	691	.2
Alabama.....	165	201	242	303	6,515	6,483	7,652	9,772	9	5,451	1,055	.2
Mississippi.....	64	101	101	115	2,550	3,485	3,401	3,416	2	2,548		.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	54	91	97	108	1,745	1,979	2,247	2,591	10	1,548	187	.6
Louisiana.....	11	18	12	38	359	546	398	781		359		
Oklahoma.....	32	41	27	28	1,371	1,390	662	587	6	1,007	358	.6
Texas.....	89	154	88	236	3,637	5,087	2,543	7,095	36	3,011	590	1.2
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	4				59					59		
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....			5	8			106	193				
Oregon.....			2	10			31	157				
Other States.....	16	9	6	9	142	180	111	153		127	15	

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in Michigan; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Idaho, California, and the District of Columbia.



TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1, 728	1, 428	1, 385	\$2, 180, 047	47	\$13, 649
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	12	10	10	24, 300		
Pennsylvania.....	9	8	8	17, 000		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	38	36	35	71, 050		
Indiana.....	62	58	56	109, 512	1	275
Illinois.....	39	36	34	66, 300	1	100
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	6	6	5	7, 100	1	100
Missouri.....	62	55	52	99, 295	1	400
Nebraska.....	4	3	3	6, 900		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	4	5	4	22, 500		
Maryland.....	10	8	7	42, 000		
Virginia.....	202	152	145	243, 900	3	360
West Virginia.....	45	36	35	53, 525	1	254
North Carolina.....	211	184	180	357, 425	5	1, 392
South Carolina.....	11	11	9	6, 350	1	446
Georgia.....	304	270	259	438, 190	11	4, 495
Florida.....	67	56	55	79, 800	4	1, 235
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	79	53	49	44, 960	2	295
Tennessee.....	131	103	99	137, 890	4	2, 720
Alabama.....	165	135	129	126, 992	2	114
Mississippi.....	64	56	54	43, 600		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	54	39	33	23, 558	1	160
Louisiana.....	11	9	9	5, 100		
Oklahoma.....	32	20	20	28, 000	2	312
Texas.....	89	67	66	61, 700	7	991
Other States.....	15	10	19	63, 100		

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches each in the States of Maine and New Jersey; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Kansas, Idaho, Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1,736	1,054	\$157,530	\$69,517	\$5,319	\$38,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	12	7	3,046	1,835	96	893
Pennsylvania.....	9	6	798	629	30	48
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	38	26	4,092	1,796	296	981
Indiana.....	62	46	5,942	3,251	268	858
Illinois.....	39	27	3,653	2,101	84	1,039
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	6	6	813	301	-----	20
Missouri.....	62	42	6,052	2,762	169	1,078
Nebraska.....	4	4	338	-----	-----	110
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	10	4	828	600	18	210
Virginia.....	202	117	11,341	2,262	443	5,047
West Virginia.....	45	28	2,525	340	59	890
North Carolina.....	211	126	14,428	3,270	158	6,080
South Carolina.....	11	8	1,633	661	30	139
Georgia.....	304	209	49,894	26,257	862	9,828
Florida.....	67	43	3,693	1,452	74	602
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	79	45	3,133	341	74	862
Tennessee.....	131	76	10,467	5,369	493	1,403
Alabama.....	165	78	9,412	4,595	423	3,042
Mississippi.....	64	40	5,377	2,226	165	1,777
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	54	30	3,981	2,087	567	900
Louisiana.....	11	6	558	383	2	124
Oklahoma.....	32	16	1,708	618	31	215
Texas.....	89	51	7,399	3,545	175	1,052
Other States.....	19	13	6,419	2,836	802	802

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New Jersey, Delaware, and Colorado; and 1 in each of the following—Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Kansas, Idaho, California, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$9,382	\$18,971	\$6,034	\$915	\$1,489	\$7,903
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....		93	100			29
Pennsylvania.....		31				60
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	8	618	15	12	137	229
Indiana.....	665	633	20		39	208
Illinois.....		187			12	230
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....		162				330
Missouri.....	65	1,901				77
Nebraska.....		88				140
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....						
Virginia.....	320	1,765	301		465	738
West Virginia.....	710	416	26	10	16	58
North Carolina.....	1,365	1,465	735	25	179	1,151
South Carolina.....	248	160	65	222		108
Georgia.....	4,335	3,591	2,804	302	296	1,619
Florida.....	600	278	244	155	52	236
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....		1,567	105		73	111
Tennessee.....	500	1,649	244	41	130	638
Alabama.....	37	312	214	70	52	667
Mississippi.....		439	455	38	5	272
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	10	76	280		33	26
Louisiana.....			20			29
Oklahoma.....	100	342	55			347
Texas.....	419	1,339	236	35		598
Other States.....		1,859	115	5		

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
Total.....	1,726	69,157	1,365	\$2,180,047	1,054	\$157,530
Alabama:						
Antioch.....	14	550	8	3,300	5	140
Beulah.....	11	463	10	9,050	7	1,793
Buttahatchie.....	2	21		( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Cane Creek.....	6	99	4	2,700	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Conecuh River.....	8	242	6	14,572	6	934
Choctawhatchee.....	10	423	10	12,850	5	412
Ebenezer.....	12	316	12	18,500		
Elk River (of Tennessee).....	1	31	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Fellowship.....	14	280	4	2,900	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Five Mile Creek.....	1	10	1	( <sup>1</sup> )		
Flint River.....	3	136	3	2,200	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Hillabee.....	9	260	9	6,650	5	383
Hopewell.....	7	142	7	5,600	3	305
Little Vine.....	3	140	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Lower Wetumpka.....	5	330	5	3,800	4	650

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
<b>Alabama—Continued.</b>						
Mount Zion.....	22	952	19	\$14,000	12	\$925
Mud Creek.....	4	266	2	(1)	3	203
New Hope.....	1	21	1	(1)	1	(1)
Patsaliga.....	4	92	2	(1)	1	(1)
Pilgrims Rest.....	2	25	1	(1)		
Primitive Western Union (of Georgia).....	1	23			1	(1)
Sand Mountain.....	3	199	3	2,000	2	(1)
Second Creek.....	6	280	4	3,950	2	(1)
Sucarnoochee.....	1	10	1	(1)	1	(1)
Tombigbee (of Mississippi).....	1	28			1	(1)
Wetumpka.....	7	654	7	7,600	5	1,368
Willis Creek.....	4	457	3	4,200	2	(1)
Unassociated.....	2	43	2	(1)	2	(1)
<b>Arkansas:</b>						
Little Zion.....	3	67	1	(1)	2	(1)
Mountain Springs.....	9	288	5	4,950	8	1,892
New Hope.....	4	93	3	1,200		
North Ouachita.....	2	30	2	(1)	1	(1)
Point Remove.....	9	260	6	4,000	5	354
Rich Mountain.....	4	103	3	1,300	4	104
Salem.....	3	137	3	1,700	2	(1)
South Arkansas.....	14	325	8	8,940	8	805
South Ouachita.....	2	269	2	(1)	1	(1)
Sugar Creek.....	5	224	1	(1)		
<b>California:</b>						
Union (of Oklahoma).....	1	15			1	(1)
<b>Colorado:</b>						
West Texas (of Texas).....	1	11			1	(1)
Unassociated.....	3	48	1	(1)	1	(1)
<b>Delaware:</b>						
Delaware.....	2	21	2	(1)	1	(1)
Salisbury (of Maryland).....	2	28	2	(1)	1	(1)
<b>District of Columbia:</b>						
Ketocotn (of Virginia).....	1	70	1	(1)	1	(1)
<b>Florida:</b>						
Antioch.....	4	166	3	1,900	2	(1)
Choctawhatchee (of Alabama).....	1	12	1	(1)	1	(1)
Mount Enon.....	21	1,018	18	37,300	13	1,492
Patsaliga (of Alabama).....	1	64	1	(1)		
Pilgrims Rest.....	3	67	2	(1)	1	(1)
St. Mary's River.....	2	39	2	(1)	1	(1)
San Pedro.....	9	288	8	7,150	6	327
Suwannee.....	24	1,000	19	21,800	17	1,034
<b>Georgia:</b>						
Alabama River No. 1.....	14	445	7	4,800	4	378
Alabama River No. 2.....	13	448	8	6,500	3	35
Bethel.....	13	847	9	15,700	10	3,478
Blue Ridge.....	3	168	2	(1)	2	(1)
Brushy Creek Union.....	6	259	5	9,050	6	1,487
Concuh River (of Alabama).....	1	9				
Ebenezer.....	11	360	10	9,600	10	1,221
Echeconnee.....	22	964	19	37,200	19	5,710
Euharlee.....	11	251	11	8,330	10	369
Fellowship.....	4	187	4	8,600	4	2,345
Friendship.....	5	200	5	13,500	3	1,413
Flint River.....	14	559	12	28,700	4	465
Harmony.....	7	252	5	5,000	3	680
Little River.....	4	242	3	2,300	1	(1)
Lott's Creek.....	19	805	17	35,200	17	2,983

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	
Georgia—Continued.							
Lower Canoochee.....	8	858	8	\$56,600	8	\$7,096	
Marietta.....	3	51	2	(1)	3	565	
New Hope.....	6	236	4	3,050	3	660	
Ochlochee.....	16	685	14	22,300	14	4,611	
Ocmulgee.....	5	161	3	4,200	2	(1)	
Oconee.....	9	223	9	12,900	3	320	
Original Upper Canoochee.....	15	698	14	14,700	5	804	
Primitive Baptist Union.....	20	593	20	22,610	9	708	
Primitive Western.....	12	492	10	22,650	10	4,120	
Primitive Western Union.....	1	70	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Pulaski.....	12	295	10	8,600	10	828	
Providence.....	6	215	6	11,100	6	1,498	
Salem.....	2	65	2	(1)	2	(1)	
St. Mary's River (of Florida).....	2	35	2	(1)	1	(1)	
Towalliga.....	11	467	10	13,950	8	1,430	
Upatoi.....	2	62	2	(1)	2	(1)	
Upper Canoochee.....	17	1,216	15	32,300	17	3,944	
Yellow River.....	7	405	7	11,400	6	1,122	
Unassociated.....	6	184	5	7,050	5	1,223	
Idaho:							
Skillet Fork (of Illinois).....	1	29	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Illinois:							
Central.....	2	69	2	(1)	2	(1)	
Concord.....	4	107	4	11,900	4	646	
Kaskaskia.....	4	59	4	6,900	2	(1)	
Little Wabash.....	4	204	3	2,800	2	(1)	
Muddy River.....	5	244	5	11,000	2	(1)	
Salem.....	3	72	3	7,500	3	600	
Skillet Fork.....	4	271	4	8,050	4	241	
Wabash.....	3	104	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Unassociated.....	10	348	8	14,550	7	967	
Indiana:							
Blue River.....	10	599	9	9,600	7	774	
Conn's Creek.....	6	169	6	7,750	2	(1)	
Danville.....	1	17	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Little Zion.....	1	30	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Mount Salem.....	5	111	5	10,250	4	983	
Mississnawa.....	2	53	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Patoka.....	7	740	7	20,900	7	773	
Salem.....	9	362	7	15,500	7	937	
White River.....	8	459	7	5,512	4	773	
White Water.....	7	205	7	18,400	6	772	
Unassociated.....	6	227	6	19,600	6	661	
Iowa:							
Missouri Valley.....	2	120	2	(1)	2	(1)	
Western.....	3	62	2	(1)	3	474	
Unassociated.....	1	26	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Kansas:							
Turkey Creek.....	1	7	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Kentucky:							
Burning Spring.....	12	567	9	3,900	6	247	
Eastern District (of Virginia).....	5	264	2	(1)	5	46	
Greenfield.....	5	399	4	8,500	3	1,200	
Highland.....	2	75	2	(1)	1	(1)	
Mates Creek.....	10	240	2	(1)	5	348	
New Liberty.....	1	30	1	(1)	1	(1)	
North District.....	7	224	5	4,150	4	265	
Powells Valley.....	5	320	4	11,900	3	141	
Red Bird.....	8	200	5	2,200	5	110	
Rock Springs.....	8	391	5	3,450	3	55	
Soldier Creek.....	4	103	4	2,100	2	(1)	
Spencer.....	5	110	2	(1)	2	(1)	
St. Clairs Bottom (of North Carolina).....	1	13	1	(1)	1	(1)	

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
Kentucky—Continued.						
Union.....	4	95	2	(1)	3	\$23
Unassociated.....	2	173	1	(1)	1	(1)
Louisiana:						
Bythnia.....	2	62	1	(1)	2	(1)
Louisiana.....	5	189	4	\$3,250	3	471
South Ouachita.....	3	90	3	1,000		
Unassociated.....	1	18	1	(1)	1	(1)
Maine:						
Unassociated.....	2	37	2	(1)	1	(1)
Maryland:						
Baltimore.....	2	26	2	(1)	1	(1)
Ketocton.....	2	45	2	(1)	1	(1)
Salisbury.....	4	66	2	(1)	1	(1)
Unassociated.....	2	18	1	(1)	1	(1)
Massachusetts:						
Unassociated.....	1	3	1	(1)	1	(1)
Michigan:						
Mount Salem.....	2	25			1	(1)
Mississippi:						
Amite.....	6	314	6	6,600	5	383
Bethany.....	11	387	8	6,300	4	905
Buttahatchie (of Alabama).....	1	2	1	(1)		
Fellowship.....	1	16			1	(1)
Good Hope.....	9	370	8	6,750	7	1,285
Hopewell.....	7	190	7	4,950	5	508
Little Black.....	6	155	6	2,900	4	273
Little Vine (of Alabama).....	2	34				
New Hope.....	9	482	8	6,350	6	925
Primitive.....	1	35	1	(1)		
Regular Baptist.....	4	143	3	2,000	3	310
Tombigbee.....	5	335	5	4,950	4	436
Unassociated.....	2	87	1	(1)	1	(1)
Missouri:						
Center Creek.....	2	64	2	(1)	2	(1)
Cuivre-Siloam.....	4	47	4	4,750	2	(1)
Fishing River.....	9	525	9	21,700	8	1,504
Harmony.....	3	93	1	(1)	2	(1)
Little Piney.....	3	104	1	(1)	1	(1)
Mount Zion.....	3	98	2	(1)	2	(1)
Nodaway.....	4	149	4	16,500	3	707
Original Mount Zion.....	4	54	3	6,500	2	(1)
Ozark.....	11	433	9	7,395	6	486
Salem.....	7	541	6	18,000	6	890
Two Rivers.....	4	109	4	9,000	2	(1)
Yellow Creek.....	7	245	6	6,800	5	726
Unassociated.....	1	99	1	(1)	1	(1)
Nebraska:						
Missouri Valley.....	4	147	3	6,900	4	338
New Jersey:						
Delaware River.....	2	34	2	(1)	2	(1)
New York:						
Lexington-Roxbury.....	6	57	5	11,200	4	746
Warwick.....	4	55	3	10,000	3	2,300
Unassociated.....	2	19	2	(1)		
North Carolina:						
Abbotts Creek.....	7	137	7	11,200	2	(1)
Bear Creek.....	18	423	15	12,700	11	1,064
Black Creek.....	16	770	13	72,500	11	2,627
Carolina.....	1	30				
Contentnea.....	10	356	6	12,600	5	456

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of mem- bers	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
North Carolina—Continued.						
Fishers River.....	15	551	10	\$11,300	7	\$358
Kehukee.....	24	496	22	42,425	16	849
Little River.....	15	499	14	20,700	9	1,305
Lower County Line.....	13	393	11	47,450	8	1,164
Mayo.....	4	152	3	2,900	4	490
Mill Branch.....	3	99	3	3,400	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Mountain District.....	5	328	5	9,300	3	321
Reorganized Silver Creek.....	2	75	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—
Roaring River.....	6	134	6	3,500	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Salem.....	5	240	4	11,200	5	1,322
Senter.....	7	315	6	5,800	3	268
Seven Mile.....	10	293	8	7,300	6	548
Upper County Line.....	13	346	11	26,700	10	1,637
Upper Mayo.....	4	392	4	4,000	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
White Oak.....	17	513	16	18,050	16	1,038
Zion.....	2	53	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Unassociated.....	14	370	13	29,800	4	311
Ohio:						
Miami.....	2	41	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Muskingum.....	13	180	12	19,550	7	1,003
Owl Creek.....	2	26	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Sandusky.....	5	191	5	11,000	3	237
Scioto.....	10	157	10	23,000	7	655
Tates Creek.....	1	112	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Union.....	2	74	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Unassociated.....	3	71	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Oklahoma:						
Center Creek.....	4	176	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	4	595
First Primitive (of Oklahoma).....	9	422	5	7,900	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Panhandle and Oklahoma.....	4	169	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Salem.....	4	130	3	9,500	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Turkey Creek.....	1	50	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Union.....	1	72	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Washita.....	3	119	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Western.....	3	146	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Unassociated.....	2	36	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Pennsylvania:						
Delaware River.....	2	23	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Juniata.....	2	27	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—
Unassociated.....	5	48	4	7,500	5	642
South Carolina:						
Eastern District (of Tennessee).....	2	80	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Mill Branch.....	6	140	5	2,450	4	593
Prince William.....	3	69	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Tennessee:						
Big Sandy.....	7	196	7	5,300	6	275
Buffalo River.....	7	192	4	1,990	—	—
Collins River.....	1	210	—	—	—	—
Cumberland.....	2	91	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Eastern District.....	16	1,476	13	12,500	11	446
Elk River.....	8	297	7	6,200	6	1,362
Flint River (of Alabama).....	1	31	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Fountain Creek.....	1	25	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Friendship (of Georgia).....	3	73	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Greenfield.....	5	421	5	10,600	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Hiwassee.....	13	1,158	7	9,900	8	2,607
Little River.....	1	7	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—
Mississippi River.....	5	176	5	7,000	4	497
Oblon.....	6	240	3	2,800	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Powells Valley.....	9	685	9	18,500	8	1,414
Predestinarian.....	7	162	5	3,050	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Regular Baptist.....	1	16	—	—	—	—
Round Lick.....	7	372	6	7,400	4	260

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
Tennessee—Continued.						
Second Creek	3	126	3	\$1,300	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Squachie Valley	2	106	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Stony Creek	1	14	1	( <sup>1</sup> )		
Tennessee and Nolachucky	5	306	5	4,600	3	\$59
West Tennessee	14	612	8	11,350	8	650
Unassociated	6	498	5	24,200	5	1,220
Texas:						
Bythnia (of Louisiana)	1	36	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Duffau	11	617	5	6,500	5	959
East Providence	1	30	1	( <sup>1</sup> )		
Enon	2	103	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Friendship	3	91	3	3,300	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Little Flock and Bosque River	8	269	6	3,400	7	795
Little Hope	4	143	3	3,500	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Mount Zion	1	6	1	( <sup>1</sup> )		
Neches River	2	24	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Old Harmony	3	211	3	2,500	3	475
Panhandle and Oklahoma (of Oklahoma)	4	205	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	3	325
Pilot Grove	4	182	3	2,600	3	322
Predestinarian (of Tennessee)	1	33	1	( <sup>1</sup> )		
Primitive Baptist	6	344	5	4,550	4	505
Salem	3	155	3	8,000	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Southeast Texas	2	33	1	( <sup>1</sup> )		
Southwest Texas	11	357	8	5,750	5	893
Sulphur Fork	5	106	4	1,850	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Unity	3	119	2	( <sup>1</sup> )		
Wasketa	1	36	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
West Providence	4	213	4	3,500	4	521
West Texas	7	293	5	4,700	4	700
Unassociated	2	31	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Virginia:						
Dan River	7	424	5	33,200	3	399
Eastern District	26	1,920	13	14,700	17	876
Ebenezer	10	477	10	24,300	8	1,620
Kehuckee	1	13	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Ketocotn	8	269	6	19,150	6	898
Lower County Line	1	6	1	( <sup>1</sup> )		
Mayo	6	143	4	4,300	3	38
Mountain	9	423	9	18,800	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
New River No. 1	34	1,773	25	40,350	22	911
New River No. 2	1	40	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Piedmont	3	46	1	( <sup>1</sup> )		
Pigg River	18	697	12	20,900	11	4,052
St. Clair's Bottom	4	199	3	8,500	3	46
Senter (of North Carolina)	2	95	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Smith's River	12	479	10	11,550	8	433
Staunton River	8	207	5	3,600	4	272
Stony Creek	5	272	4	3,450	5	160
Three Forks (of Powell River)	9	290	9	4,350	4	96
Union	3	140	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Washington	19	815	15	21,300	7	784
Zion	6	228	3	3,850	3	58
Unassociated	10	218	4	6,300	6	400
West Virginia:						
Elkhorn	7	165	5	10,700	6	418
Indian Creek	18	673	15	19,125	8	607
Juniata	2	43	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Ketocotn	3	33	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Mates Creek	3	45	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
New Liberty	5	187	4	5,000	4	932
Pocatalico	1	28	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Tygerts Valley	5	63	5	9,100	4	89
Unassociated	1	22				
Combinations				284,748		25,830

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.



HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

With the development of organized church life shown in the formation of benevolent and particularly of missionary societies, of Sunday schools and similar organizations, during the early part of the nineteenth century, there developed also considerable opposition to such new ideas. The more independent church associations were based on the principle that the Scriptures are the sole and sufficient authority for everything connected with the religious life. The position taken was, in brief, that there were no missionary societies in the apostles' days, and therefore there should be none today. Apart from this, however, there seemed to many to be inherent in these societies a centralization of authority which was not at all in accord with the spirit of the gospel. Sunday schools also were considered unauthorized of God, as was everything connected with church life that was not included in the clearly presented statement of the New Testament writers. These views appeared particularly in some of the Baptist bodies, and occasioned what became known as the "antimission movement."

Apparently the first definite announcement of this position was made by the Kehukee Baptist Association of North Carolina, formed in 1765, at its meeting with the Kehukee Church in Halifax County in 1827, although similar views were expressed by a Georgia association in 1826. The Kehukee Association unanimously condemned all "modern, money-based, so-called benevolent societies," as contrary to the teaching and practice of Christ and His apostles, and, furthermore, announced that it could no longer fellowship with churches which indorsed such societies. In 1832 a similar course was adopted by the Country Line Association, at its session with Deep Creek Church in Alamance (then Orange) County, N. C., and by a "Convention of the Middle States" at Black Rock Church, Baltimore County, Md. Other Baptist associations in the North, South, East, and West, during the next 10 years, took similar action. In 1835 the Chemung Association, including churches in New York and Pennsylvania, adopted a resolution declaring that as a number of associations with which it had been in correspondence had "departed from the simplicity of the doctrine and practice of the gospel of Christ, \* \* \* uniting themselves with the world and what are falsely called benevolent societies founded upon a money basis," and preaching a gospel "differing from the gospel of Christ," it would not continue in fellowship with them, and urged all Baptists who could not approve the new ideas to come out and be separate from those holding them.

The various Primitive Baptist associations have never organized as a denomination and have no State conventions or general bodies of any kind. For the purpose of self-interpretation, each association adopted the custom of printing in its annual minutes a statement of its articles of faith, constitution, and rules of order. This presentation was examined carefully by every other association, and, if it was approved, fellowship was accorded by sending to its meetings messengers or letters reporting on the general state of the churches. Any association that did not meet with approval was simply dropped from fellowship. The result was that, while there are certain links binding the different associations together, they are easily broken, and the lack of any central body or even of any uniform statement of belief, serves to prevent united action. Another factor in the situation has been the difficulty of intercommunication in many parts of the South. As groups of associations developed in North and South Carolina and Georgia, they drew together, as did those in western Tennessee, northern Mississippi and Alabama, and Missouri, while those in Texas had little intercourse with any of the others. Occasional fraternal visits were made through all of these sections, and a quasi union or fellowship was kept up, but this has not been sufficient to secure what might be called denominational individuality or growth. This is apparent in the variety of names, some friendly and some derisive, which have been applied to them, such as "Primitive," "Old School," "Regular," "Antimission," and "Hard Shell." In general, the term "Primitive" has been the one most widely used and accepted.

## DOCTRINE

In matters of doctrine the Primitive Baptists are strongly Calvinistic. Some of their minutes have 11 articles of faith, some less, some more. They declare that by Adam's fall or transgression all his posterity became sinners in the sight

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Elder C. H. Cayce, of the Primitive Baptists, Thornton, Ark.

of God; that the corruption of human nature is total; that man cannot, by his own free will and ability, reinstate himself in the favor of God; that God elected or chose His people in Christ before the foundation of the world; that sinners are justified only by the righteousness of Christ imputed to them; that the saints will all be preserved and will persevere in grace unto heavenly glory, and that not one of them will be finally lost; that baptism and the Lord's Supper are ordinances of the gospel in the church to the end of time; that the institutions of the day (church societies) are the inventions of men, and are not to be fellowshiped; that Christ will come a second time, in person or bodily presence to the world, and will raise all the dead, judge the human race, send the wicked to everlasting punishment, and welcome the righteous to everlasting happiness. They also hold uncompromisingly to the full verbal inspiration of the Old and New Testament Scriptures.

Some Primitive Baptists maintain, as formulated in the London Baptist Confession of Faith of 1689, that God eternally decreed or predestinated all things, yet in such a manner that He does not compel anyone to sin, and that He does not approve or fellowship sin. The great majority of them, however, maintain that, while God foreknew all things, and while He foreordained to suffer, or not prevent sin, His active and efficient predestination is limited to the eternal salvation of all His people, and everything necessary thereunto; and all Primitive Baptists believe that every sane human being is accountable for all his thoughts, words, and actions.

Immersion of believers is the only form of baptism which they acknowledge, and they insist that this is a prerequisite to the Lord's Supper. They hold that no minister has any right to administer the ordinances unless he has been called of God, come under the laying on of hands by a presbytery, and is in fellowship with the church of which he is a member; and that he has no right to permit any clergyman who has not these qualifications to assist in the administering of these ordinances. In some sections the Primitive Baptists believe that washing the saints' feet should be practiced in the church, usually in connection with the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. Of late years a group of churches in Georgia have used organs in public worship, but most of the churches are earnestly opposed to the use of instrumental music of any kind in church services. Sunday schools and secret societies are unauthorized. These are claimed not to be in accordance with the teachings of the Bible.

### ORGANIZATION

In polity the Primitive Baptists are congregational in that they believe that each church should govern itself according to the laws of Christ as found in the New Testament, and that no minister, association, or convention has any authority. They believe that if, in the view of its sister churches, a church departs in doctrine or order from the New Testament standard, it should be labored with, and if it cannot be reclaimed, fellowship should be withdrawn from it. Admission to the church takes place after careful examination by the pastor and church officers, and by vote of the church. Ministers are ordained by the laying on of the hands of pastors and elders called by the church of which the candidate is a member. No theological training is required. The gifts of the candidate are first tested by association with pastors in evangelistic work, and he is then recommended for ordination. There is no opposition to education, the position being that the Lord is able to call an educated man to preach His gospel when it is His will to do so, and that it is the duty of the minister to study, and especially to study the Scriptures, but they hold that lack of literary attainments does not prevent one whom the Lord has called from being able to preach the gospel.

### WORK

Notwithstanding the strong opposition to missionary societies, the Primitive Baptists are by no means opposed to evangelistic effort, and preachers, both regular pastors and others who are in a position to do so, travel much and preach the gospel without charge, going where they feel that the Spirit of God leads them, and where the way is opened in His providence. The members and friends whom they freely serve, freely contribute to their support. Although opposed to Sunday schools, they believe in giving their children religious training and instruction.

# COLORED PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Colored Primitive Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been enrolled in the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	1,009	353	656	35.0	65.0
<b>Members</b> , number.....	43,897	18,414	25,483	41.9	58.1
Average membership per church.....	44	52	39		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	13,318	5,226	8,092	39.2	60.8
Female.....	29,919	12,888	17,031	43.1	56.9
Sex not reported.....	660	300	360	45.6	54.5
Males per 100 females.....	44.5	40.5	47.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,644	600	1,044	36.5	63.5
13 years and over.....	39,591	17,146	22,445	43.3	56.7
Age not reported.....	2,662	608	1,994	25.1	74.9
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	4.0	3.4	4.4		
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	889	298	591	33.5	66.5
Value—number reporting.....	876	291	585	33.2	66.8
Amount reported.....	\$1,643,804	\$969,210	\$674,594	59.0	41.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,544,076	\$914,826	\$629,250	59.2	40.8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$99,728	\$54,384	\$45,344	54.6	45.5
Average value per church.....	\$1,876	\$3,331	\$1,153		
Debt—number reporting.....	98	52	46		
Amount reported.....	\$68,285	\$49,754	\$18,531	72.9	27.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	625	194	431	31.0	69.0
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	48	35	13		
Value—number reporting.....	44	34	10		
Amount reported.....	\$76,966	\$73,750	\$3,216	95.8	4.2
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	935	334	601	35.7	64.3
Amount reported.....	\$207,352	\$117,835	\$89,517	56.8	43.2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$108,539	\$60,261	\$48,278	55.5	44.5
All other salaries.....	\$15,003	\$8,987	\$6,016	59.9	40.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$18,906	\$8,170	\$10,736	43.2	56.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$13,482	\$9,373	\$4,109	69.5	30.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$21,051	\$14,120	\$6,931	67.1	32.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$7,619	\$4,542	\$3,077	59.6	40.4
Home missions.....	\$2,803	\$1,523	\$1,280	54.3	45.7
Foreign missions.....	\$457	\$198	\$259	43.3	56.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$9,666	\$5,342	\$4,323	55.3	44.7
All other purposes.....	\$9,827	\$5,319	\$4,508	54.1	45.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$222	\$353	\$149		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	422	177	245	41.9	58.1
Officers and teachers.....	2,760	1,238	1,522	44.9	55.1
Scholars.....	13,572	6,488	7,084	47.8	52.2
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	8	5	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	56	40	16	-----	-----
Scholars.....	460	335	125	72.8	27.2
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	2	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	29	8	21	-----	-----
Scholars.....	201	20	181	10.0	90.0
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	8	-----	8	-----	-----
Scholars.....	32	-----	32	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Colored Primitive Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	1,009	925	336	787
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	84	589	-451	-----
Percent.....	9.1	175.3	-57.3	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	43,897	43,978	15,144	35,076
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-81	28,834	-19,932	-----
Percent.....	-0.2	190.4	-56.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	44	48	45	45
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	889	91	236	501
Value—number reporting.....	876	87	184	501
Amount reported.....	\$1,643,804	\$171,518	\$154,600	\$296,539
Average value per church.....	\$1,876	\$1,971	\$943	\$592
Debt—number reporting.....	98	15	46	34
Amount reported.....	\$68,285	\$9,793	\$8,607	\$6,968
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	48	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	44	-----	12	21
Amount reported.....	\$76,966	-----	\$13,940	\$10,095
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	935	111	170	-----
Amount reported.....	\$207,362	\$39,419	\$22,881	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$108,539	\$26,874	\$20,000	-----
All other salaries.....	\$15,003			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$18,906			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$13,482			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$21,051	\$12,052	\$2,881	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$7,619			
Home missions.....	\$2,803			
Foreign missions.....	\$457			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$9,665	\$493	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$9,827			
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$222	\$355	\$135	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	422	24	87	166
Officers and teachers.....	2,760	179	406	911
Scholars.....	13,572	2,278	3,201	6,224

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Colored Primitive Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>1, 009</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>43, 897</b>	<b>18, 414</b>	<b>25, 483</b>	<b>13, 313</b>	<b>29, 919</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>44. 5</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>2, 760</b>	<b>13, 572</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>													
Connecticut.....	1	1	---	34	34	---	9	25	---	---	---	---	---
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>													
New York.....	3	3	---	126	126	---	46	80	---	---	1	4	70
New Jersey.....	6	6	---	157	157	---	58	99	---	---	4	18	77
Pennsylvania.....	19	18	1	798	765	33	343	455	---	75. 4	12	89	405
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Ohio.....	12	12	1	298	269	29	100	198	---	50. 5	5	27	82
Indiana.....	2	2	---	53	53	---	---	---	53	---	---	---	---
Illinois.....	8	8	---	188	188	---	39	114	35	34. 2	2	10	42
Michigan.....	3	3	---	110	110	---	30	80	---	---	---	---	---
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Missouri.....	5	3	2	144	113	31	15	28	101	---	1	11	65
Kansas.....	7	4	3	71	30	41	18	53	---	---	1	8	18
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>													
Maryland.....	1	---	1	15	---	15	9	6	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	10	10	---	3	7	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia.....	72	4	68	1, 336	70	1, 266	412	905	19	45. 5	7	53	278
West Virginia.....	4	1	3	82	12	50	22	40	---	---	---	---	---
North Carolina.....	119	38	81	3, 649	1, 762	1, 887	952	2, 613	84	36. 4	18	145	774
South Carolina.....	2	---	2	115	---	115	52	63	---	---	2	10	55
Georgia.....	172	54	118	4, 385	1, 666	2, 719	1, 116	3, 239	30	34. 5	18	98	482
Florida.....	150	68	82	9, 870	6, 043	3, 827	2, 967	6, 903	---	43. 0	139	859	4, 382
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Kentucky.....	9	8	1	474	458	16	140	303	31	46. 2	4	28	111
Tennessee.....	121	54	67	4, 649	2, 710	1, 939	1, 266	3, 164	219	40. 0	35	240	1, 343
Alabama.....	160	31	128	12, 079	2, 091	9, 988	3, 994	7, 997	88	49. 9	116	780	3, 779
Mississippi.....	29	5	24	674	94	580	221	453	---	48. 8	6	26	133
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Arkansas.....	25	8	17	491	148	343	156	335	---	46. 6	2	10	57
Louisiana.....	5	1	4	175	10	165	44	131	---	33. 6	---	---	---
Oklahoma.....	9	2	7	258	66	192	91	167	---	54. 5	3	16	56
Texas.....	54	18	36	3, 676	1, 429	2, 247	1, 215	2, 461	---	49. 4	46	328	1, 363

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	1,009	925	336	787	43,897	43,978	15,144	35,076	1,644	39,691	2,662	4.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3				126				45	81		35.7
New Jersey.....	6				157					157		
Pennsylvania.....	19	8	5	2	798	368	104	45	3	749	46	.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	13	7			298	126			1	297		.3
Illinois.....	8				188					170	18	
Michigan.....	3				110				1	109		.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	5				144					144		
Kansas.....	7	10			71	114				71		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	72	30	31	64	1,336	436	930	1,588	10	1,135	191	.9
West Virginia.....	4	5		3	62	119		47		62		
North Carolina.....	119	102	32	62	3,649	2,626	1,000	2,215	53	3,228	368	1.6
Georgia.....	172	199	106	146	4,385	9,251	2,924	4,531	85	3,699	601	2.2
Florida.....	150	126	32	128	9,870	7,086	3,510	5,350	515	9,201	154	5.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	9	14	10	5	474	559	318	228	1	473		.2
Tennessee.....	121	85	21	93	4,649	2,485	811	3,268	72	4,452	125	1.6
Alabama.....	169	188	38	186	12,079	15,177	3,416	14,829	656	10,878	545	5.7
Mississippi.....	29	37	13	27	674	1,443	184	554	22	564	88	3.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	25	25	31	19	491	1,441	519	840	10	469	12	2.1
Louisiana.....	5	19	9	4	175	994	138	201	5	140	30	3.4
Oklahoma.....	9	3		5	258	44		100	8	165	85	4.6
Texas.....	54	61	8	43	3,676	1,590	1,290	1,280	146	3,131	399	4.5
Other States.....	27	6			227	119			11	216		4.8

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Connecticut, 1; Indiana, 2; Maryland, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and South Carolina, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1,009	889	876	\$1,643,804	98	\$88,285	44	\$76,966
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New Jersey.....	6	4	4	14,800	4	4,480	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Pennsylvania.....	19	11	9	78,350	3	14,800	4	15,500
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	13	6	5	9,027	2	5,000	-----	-----
Illinois.....	8	5	5	8,500	1	1,000	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	5	3	3	11,700	2	1,100	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Kansas.....	7	3	3	1,800	-----	-----	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	72	64	62	55,994	5	614	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	4	4	3	7,400	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	119	105	103	113,617	7	2,598	4	1,700
Georgia.....	172	165	164	157,271	7	2,425	-----	-----
Florida.....	150	144	144	497,300	18	10,464	25	46,850
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	9	8	8	10,200	2	1,400	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	121	101	100	213,281	11	5,390	-----	-----
Alabama.....	169	154	153	338,605	20	11,994	5	4,564
Mississippi.....	29	27	27	23,854	3	174	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	25	21	21	13,145	2	725	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	5	4	4	5,800	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	9	8	8	7,100	-----	-----	-----	-----
Texas.....	54	44	43	65,824	11	6,121	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other States.....	13	8	27	10,236	-----	-----	1	8,352

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Connecticut, 1; Indiana, 2; Michigan, 1; Maryland, 1; and South Carolina, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1,009	935	\$207,352	\$108,539	\$15,003	\$18,906
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	3	3	1,037	603	-----	-----
New Jersey.....	6	5	2,708	1,050	273	51
Pennsylvania.....	19	19	8,617	2,712	407	465
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	13	13	4,075	1,310	288	-----
Illinois.....	8	8	2,638	827	119	150
Michigan.....	3	3	815	159	361	90
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	5	4	802	120	187	50
Kansas.....	7	7	144	87	-----	16
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	72	64	5,098	2,232	358	770
North Carolina.....	119	100	14,702	5,847	867	3,109
Georgia.....	172	149	18,083	11,515	647	2,105
Florida.....	150	148	58,492	34,546	4,626	3,594
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	9	9	2,497	966	232	121
Tennessee.....	121	115	25,084	13,731	2,000	1,094
Alabama.....	169	163	41,561	21,467	3,162	5,206
Mississippi.....	29	29	2,877	1,712	207	294
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	25	21	1,530	887	171	117
Louisiana.....	5	4	806	515	50	30
Oklahoma.....	9	8	976	712	-----	53
Texas.....	54	54	13,179	6,831	819	1,471
Other States.....	11	19	1,631	710	229	120

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Connecticut, 1; Indiana, 2; Maryland, 1; District of Columbia, 1; West Virginia, 2; and South Carolina, 2.



TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$13,482	\$21,051	\$7,619	\$2,803	\$457	\$9,665	\$9,837
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....		260	113			13	48
New Jersey.....	766	327	100	5		87	49
Pennsylvania.....	2,193	2,392	107	35		91	215
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	742	1,377	45			59	254
Illinois.....	200	1,065	45	11		41	180
Michigan.....	180			25			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	290	70		7		38	40
Kansas.....		15					26
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	642	415	238	189		101	153
North Carolina.....	1,106	1,694	373	341	151	537	677
Georgia.....	282	1,084	205	55		1,068	1,122
Florida.....	1,912	2,978	3,126	910	76	4,591	2,133
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	300	632	79			31	136
Tennessee.....	1,204	3,587	972	100		731	1,665
Alabama.....	2,393	3,300	1,581	598	144	1,748	1,962
Mississippi.....	115	367	65	14	1	45	57
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	25	231	31	14		5	49
Louisiana.....		94	52	35		30	
Oklahoma.....	100	50	25				36
Texas.....	1,032	821	369	434	85	363	954
Other States.....		292	93	30		86	71

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The history of the Colored Primitive Baptists is the same as that of the white Primitive Baptists up to the time of the Civil War. During slave times the colored Primitive Baptists had full membership in the white churches, although seats were arranged for them in a separate part of the house. Before the war some of the colored members of the churches were engaged in the work of the ministry, many of them being considered very able defenders and exponents of the doctrine of the Bible. Such men were sometimes bought from their owners and set free to go out and preach where they felt it was the Lord's will for them to go.

After the Negroes were freed, many of them desiring to be set apart into churches of their own, the white Primitive Baptists granted them letters certifying that they were in full fellowship and good standing; white preachers organized them into separate churches, ordained their preachers and deacons, and set them up in proper order, throughout the South; and thus, gradually, the colored Primitive Baptists became a separate denomination.

### DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrinal principles and the polity of the Colored Primitive Baptists are precisely the same as those of the white Primitive Baptists. Each local church is an independent body and has control of its own affairs, receiving and disciplining its own members; there is no appeal to a higher court.

About the year 1900 a "progressive" move was introduced among the Colored Primitive Baptists, and a large number of them began the organization of aid societies, conventions, and Sunday schools, some of these organizations being based on the payment of money—things which the Primitive Baptists have not engaged in and which they have always protested against.

<sup>1</sup> No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926. No data are available for "Work" in 1936.

# TWO-SEED-IN-THE-SPIRIT PREDESTINARIAN BAPTISTS

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number .....	16	2	14	-----	-----
Members, number .....	201	65	136	32.3	67.7
Average membership per church .....	13	33	10	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male .....	66	28	38	-----	-----
Female .....	107	37	70	34.6	65.4
Sex not reported .....	28	-----	28	-----	-----
Males per 100 females <sup>2</sup> .....	61.7	-----	-----	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years .....	173	65	108	37.6	62.4
13 years and over .....	28	-----	28	-----	-----
Age not reported .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Church edifices, number .....	13	2	11	-----	-----
Value—number reporting .....	13	2	11	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$6,600	\$1,300	\$5,300	19.7	80.3
Constructed prior to 1936 .....	\$5,800	\$1,300	\$4,500	22.4	77.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936 .....	\$800	-----	\$800	-----	100.0
Average value per church .....	\$508	\$650	\$482	-----	-----
Number reporting "no debt" .....	5	1	4	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number .....	10	1	9	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$660	\$160	\$500	24.2	75.8
Repairs and improvements .....	\$260	\$100	\$160	38.5	61.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest .....	\$120	-----	\$120	-----	100.0
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$208	\$50	\$158	24.0	76.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc. ....	\$10	\$10	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes .....	\$62	-----	\$62	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church .....	\$66	\$160	\$56	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	16	27	48	55
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-11	-21	-7	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	201	304	679	781
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-103	-375	-102	-----
Percent.....	-33.9	-55.2	-13.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	13	11	14	14
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	13	24	37	38
Value—number reporting.....	13	24	35	32
Amount reported.....	\$6,600	\$19,350	\$23,950	\$21,500
Average value per church.....	\$508	\$806	\$684	\$672
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	20	7	-----
Amount reported.....	\$660	\$473	\$170	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$260			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$120	\$288	\$170	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	208			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$10	\$85		-----
All other purposes.....	\$62			-----
Not classified.....		\$100		-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$66	\$24	\$24	-----

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and the membership classified by sex. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "13 years of age and over," so far as reported. Table 5 shows, for 1936, the value of church edifices and the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 6 presents, for each association of the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>
<b>United States</b> .....	16	2	14	201	65	136	66	107	28	61.7
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Kentucky.....	6	-----	6	46	-----	46	13	24	9	-----
Tennessee.....	9	1	8	98	8	90	28	51	19	-----
Alabama.....	1	1	-----	57	57	-----	25	32	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	13 years and over	Age not re-reported
United States .....	16	27	48	55	201	304	679	781	173	28
Indiana .....			4	4			58	41		
Illinois .....			3				68			
Missouri .....			1	1			12	14		
Georgia .....		1	4	5		3	34	44		
Florida .....		2	3	3		6	19	28		
Kentucky .....	6	9	6	9	46	90	101	144	37	9
Tennessee .....	9	13	19	19	98	145	252	279	79	19
Alabama .....	1	2	3	2	57	60	51	32	57	
Arkansas .....			2	10			32	175		
Texas .....			3	2			52	24		

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES						
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Total amount	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, in- cluding in- terest	Local relief and charity	All other pur- poses
United States .....	16	13	13	\$6,600	10	\$660	\$360	\$120	\$208	\$10	\$63
Kentucky .....	6	3	3	900	4	164			122		42
Tennessee .....	9	9	1	5,700	6	496	260	120	96	10	20
Alabama .....	1	1									

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Alabama combined with figures for Tennessee, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
Total .....	16	201	13	\$6,600	10	\$660
Caney Fork .....	7	79	7	3,500	3	316
Drakes Creek .....	6	46	3	900	4	164
Richland Creek .....	3	76	3	2,200	3	180

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists arose, as a distinct body in America, in the second half of the eighteenth century, by a protest of the more rigid against what some considered a general laxity of doctrine and looseness of church discipline consequent upon the prevalence of Arminian doctrines as set forth by Methodism. Its great leader was Elder Daniel Parker, a native of Virginia, who was ordained in Tennessee in 1806 and labored in that State and in Illinois and Texas.

This doctrine was not allowed to be taught during the dark ages. There were a few men who contended for it; one leader by the name of Donatist who lived 250 years after Christ was here on earth in visible form; and later Peter Waldo, the founder of the Waldenses, of medieval times. The theory of the Two-Seed as a principle of doctrine has existed since apostolic times and farther back. The first fountain head that broke out was back in the Garden of Eden when God said: "I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head and thou shalt bruise his heel." Gen. 3: 15. After the Reformation the leaders of this doctrine had more liberty and freedom to preach and teach the doctrine of Two-Seed.

The denomination at present does not emphasize the extreme Calvinistic doctrines which they stressed in its early history, when these Baptists formed scattered churches rather than an organized denomination. They differed from the Primitive Baptists chiefly in the degree to which they carried their theological opinions and ecclesiastical principles and were frequently called by the same names, "Primitive," "Old School," and "Hard Shell"; the special feature of their belief was gradually recognized, however, and they became popularly known as the "Two-Seed Baptists." As a result of this general similarity, the distinction between them and the Primitive Baptists has not always been clearly drawn and this fact probably accounts to some extent for their decreasing numbers at successive censuses.

As distinguished from the Primitive Baptists, the Two-Seed Baptists believe in the resurrection of the Body of Christ, which is the Church, and that the two seed are in the spirit and not in the flesh. They emphasize the doctrine of salvation by grace. They believe that God's people are a spiritual generation and they did exist in Christ before the world was: Eph. 1: 4, "According as he hath chosen us in him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy without blame before him in love": Eph. 1: 7, "In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace." Again we find in II Tim. 1: 9-10, "Who hath saved us, and called us with an holy calling, not according to our works, but according to his own purpose and grace, which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began, but is now made manifest by the appearing of our Savior Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel": Prov. 8: 22-25, "The Lord possessed me in the beginning of his way, before his works of old. I was set up from everlasting, from the beginning, or ever the earth was. When there were no depths, I was brought forth: when there were no fountains abounding with water. Before the mountains were settled, before the hills was I brought forth." Therefore we emphasize the doctrine of salvation by grace and not by works: Eph. 2: 8-9, "For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God. Not of works, lest any man should boast."

We believe that the ordinances such as communion and foot washing are taught in the Bible and are to be observed in the visible church. We do not believe that the work of a paid ministry is necessary to save sinners, as Christ came to save sinners and He said He finished His work.

## DOCTRINE

The phrase "Two-Seed" indicates one seed of good and one of evil, both of them spiritual and not of the flesh, the good seed emanating from God, and the evil seed from the devil; the earthly generation of mankind is the field in which

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Elder E. R. Little, McMinnville, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

both are manifested, the field, however, being no part of either. The field has no power of its own to resist, but must and does develop or manifest what is sown in it, as shown in the parable of the wheat and the tares. Neither seed can change its character, but must reproduce after its kind. We do not divide the Adamic race, nor can we change the decrees of God; but as He declared the origin and the destiny of the parent or progenitor in the beginning, we claim that, as He cannot change, neither does He change either the origin or destiny of any one of His generation. This is manifested through the visible generations of Adam. Thus, it is the crop which is gathered and not the field, the atonement being for the redemption of the good seed, which are the children of God. Divine justice being satisfied, then wisdom is justified of all her children which are the good seed; the children of God return to Him in heaven and the children of the devil are returned back to him in the lower regions of eternity.

### ORGANIZATION AND WORK

In their church government the Two-Seed Baptists are thoroughly independent, each church controlling its own affairs. Associations are formed, but for spiritual fellowship rather than for church management. What are ordinarily known as church activities do not exist among them, although they believe in good works, but not as the world looks at good works. Individuals may contribute to benevolences as they see fit, but organized benevolence does not exist.

# INDEPENDENT BAPTIST CHURCH OF AMERICA

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Independent Baptist Church of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes persons who have been admitted to the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	8	1	7		
Members, number.....	129	42	87	32.6	67.4
Average membership per church.....	16	42	12		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	50	15	35		
Female.....	79	27	52		
Males per 100 females <sup>2</sup> .....					
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	101	42	59	41.6	58.4
13 years and over.....	28		28		
Age not reported.....					
Church edifices, number.....	4	1	3		
Value—number reporting.....	4	1	3		
Amount reported.....	\$9,300	\$6,000	\$3,300	64.5	35.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$9,300	\$6,000	\$3,300	64.5	35.5
Average value per church.....	\$2,325	\$6,000	\$1,100		
Debt—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$250		\$250		100.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	3	1	2		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	1	6		
Amount reported.....	\$1,189	\$474	\$715	39.9	60.1
Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$149	\$149		100.0	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$100	\$100		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$146	\$121	\$25	82.9	17.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$60	\$50	\$10		
Home missions.....	\$216	\$16	\$200	7.4	92.6
Foreign missions.....	\$475	\$29	\$446	6.1	93.9
All other purposes.....	\$43	\$9	\$34		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$170	\$474	\$119		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3		3		
Officers and teachers.....	6		6		
Scholars.....	27		27		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Independent Baptist Church of America for the census years 1936 and 1926.



TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	8	13	<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	7	10
Number.....	-5	-----	Amount reported.....	\$1,189	\$2,499
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$149	
<b>Members, number</b> .....	129	222	Repairs and improvements.....	\$100	\$779
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$146	
Number.....	-93	-----	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$60	
Percent.....	-41.9	-----	Home missions.....	\$216	\$1,720
Average membership per church.....	16	17	Foreign missions.....	\$475	
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	4	6	All other purposes.....	\$43	
Value—number reporting.....	4	6	Average expenditure per church.....	\$170	\$250
Amount reported.....	\$9,300	\$12,000	<b>Sunday schools:</b>		
Average value per church.....	\$2,325	\$2,000	Churches reporting, number.....	3	6
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	Officers and teachers.....	6	18
Amount reported.....	\$250	\$425	Scholars.....	27	146

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present statistics the for the Independent Baptist Church of America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "13 years of age and over," so far as reported. Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to the State of Minnesota, the only State in which so many as three churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	8	1	7	129	42	87	50	79	3	6	27
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Wisconsin.....	1	-----	1	34	-----	34	21	13	1	2	6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Minnesota.....	5	1	4	82	42	40	25	57	2	4	21
Iowa.....	1	-----	1	11	-----	11	3	8	-----	-----	-----
PACIFIC:											
Washington.....	1	-----	1	2	-----	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936	
	1936	1926	1936	1926	13 years and over	Age not reported
United States .....	8	13	129	222	101	28
Minnesota .....	5	7	82	114	67	15
Other States .....	13	6	47	108	34	13

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Wisconsin, 1; Iowa, 1; and Washington, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States .....	8	4	4	\$9,300	1	\$250
Minnesota .....	5	3	3	8,300	1	250
Other States <sup>1</sup> .....	3	1	1	1,000	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Wisconsin, Iowa, and Washington.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES								
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors	Repairs and improvements	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	All other purposes
United States .....	8	7	\$1,189	\$149	\$100	\$146	\$80	\$216	\$475	\$43
Minnesota .....	5	5	764	149	100	136	60	51	225	43
Other States <sup>1</sup> .....	3	2	425	-----	-----	10	-----	165	250	-----

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Wisconsin, Iowa, and Washington.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Between 1870 and 1890 some Swedish Free Baptists emigrated to the United States and settled in different localities. A number of these came together in June 1893 at Dassel, Minn., for their first conference, and thereafter a yearly conference was held at different places.

At the first conference they called their body the Swedish Independent Baptist Church, but later changed the name to Scandinavian Independent Baptist Denomination of America. In 1912 one section of the group was incorporated, and the name was changed again to Scandinavian Independent Baptist Denomination of the United States of America. The others, who had not joined in this incorporation, held conferences and about 1923 associated themselves under the name of the Scandinavian Free Baptist Society of the United States of America. The two factions finally came together at a conference held at Garden Valley, Wis., in November 1927, adopting the name Independent Baptist Church of America.

## DOCTRINE

The Independent Baptist Church of America agrees with other evangelical bodies on many points of doctrine, believing that "Christ tasted death for every man," that "He arose again," and "every soul shall arise and stand before His judgment seat." They believe and teach also that repentance and baptism in water by immersion are prerequisite to membership, as well as participation in the Lord's Supper. They also believe in the laying on of hands at the time of acceptance into the church. They believe in the authority and necessity of civil government and at the General Conference held in Roseland, Minn., June 8, 1898, a resolution was adopted pledging the church to obedience and loyalty to the Government, in all of its demands, except what is contrary to the Word of God, as participation in war, which, according to their expressed conviction, is contrary to the Word of God. The resolution contained a formal request that young people of this denomination be exempt from service in case of war.

## WORK

The whole object or purpose of the denomination is to carry on Christian mission work in the United States and foreign countries; to spread the Gospel in the precepts of Christ and His Apostles; to encourage one another to love and good works; to build up the church according to the truth given in God's Word, both as to membership and spiritual growth; and to await Christ's second coming.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Elder C. M. Sundell, of the Independent Baptist Church of America, Minneapolis, Minn., and approved by him in its present form.

# AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the American Baptist Association for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches upon confession of their faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,064	104	960	9.8	90.2
Members, number.....	115,022	18,149	96,873	15.8	84.2
Average membership per church.....	108	175	101		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	44,405	6,869	37,536	15.5	84.5
Female.....	61,487	9,942	51,545	16.2	83.8
Sex not reported.....	9,130	1,338	7,792	14.7	85.3
Males per 100 females.....	72.2	69.1	72.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,076	739	1,337	35.6	64.4
13 years and over.....	93,955	14,361	79,594	15.3	84.7
Age not reported.....	18,991	3,049	15,942	16.1	83.9
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	2.2	4.9	1.7		
Church edifices, number.....	895	88	807	9.8	90.2
Value—number reporting.....	848	83	765	9.8	90.2
Amount reported.....	\$1,507,798	\$488,168	\$1,019,630	32.4	67.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,444,215	\$483,308	\$960,907	33.5	66.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$63,583	\$4,860	\$58,723	7.6	92.4
Average value per church.....	\$1,778	\$5,882	\$1,333		
Debt—number reporting.....	59	15	44		
Amount reported.....	\$122,215	\$92,169	\$30,046	75.4	24.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	563	48	515	8.5	91.5
Parsonages, number.....	50	12	38		
Value—number reporting.....	44	10	34		
Amount reported.....	\$69,710	\$25,500	\$44,210	36.6	63.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,020	102	918	10.0	90.0
Amount reported.....	\$352,529	\$116,281	\$236,248	33.0	67.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$174,337	\$47,164	\$127,173	27.1	72.9
All other salaries.....	\$20,422	\$7,196	\$13,226	35.2	64.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$30,610	\$6,819	\$23,791	22.3	77.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$18,477	\$8,696	\$9,781	47.1	52.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$36,152	\$19,258	\$16,894	53.3	46.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$10,584	\$2,815	\$7,769	26.6	73.4
Home missions.....	\$16,175	\$3,256	\$12,919	20.1	79.9
Foreign missions.....	\$6,657	\$1,980	\$4,677	29.7	70.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$10,164	\$6,379	\$3,785	62.8	37.2
All other purposes.....	\$28,951	\$12,718	\$16,233	43.9	56.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$346	\$1,140	\$257		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	798	89	709	11.2	88.8
Officers and teachers.....	6,677	1,094	5,583	16.4	83.6
Scholars.....	50,008	10,657	39,351	21.3	78.7
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	4	12		
Officers and teachers.....	122	61	61	50.0	50.0
Scholars.....	1,091	609	482	55.8	44.2
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	47	8	39		
Officers and teachers.....	228	65	163	28.5	71.5
Scholars.....	1,729	518	1,211	30.0	70.0

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the American Baptist Association for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	1,004	1,431	<b>Expenditures—Continued.</b>		
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			Amount reported.....	\$352,529	\$482,045
Number.....	—367	-----	Pastors' salaries.....	\$174,337	
Percent.....	—25.6	-----	All other salaries.....	\$20,422	
<b>Members, number.....</b>	115,022	117,858	Repairs and improvements.....	\$30,610	
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$18,477	\$351,264
Number.....	—2,836	-----	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$36,152	
Percent.....	—2.4	-----	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$10,584	
Average membership per church.....	103	82	Home missions.....	\$18,175	
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	895	1,066	Foreign missions.....	\$6,657	\$121,406
Value—number reporting.....	848	1,054	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$10,164	
Amount reported.....	\$1,507,798	\$1,832,546	All other purposes.....	\$28,951	
Average value per church.....	\$1,778	\$1,739	Not classified.....	-----	\$9,375
Debt—number reporting.....	59	71	Average expenditure per church.....	\$346	\$370
Amount reported.....	\$122,215	\$58,757			
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	50	-----	<b>Sunday schools:</b>		
Value—number reporting.....	44	38	Churches reporting, number.....	798	918
Amount reported.....	\$69,710	\$76,050	Officers and teachers.....	6,677	6,120
<b>Expenditures:</b>			Scholars.....	50,008	56,228
Churches reporting, number.....	1,020	1,303			

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the American Baptist Association by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1,084	104	980	115,022	18,149	96,873	44,405	61,487	9,130	72.2	798	8,877	50,009
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	1	1	---	375	375	---	163	212	---	76.9	1	45	250
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	60	1	59	3,893	63	3,830	1,526	2,046	321	74.6	43	344	2,149
Kansas.....	5	---	5	358	---	358	97	129	132	75.2	5	39	212
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Georgia.....	9	---	9	1,137	---	1,137	377	500	260	75.4	5	35	285
Florida.....	28	5	23	1,963	482	1,481	690	1,088	185	63.4	19	141	1,011
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	5	1	4	563	91	472	145	188	230	77.1	2	15	115
Tennessee.....	37	4	33	5,582	685	4,897	1,994	2,970	618	67.1	14	106	850
Alabama.....	41	5	36	4,495	556	3,939	1,946	2,324	225	83.7	28	190	1,614
Mississippi.....	72	5	67	9,119	785	8,334	3,794	4,821	504	78.7	53	359	3,424
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	379	33	346	37,424	4,443	32,981	14,261	20,734	2,429	68.8	297	2,215	16,934
Louisiana.....	24	4	20	4,057	839	3,218	1,347	1,764	946	76.4	18	152	1,104
Oklahoma.....	76	7	69	7,773	1,210	6,563	2,614	3,685	1,474	70.9	62	530	3,693
Texas.....	307	33	274	36,545	7,926	28,619	14,676	20,063	1,806	73.1	234	2,360	17,403
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	4	2	2	462	250	212	192	270	---	71.1	1	7	45
PACIFIC:													
Oregon.....	15	3	12	1,196	444	752	543	653	---	83.2	15	132	859
California.....	1	---	1	80	---	80	40	40	---	(1)	1	8	60

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	1,064	1,431	115,022	117,858	2,076	93,955	18,991	2.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	1	-----	375	-----	24	351	-----	6.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	60	23	3,893	1,300	69	3,030	794	2.2
Kansas.....	5	-----	358	-----	-----	226	132	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Georgia.....	9	-----	1,137	-----	10	840	287	1.2
Florida.....	28	-----	1,963	-----	3	1,614	346	.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	5	-----	563	-----	5	558	-----	.9
Tennessee.....	37	-----	5,582	-----	151	4,415	1,016	3.3
Alabama.....	41	36	4,495	3,043	46	4,024	425	1.1
Mississippi.....	72	61	9,119	7,028	33	6,816	2,270	.5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	379	560	37,424	41,281	418	31,176	5,830	1.3
Louisiana.....	24	34	4,057	3,996	14	3,451	592	.4
Oklahoma.....	76	97	7,773	7,357	184	5,837	1,752	3.1
Texas.....	307	620	36,545	53,853	1,040	30,408	5,097	3.3
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	4	-----	462	-----	-----	122	340	-----
PACIFIC:								
Oregon.....	15	-----	1,196	-----	79	1,087	30	6.8
California.....	1	-----	80	-----	-----	-----	80	-----

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1,064	895	848	\$1,507,798	59	\$122,215	44	\$69,710
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	1						1	( <sup>1</sup> )
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	60	43	40	51,280	5	1,105		
Kansas.....	5	5	5	11,500			1	( <sup>1</sup> )
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Georgia.....	9	9	8	10,000	1	250		
Florida.....	28	23	23	25,000	1	100		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	5	4	4	5,200				
Tennessee.....	37	33	32	53,557	4	972		
Alabama.....	41	28	27	20,050			1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Mississippi.....	72	65	63	76,050	2	100	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	379	324	305	340,693	17	21,772	6	5,950
Louisiana.....	24	23	23	26,400	2	2,050		
Oklahoma.....	76	51	49	85,900	1	35	5	4,260
Texas.....	307	269	252	768,468	24	93,031	21	39,800
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	4	4	4	8,700				
PACIFIC:								
Oregon.....	15	13	12	25,000	2	2,800	6	6,800
California.....	1	1	1				1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Combinations.....								12,900

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

<sup>2</sup> Amount for California combined with figures for Oregon, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.



TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1,064	1,020	\$352,529	\$174,337	\$20,422	\$30,610
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	60	57	14,164	7,833	836	1,017
Kansas.....	5	5	1,919	1,121	94	111
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Georgia.....	9	7	2,344	1,025	71	582
Florida.....	28	28	7,987	4,142	702	328
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	5	5	803	447	77	-----
Tennessee.....	37	35	9,234	5,348	619	814
Alabama.....	41	41	8,363	3,762	949	2,067
Mississippi.....	72	70	20,519	11,211	1,162	2,335
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	379	365	89,427	46,071	3,815	10,482
Louisiana.....	24	24	9,340	5,873	579	623
Oklahoma.....	76	76	23,795	13,523	1,580	959
Texas.....	307	289	145,430	64,737	9,282	10,877
PACIFIC:						
Oregon.....	15	15	14,723	6,689	36	286
Other States.....	6	13	4,481	2,555	620	129

  

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$18,477	\$36,152	\$10,584	\$18,175	\$6,657	\$10,164	\$26,951
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	200	882	155	845	574	72	1,750
Kansas.....	192	60	-----	108	20	12	201
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Georgia.....	275	97	131	126	18	-----	19
Florida.....	74	1,128	517	539	49	46	462
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	-----	36	67	70	106	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	219	476	744	207	74	70	663
Alabama.....	-----	70	308	544	266	15	382
Mississippi.....	75	677	1,070	1,347	552	168	1,922
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	5,777	8,753	2,612	3,215	1,693	1,082	5,927
Louisiana.....	303	1,118	153	232	35	205	219
Oklahoma.....	925	1,889	709	1,620	339	289	1,962
Texas.....	9,037	17,838	3,818	5,836	1,984	7,953	14,068
PACIFIC:							
Oregon.....	1,400	2,738	250	1,186	847	-----	1,291
Other States.....	-----	390	50	300	100	252	85

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Ohio, 1; Colorado, 1; and California, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The American Baptist Association is not a separate and distinct denomination, but it is a separate and distinct group of Baptists. They separated themselves from the convention groups because they regarded the methods and polity of the convention as an innovation among Baptists. They claim that their associations are a direct continuance of the cooperative work in missions, benevolences, etc., since the time of Christ and the Apostles. They sincerely believe that those Baptists who work with the conventions, though they may be orthodox in faith, have departed from the New Testament principles of church cooperation.

The purpose of this body is to do missionary, evangelistic, benevolent, and educational work throughout the world. They do not unionize with other religious sects and organizations because they believe that their churches are the only true churches; they believe also that the Lord Jesus Christ gave the commission (Matt. 28: 18-20) to the churches, and that they are, therefore, the divine custodians of the truth, and that they only have the divine right of carrying out the commands of Jesus as stated in the great commission, and of executing the laws of the kingdom, and of administering the ordinances of the Gospel.

They believe that each church is an autonomous, independent body, and that the churches are amenable only to Christ as Lord and Master. They believe also that each church is on a perfect equality with every other like church, and therefore should have an equal representation in all their associated work.

## DOCTRINE

The American Baptist Association accepts the New Hampshire Confession of Faith that has been so long held by American Baptists. They believe in: The infallible verbal inspiration of the whole Bible; the Triune God; the Genesis account of creation; the Deity of Jesus Christ; the virgin birth of Christ; the sufferings and death of Christ as vicarious and substitutionary; the bodily resurrection of Christ and the bodily resurrection and glorification of His saints; they believe in the second coming of Christ, personal and bodily as the crowning event of the gospel age, and that His coming will be premillennial; the Bible doctrine of eternal punishment of the wicked; that in the carrying out of the commands of Jesus in the great commission, the churches are the only units, all exercising equal authority, and that responsibility should be met by them according to their several abilities; that all cooperative bodies such as conventions, associations, etc., are only advisory bodies and cannot exercise any authority whatsoever over the churches. They believe furthermore that salvation is wholly by grace through faith without any admixture of law or works, and that the church was instituted during the personal ministry of Jesus Christ on the earth. They believe also in the absolute separation of church and State, and in the principle of absolute religious freedom.

## ORGANIZATION

They believe that in the strict sense the American Baptist Association is not an organization, but is a cooperation of the churches composing it. But since all the churches cannot meet in the annual meetings, churches elect three messengers who represent them in these annual meetings, and for convenience in their deliberations the messengers when assembled in their annual meetings elect a president, and three vice presidents; two recording secretaries; and a secretary-treasurer. They are strictly congregational in their polity. All questions are settled by a majority vote of the messengers present, except amendments to their Articles of Agreement, and such questions which are required under parliamentary law to be settled by a two-thirds majority vote of the messengers present.

The American Baptist Association proper never meets since it would be a physical impossibility for all the churches composing it to meet at one time. Hence the annual meetings are called "The meeting of the messengers composing the American Baptist Association."

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by Dr. J. E. Cobb, secretary-treasurer, American Baptist Association, Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., and has been approved by him in its present form.

## WORK

The missionary work of the churches of the American Baptist Association is divided into three phases: (1) Associational missions. This is missionary work done by a group of churches composing a district association usually the size of a county. (2) State missions. This is missionary work done by State associations working in harmony with the churches composing the American Baptist Association. (3) Interstate and foreign missions. This is missionary work done by all the churches in the nation cooperating with the churches composing the churches of the American Baptist Association. Interstate missions is work done by missionaries from State to State; foreign mission work, of course, is that done in foreign countries.

The benevolent work is usually carried on by the district and State associations. Several States maintain orphanages and this is benevolent work. Churches and district associations have funds to help support the poor and indigent in their bounds.

Educational work is carried on (1) by the individual churches through their Sunday schools and training departments. Sunday school and young people's literature is published by the Baptist Sunday School Committee at Texarkana, Ark.-Tex. This literature goes into practically all the States of the Union. (2) Religious newspapers are published by individuals and churches for the dissemination of information concerning the work. (3) There are religious colleges and Bible institutes where men are trained for the ministry. The medium for the distribution of funds of the American Baptist Association is the secretary-treasurer whose headquarters are at Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.

# CHRISTIAN UNITY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

## STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent seven active organizations of the Christian Unity Baptist Association, all reported as being in rural territory. The classification of membership by age shows all members reported as being "13 years of age and over."

Four church edifices were reported with a value of \$1,450. No parsonages were reported.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have been admitted to the local church upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

The Christian Unity Baptist Association was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

**State tables.**—Tables 1 and 2 present the statistics for the Christian Unity Baptist Association by States. Table 1 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 2 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. Separate presentation in table 2 is limited to the State of North Carolina, the only State in which three or more churches reported expenditures, in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, and for this reason no table is given showing the value of church edifices.

**TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

STATE	Number of churches	MEMBERSHIP		MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
		Number	Average per church	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	7	188	27	65	123	53.8	3	13	112
Virginia.....	1	11	11	4	7	-----	1	6	35
North Carolina.....	4	125	31	45	80	-----	1	6	60
Tennessee.....	2	52	26	16	36	-----	1	1	17

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**TABLE 2.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES							
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Average expenditure per church
United States....	7	5	\$451	\$20	\$10	\$26	\$390	\$3	\$12
North Carolina....	4	4	71	20	10	26	-----	3	18
Other States.....	3	1	380	-----	-----	-----	380	-----	380

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Virginia, 1, and Tennessee, 2.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

It would be difficult to determine when and where the Christian Unity Baptist body had its beginning, since the doctrines held by them are advocated in some measure by various other denominations. However, there are some certainties about this body that may be definitely stated as regards its development as a denomination separate from other Baptist bodies. At the forty-third session of the Mountain Union Baptist Association of Regular Baptists convened with Big Ridge Church of Ashe County, N. C., in the year 1909, the committee on resolutions presented their report. Among other things that were disagreed upon by the delegation from the various churches was the following resolution, viz: "Resolved, That the churches of this association that maintain free participation in the Lord's Supper, or what is known as open communion, if they persist in either of these until the next session of this association, shall be dropped from this association without further action of this body." A very heated discussion followed and the vote was taken by a roll call of the churches and recorded in the minutes of the session of the association. The resolution was declared approved, since there were 26 votes cast for and only 11 against the resolution. The delegates who opposed the adoption of the resolution shook hands with the moderator and walked out of the association. They were for some years referred to as the open communionists, since they believed that all Christians of whatever denomination had a God-given right to the Lord's Supper, and that the "man examine himself and so let him eat of that bread and drink of that cup." They were very much in the minority and endured much persecution at the hands of the other group, but they held to their convictions with a bold tenacity. On September 2, 1910, delegations from Zion Hill and Macedonia churches met in an associational convention and organized themselves into a body known as the Macedonia Baptist Association. This organization was made upon the platform of the Mountain Union Baptist Association of 1880 with some minor changes. In this organization were 2 churches with a membership of 223 members, of which number 5 were ordained ministers. Rev. F. L. Sturgill was elected moderator and R. L. Hash, clerk. There were held 6 sessions of this body and it grew to 5 churches with a total membership of 333, with 8 ordained ministers.

Some of the preachers left the body and joined other associations and Macedonia Church joined the Southern Baptist Convention. Three of the churches struggled on, holding fast to their integrity and earnestly contending for the faith of Jesus Christ as they were led by the Holy Spirit. Rev. Eli Graham and Rev. F. L. Sturgill were the only ministers who remained with the churches, but they held to the doctrines (which the Christian Unity Baptist body now represents) with a dauntless courage. They preached to the three churches, but had no association for 18 years.

In the year 1932, Rev. F. Carl Sturgill was ordained to the ministry. Having a desire for, and feeling the need of an association, these three churches decided to reorganize the Macedonia Baptist Association. Delegations were selected by the churches and sent to Pleasant Home Church to form an association. They met on October 27, 1934, and proceeded to reorganize the Macedonia Baptist Association. The 3 churches had a membership of 83, of which number 3 were ordained ministers. They adopted the old rules of decorum but changed the constitution in regard to reception of new churches and dropped the entire last article of the constitution, which made provision concerning fellowship of Christian benevolent institutions. The principal reason for its discard was that all who are born of the Spirit of God are brothers and sisters in Christ.

The first change in the Articles of Faith dealt with the Calvinistic doctrine of "eternal security." It was changed from saying that "all who are regenerated and born again by the Spirit of God shall never finally fall away," to "all who are regenerated and born again by the Spirit of God, and endure to the end, shall be saved." The second change added the words "feet washing" to the article speaking of church ordinances.

During the time since the break over the communion question in 1909 other dissensions arose in the Mountain Union Baptist Association, chiefly the right of women to preach. So before the time for the sitting of the reorganized Macedonia Baptist Association in 1935, other people had either "come out" on account of

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by Rev. F. Carl Sturgill, clerk-treasurer and one of the organizers of this body, Sturgill, N. C., and approved by him in its present form.

oppression and restriction of Christian liberty, or been "turned out" for their views on equality, liberty, and unity of Christians. They were now ready to cooperate with other people who had views similar to their own. Before the time came for the sitting of the 1935 session of the Macedonia Baptist Association, these people had got in touch with the leaders of this body, and it had been agreed to organize a new association. The two breaks with the Mountain Union Association were so sharp that it was suggested that a new constitution, rules of decorum, and articles of faith be drafted, for those used by the Macedonia Baptists were very much like those of the older association.

Delegates from six churches met with Zion Hill Church and upon a constitution, rules of order, and articles of faith (drafted by Rev. Eli Graham, Rev. D. O. Miller, and Rev. F. Carl Sturgill) organized an association known as the Christian Unity Baptist Association. The membership of the 6 churches was 152, with 7 ordained ministers. Rev. F. L. Sturgill was chosen moderator and Rev. F. Carl Sturgill, clerk-treasurer.

### DOCTRINE

We believe—in one only true and living God and the Trinity; that the Bible is the scriptural word of God given by inspiration of the Holy Spirit; that the Bible is a safe rule of faith, and the New Testament interpreted by the Holy Spirit is the only rule of practice for the Christian Church; that all mankind who are accountable to God for sin are fallen and depraved by sin and in this state they possess no natural ability to reinstate themselves in favor with God; that Jesus Christ by the grace of God tasted death for every man, providing a way of salvation through regeneration for the souls of all who are accountable to God for sin; in the redemption of the bodies of saints, infants, and idiots, the latter two not being responsible for sin do not need regeneration of spirit; that sinners can partake of the divine benefits of the grace of God only by faith and repentance, that they are called, convicted, converted, regenerated, and sanctified by the Holy Spirit, and that all who are thus born again by the Spirit of God and endure to the end shall be saved; that baptism, by immersion in water, the Lord's Supper, and feet washing are ordinances instituted by Jesus Christ to be practiced by the church and that regeneration or the baptism of the Holy Ghost is the qualification for participation in either ordinance; in the unity, liberty, and equality of God's children; the church is composed of all who are born of the Spirit of God; in a God-called ministry preaching the word of God by inspiration of the Holy Spirit and administering the ordinance of baptism and participating in the Lord's Supper and feet washing; and in the resurrection of the body, both of the just and the unjust, they that have done good unto the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation, and that the joys of the righteous and the punishment of the wicked will be eternal.

### ORGANIZATION

In polity this body is congregational, each local church manages its own affairs. The association may act as an advisory council in matters of difficulty when a church requests such aid, but in no case may it infringe upon any internal right of any church. It may drop from fellowship disorderly and unorthodox churches. Each church selects its pastor annually by a majority vote of members present at time of election; it also has a clerk to keep a record of business transactions. Deacons are selected and set apart for ordination by the various churches, and ministers who feel a call to ministerial work are first licensed by the church and when they have proved their gift sufficiently, are set apart by the church for ordination. Usually ordained authority of other churches in the body, ministers and deacons, are called as a presbytery and they examine those set apart for deacons or ministers as the case may be; and, if found orthodox in doctrine, they are given a charge followed by prayer and laying on of hands.

### WORK

The work of this body is in home missions, and since it is not strong enough to send out its own workers, it cooperates with all Christian workers, frequently holding revivals with them. It also believes in prayer meetings and Sunday school work, and has now on hand consideration of sending out an evangelist for full time work among its churches and to cooperate with any work for advancement of the cause of Christ where the Holy Spirit leads.

# GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have been admitted to the local church upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

The General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	84	50	34	-----	-----
Members, number.....	22,345	16,786	5,559	75.1	24.9
Average membership per church.....	266	336	164	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	8,192	6,020	2,172	73.5	26.5
Female.....	12,386	9,066	3,320	73.2	26.8
Sex not reported.....	1,767	1,700	67	96.2	3.8
Males per 100 females.....	66.1	66.4	65.4	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,233	1,030	203	83.5	16.5
13 years and over.....	16,603	12,518	4,085	75.4	24.6
Age not reported.....	4,509	3,238	1,271	71.8	28.2
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	6.9	7.6	4.7	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	72	39	33	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	71	39	32	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,694,448	\$1,369,348	\$325,100	80.8	19.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,688,948	\$1,363,848	\$325,100	80.8	19.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$5,500	\$5,500		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$23,865	\$35,111	\$10,159	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	26	22	4	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$179,608	\$166,438	\$13,170	92.7	7.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	24	8	16	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	45	20	25	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	45	20	25	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$175,450	\$107,700	\$67,750	61.4	38.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	83	50	33	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$340,376	\$278,188	\$62,188	81.7	18.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$106,603	\$75,461	\$31,142	70.8	29.2
All other salaries.....	\$33,253	\$27,247	\$6,006	81.9	18.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$17,536	\$13,945	\$3,591	79.5	20.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$25,273	\$23,046	\$2,227	91.2	8.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$78,170	\$69,331	\$8,839	88.7	11.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,888	\$3,895	\$993	79.7	20.3
Home missions.....	\$23,168	\$20,123	\$3,045	86.9	13.1
Foreign missions.....	\$39,685	\$34,844	\$4,841	87.8	12.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$391	\$191	\$200	48.8	51.2
All other purposes.....	\$11,409	\$10,105	\$1,304	88.6	11.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,101	\$5,564	\$1,884	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	83	50	33	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	1,880	1,337	543	71.1	28.9
Scholars.....	17,021	13,049	3,972	76.7	23.3
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	36	23	13	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	391	292	99	74.7	25.3
Scholars.....	4,031	3,250	781	80.6	19.4
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	3	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	30	27	3	-----	-----
Scholars.....	327	298	29	91.1	8.9

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, the membership classified as “under 13 years of age” and “13 years of age and over,” and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>22,345</b>	<b>16,786</b>	<b>5,559</b>	<b>8,192</b>	<b>12,396</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>69.1</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>										
Massachusetts.....	1	-----	1	249	-----	246	84	162	-----	51.9
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>										
New York.....	15	7	8	4,568	3,648	920	1,791	2,777	-----	64.5
New Jersey.....	1	1	-----	328	328	-----	135	193	-----	69.9
Pennsylvania.....	8	5	3	1,634	1,494	340	783	1,051	-----	74.5
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Ohio.....	5	4	1	1,402	1,293	109	562	840	-----	68.9
Indiana.....	8	8	-----	2,704	2,704	-----	1,025	1,679	-----	61.0
Illinois.....	11	8	3	1,871	1,335	538	765	1,106	-----	69.2
Michigan.....	13	5	8	3,558	1,549	1,709	1,371	2,187	-----	62.7
Wisconsin.....	2	-----	2	199	-----	199	56	76	67	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Minnesota.....	4	2	2	955	755	200	385	570	-----	67.5
Iowa.....	11	6	5	4,073	2,932	1,141	993	1,380	1,700	72.0
Missouri.....	1	1	-----	41	41	-----	19	22	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>PACIFIC:</b>										
California.....	4	3	1	566	409	157	223	343	-----	65.0

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.



TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Schol- ars
United States.....	84	22,345	1,233	16,603	4,509	6.9	83	1,880	17,021
NEW ENGLAND:									
Massachusetts.....	1	246	20	226	-----	8.1	1	13	99
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	15	4,568	126	3,253	1,199	3.7	15	341	2,954
New Jersey.....	1	328	5	323	-----	1.5	1	37	245
Pennsylvania.....	8	1,834	166	1,668	-----	9.1	8	162	1,455
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	5	1,402	302	1,060	40	22.2	4	92	842
Indiana.....	8	2,704	160	2,544	-----	5.9	8	222	2,299
Illinois.....	11	1,871	110	1,452	309	7.0	11	211	1,698
Michigan.....	13	3,558	125	2,229	1,204	5.3	13	322	3,130
Wisconsin.....	2	199	4	128	67	3.0	2	31	202
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	4	955	24	931	-----	2.5	4	82	813
Iowa.....	11	4,073	132	2,241	1,700	5.6	11	294	2,719
Missouri.....	1	41	1	40	-----	-----	1	15	80
PACIFIC:									
California.....	4	566	58	508	-----	10.2	4	58	485

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	84	72	71	\$1,694,448	36	\$179,608	45	\$175,450
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	15	15	14	495,948	5	80,055	10	45,000
Pennsylvania.....	8	7	7	152,500	2	2,950	6	21,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	5	3	3	85,000	-----	-----	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Indiana.....	8	4	4	178,000	3	18,901	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Illinois.....	11	9	9	176,000	3	9,450	4	18,500
Michigan.....	13	11	11	259,000	4	20,420	9	26,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	4	4	4	27,000	2	1,381	3	9,000
Iowa.....	11	11	11	220,000	4	15,150	8	27,000
PACIFIC:								
California.....	4	4	4	23,500	2	6,301	-----	-----
Other States.....	5	4	4	77,500	1	25,000	2	28,950

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Massachusetts, 1; New Jersey, 1; and Wisconsin, 2.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	84	83	\$340, 376	\$106, 603	\$33, 253	\$17, 536
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	15	14	66, 951	20, 820	8, 185	4, 644
Pennsylvania.....	8	8	28, 613	9, 938	920	1, 535
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	5	5	19, 792	5, 988	2, 030	1, 655
Indiana.....	8	9	36, 400	12, 125	5, 462	1, 560
Illinois.....	11	11	29, 423	13, 040	1, 276	1, 355
Michigan.....	13	13	75, 710	16, 235	9, 347	1, 430
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	4	4	12, 767	5, 332	670	416
Iowa.....	11	11	48, 096	12, 826	4, 661	3, 919
PACIFIC:						
California.....	4	4	7, 950	4, 501	150	217
Other States.....	5	15	14, 674	5, 798	552	805

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$25, 273	\$78, 170	\$4, 888	\$23, 168	\$39, 685	\$391	\$11, 409
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	3, 182	18, 272	621	3, 981	5, 401		1, 845
Pennsylvania.....	1, 000	3, 884	560	2, 762	4, 826	50	3, 138
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....		3, 448	221	1, 072	4, 328		1, 050
Indiana.....	2, 298	6, 304	396	3, 091	3, 899	141	1, 124
Illinois.....	1, 602	7, 737	134	863	2, 952	65	399
Michigan.....	9, 877	18, 286	1, 556	5, 569	11, 511		1, 900
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	453	2, 540	41	497	2, 234		584
Iowa.....	5, 860	11, 390	939	4, 371	3, 312		818
PACIFIC:							
California.....	526	1, 007	218	522	525	125	159
Other States.....	475	5, 302	202	441	697	10	392

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 1; New Jersey, 1; Wisconsin, 2; and Missouri, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

The General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America is not a convention. It is a fellowship. It is an endeavor to get back to the old-fashioned ideals, policies, and practices of Baptists as they used to be.

The association has a very simple constitution, and has as its basis of fellowship the truths expressed in the old New Hampshire Confession of Faith, with a premillennial interpretation of the last article.

The constitution provides that any Baptist church in the United States which subscribes to the Constitution and Confession of Faith of the Association, and signifies in writing its desire to find fellowship with the association, may be received into fellowship—not membership. A Baptist church cannot be a member of anything outside itself.

The Articles of Faith briefly stated are: We believe—that the Bible is the Word of God; in the Holy Trinity; in the personality of Satan as the author of all powers of darkness; that man came by direct creation of God; that man is born in sin; in the deity of Christ; the virgin birth; that the salvation of sinners is wholly of grace, through the mediatorial offices of the Son of God; that faith in the Lord Jesus Christ is the only condition of salvation and justification; that all who are truly born again are kept by God the Father for Jesus Christ; in the everlasting felicity of the saved and the everlasting conscious suffering of the lost; in the bodily resurrection; the ascension; the premillennial return of Christ and His millennial reign; and that civil government is of divine appointment, for the interests and good order of human society. Two ordinances are observed—baptism by immersion and the Lord's Supper.

In polity the General Association of Regular Baptist Churches is congregational, believing that the local church has the absolute right of self-government.

There is no denominational missionary agency, but contributions are made for mission activities through approved independent Baptist missionary agencies.

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<sup>1</sup> This statement was prepared from information furnished by David Otis Fuller, D. D., secretary-treasurer, General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America, Grand Rapids, Mich.

# SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS (GERMAN, 1728)

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. All of the organizations reported in 1936, as in previous census years, were in the State of Pennsylvania. This body appeared with the German Baptist Brethren (Dunkers) prior to 1936.

The membership of this body comprises baptized believers who have been enrolled as members upon personal profession of faith. Baptism is by trine immersion, forward.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	3	1	2	-----	-----
Members, number.....	137	11	126	8.0	92.0
Average membership per church.....	46	11	63	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	61	6	55	-----	-----
Female.....	76	5	71	-----	-----
Males per 100 females <sup>2</sup> .....				-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	4		4	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	133	11	122	8.3	91.7
Percent under 13 years.....	2.9		3.2	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2		2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	12		12	-----	-----
Scholars.....	105		105	-----	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	3	4	5	5
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1	-1		
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....				
<b>Members</b> , number.....	137	144	136	167
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-7	8	-31	
Percent.....	-4.9	5.9	-18.6	
Average membership per church.....	46	36	27	33
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	3	4	3	6
Value—number reporting.....	2	4	3	4
Amount reported.....	\$5, 000	\$18, 000	\$33, 000	\$40, 800
Average value per church.....	\$2, 500	\$4, 500	\$11, 000	\$10, 200
Debt—number reporting.....				2
Amount reported.....				\$3, 600
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	2	3	5	
Amount reported.....	\$382	\$2, 400	\$1, 980	
Pastors' salaries.....				
All other salaries.....	\$110	\$1, 000	\$1, 605	
Repairs and improvements.....				
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$102			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$50			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$70			
Home missions.....		\$900	\$375	
Foreign missions.....	\$15			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$35			
All other purposes.....		\$500		
Not classified.....		\$800	\$396	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$191	\$800	\$396	
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	2	3	3	2
Officers and teachers.....	12	24	24	13
Scholars.....	105	144	152	130

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Among the earlier settlers in the United States was John Conrad Beissel, who with others arrived in Boston in the fall of 1720. They reached Philadelphia October 20, 1720.

These people fled from the Palatinate in Germany on account of religious persecution. John Conrad Beissel was a skilled baker and an adept in music. He became converted in 1715, then 25 years of age. In due course of time he joined the Pietists. Because of persecutions by his fellow craftsmen and church authorities he decided to come to America and join the brotherhood on the Wis-sahickon in the vicinity of Germantown, Pa., arriving in 1720.

Great was his surprise when he learned that the community had ceased to exist as an organized body. Kelpius, their leader, was dead; Köster, a prominent member, had returned to Germany; and others were scattered. Some lived nearby as hermits.

Matthai, a hermit whom Beissel consulted, advised him to remain in German-town for a time and learn the weaver's art. Acting upon this advice, he indentured himself to one Peter Becker, of Germantown, who had come from the Schwartzenau community in Germany the year before (1719), and who later became the founder of the German Baptist Brethren, or Dunkards.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Miss Emma C. Monn, secretary of the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Board, Waynesboro, Pa., and approved by her in its present form.

Beissel was cordially received into the devout family of his master. He suggested to Becker that he call together his former companions to try to renew their religious zeal, advice which he evidently followed.

Having finished his trade of weaver, Beissel now determined to carry out his original purpose, and with a former companion visited the Conestoga Valley in Lancaster County. There in the primitive forest by a spring they built a cabin on the banks of the Muhlbach (Mill Creek), a branch of the Conestoga River. The two men entered upon a life of seclusion and prayer. They exhorted their neighbors when opportunity offered and imparted instruction to young men who were sent to them. This was virtually a free school, the curriculum strictly religious and moral.

Later others of Beissel's ship companions joined him. Religious meetings were held regularly in the small hut in the forest and about the country as opportunity offered. They also visited different communities or settlements. Their mode of life, earnest exhortations, and revival services aroused much attention among the settlers.

In 1722 the Germantown Baptists began to make journeys to the scattered ones through the Province (Pennsylvania) and to hold religious services. On December 25, 1723, some candidates for baptism chose Peter Becker as their baptizer. Following this they organized into a congregation. They continued to make journeys and hold services with the other communities. In 1724 Beissel submitted to baptism by his friend and former master, Peter Becker. Beissel and two of his companions were then already observers of the seventh day as the Sabbath.

The newly baptized elected Beissel as their teacher. Upon his ordination to this office a large measure of the spirit rested upon him and he conducted all meetings with astonishing strength. This congregation held its first love feast December 1724.

In the year 1728 Beissel published a little book on the Sabbath. It was so effective that the congregation now publicly adopted the Sabbath as the day for divine services. The observance of the Sabbath brought persecution. They were imprisoned by the authorities and fined. This congregation consisted of both the solitary and householders.

They had been much beholden in divine work to the Germantown Baptists. But as they embraced and taught doctrines such as celibacy and the observance of the seventh day as the Sabbath, which were at variance with the tenets of the Germantown Baptists or Dunkards, dissensions arose, and Beissel and his followers formally withdrew from them and organized as Seventh Day Baptists in December 1728.

In 1732 Beissel left his congregation and removed to Ephrata, a few miles distant. Here he was joined by others of both sexes who shared his ideas and whom he organized into the Ephrata Society. Celibacy was enjoined. Separate houses were built for the two sexes, each of which was organized in monastic fashion, the "brothers' house" having its prior, the "sisters' house" its prioress. The society grew rapidly. Industries were organized on the communistic plan, which flourished. But Beissel thought them out of harmony with the spiritual purpose of the community; they were, therefore, soon greatly curtailed and kept subordinate to the religious idea. Ephrata had, however, one of the first schools (1735) in that part of the country, and its printing establishment (1742) was one of the earliest and best. A Sabbath school (for Bible study) was organized there by Ludwig Höcker, assisted by his sister (1738).

As time advanced the celibate membership diminished. Toward the close of the nineteenth century, celibacy as a feature of the society had disappeared entirely, the properties being under control of a board of trustees.

About 1764 a settlement of Seventh Day Baptists was made at Snow Hill, 3 miles north of Waynesboro, Franklin County, Pa. Members from Lancaster County and other places joined them. Here, too, a Seventh Day Baptist Society was organized (1800). Its government was similar to that of Ephrata, but the building was more modern. Religious services were held in the saal, a large room in the building for that purpose. Later (1829) a church was built nearby. The last member of this society died in 1894. The property was legally transferred to the congregation in 1900. In each of these communities the members of the congregation and the societies met for worship.

Formerly the German language was used in religious services. Gradually came the change to English, which is now used exclusively.

## DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The points of doctrine on which special emphasis is laid are: (1) The inspiration of the Bible; (2) one God, the Father, and Jesus Christ, his Son, the Mediator; (3) the Ten Commandments as still the rule of righteousness for all mankind; (4) baptism by trine forward immersion; (5) foot washing in connection with the communion service; (6) the anointing of the sick; (7) the blessing of infants; (8) observance of the seventh day as Sabbath; (9) induction to the ministry by personal request for ordination, instead of election by the congregation as formerly. The doctrine of nonresistance is held to be involved in the sixth commandment.

Each congregation elects delegates to the General Conference which convenes annually the second week in June. Ministers are delegates by virtue of their office, and are entitled to vote.

Home missionary work is under the care of the missionary board. There is no special educational or philanthropic work.

# NATIONAL BAPTIST EVANGELICAL LIFE AND SOUL SAVING ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of the United States of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who feel that it is their duty to seek daily to save lost souls and reclaim backsliders.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	28	21	7	-----	-----
Members, number.....	2,300	1,241	1,059	54.0	46.0
Average membership per church.....	82	59	151	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	966	515	451	53.3	46.7
Female.....	1,334	726	608	54.4	45.6
Males per 100 females.....	72.4	70.9	74.2	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	245	107	138	43.7	56.3
13 years and over.....	1,873	952	921	50.8	49.2
Age not reported.....	182	182		100.0	-----
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	11.6	10.1	13.0	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	21	15	6	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	20	14	6	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$84,459	\$49,059	\$35,400	58.1	41.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$68,834	\$33,434	\$35,400	48.6	51.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$15,625	\$15,625		100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$4,223	\$3,504	\$5,900	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	5	3	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,787	\$1,587	\$1,200	56.9	43.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	1	1		-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	6	6		-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	6	6		-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$4,650	\$4,650		100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	26	19	7	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$12,901	\$10,624	\$2,277	82.4	17.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$5,726	\$4,671	\$1,055	81.6	18.4
All other salaries.....	\$1,061	\$861	\$200	81.1	18.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,597	\$962	\$635	60.2	39.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3,037	\$2,937	\$100	96.7	3.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$329	\$279	\$50	84.8	15.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$253	\$179	\$74	70.8	29.2
Home missions.....	\$405	\$277	\$128	68.4	31.6
Foreign missions.....	\$159	\$124	\$35	78.0	22.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$293	\$293		100.0	-----
All other purposes.....	\$41	\$41		-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$496	\$559	\$325	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting number.....	26	19	7	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	214	147	67	68.7	31.3
Scholars.....	950	622	328	65.5	34.5

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.



**State tables.**—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for 1936 for the National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of the United States of America by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and membership classified by sex and by age. Table 3 shows the value of churches and parsonages, the amount of debt on church edifices, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 3 and 4 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND BY AGE, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>2</sup>
United States.....	28	21	7	2,300	1,341	1,059	966	1,334	72.4	245	1,873	182	11.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	3	3	—	245	245	—	100	145	69.0	30	215	—	12.2
North Dakota.....	1	1	—	10	10	—	4	6	—	—	—	10	—
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	7	3	4	1,297	522	775	542	755	71.8	157	1,140	—	12.1
Oklahoma.....	2	1	1	351	160	191	181	170	106.5	28	163	160	14.7
Texas.....	3	1	2	117	24	93	36	81	—	17	100	—	14.5
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	4	4	—	56	56	—	28	28	—	3	41	12	—
Idaho.....	2	2	—	32	32	—	15	17	—	—	32	—	—
Wyoming.....	1	1	—	12	12	—	5	7	—	—	12	—	—
Utah.....	2	2	—	117	117	—	34	83	—	1	116	—	.9
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	2	2	—	43	43	—	13	30	—	6	37	—	—
Oregon.....	1	1	—	20	20	—	8	12	—	3	17	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

**TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	28	21	20	\$84,459	5	\$2,787	6	\$4,650	26	214	950
Louisiana.....	7	7	7	55,700	2	1,200	—	—	7	78	512
Other States.....	21	14	13	28,759	3	1,587	6	4,650	19	136	438

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Missouri, Texas, Idaho, Utah, and Washington; and 1 in each of the following—Montana, Wyoming, and Oregon.

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve-ments	Payment on church debt, excluding in-terest	Other current ex-penses, including interest	Local relief and char-ity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquar-ters	All other purposes
United States.....	28	26	\$12,901	\$5,728	\$1,061	\$1,597	\$3,037	\$329	\$253	\$405	\$159	\$293	\$41
Missouri.....	3	3	2,715	1,720	250	300	---	73	---	100	100	160	12
Louisiana.....	7	7	3,173	1,700	345	620	100	75	111	149	33	40	---
Texas.....	3	3	602	505	---	---	---	15	36	21	5	20	---
Montana.....	4	4	195	51	---	115	---	---	10	7	---	12	---
Other States.....	11	19	6,216	1,750	466	562	2,937	166	96	128	21	61	29

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Idaho, Washington, and Utah; and 1 in each of the following—Oklahoma, Wyoming, and Oregon.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

The National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of the United States of America was founded by A. A. Banks, November 25, 1920, in Kansas City, Mo. The first session of the assembly was held in St. Stephen Baptist Church of that city. For 15 years this body was affiliated with the National Baptist Convention Unincorporated, but differences arose and in September 1936, in Birmingham, Ala., the National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly declared itself to be an independent organization.

This body has always done relief work and has majored in the soul saving business. Its aim has been for each member to add one member to the kingdom annually.

The assembly is now establishing headquarters in all of the leading cities of the United States when suitable workers can be found to look after the work. The intention of the founder is to make the organization world-wide. The aim of the organization is 1,000,000 souls for Christ annually through its many workers.

<sup>1</sup> This statement was prepared from information furnished by A. A. Banks, founder and executive captain of the National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of the United States of America, Muskogee, Okla.

# GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN (DUNKERS)

## GENERAL STATEMENT

The general statement of the early history of the Brethren, Dunkers, or German Baptist Brethren, is presented very largely in the section for the Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers), the oldest and largest of these bodies. In view of the fact that they have been popularly known, not as "German Baptist Brethren," but as "Dunkers," or "Dunkards," that name has been preserved.

The bodies grouped under the name German Baptist Brethren (Dunkers) in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906, are listed in the table following, with the principal statistics as reported for the four census periods. One member of this group, reported in 1916 and 1906 as German Seventh Day Baptists and in 1926 as Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728), has requested to be included with the Baptists Bodies in 1936. The body known as Old Order German Baptist Brethren in 1916 and 1906, and in 1926 as Old German Baptist Brethren, is shown in 1936 as Old German Baptist Brethren (Old Order Dunkers).

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN (DUNKERS), 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>1936</b>								
Total for the group .....	1,381	188,290	1,243	\$9,900,815	1,333	\$1,720,956	1,104	138,123
Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers) .....	1,143	153,516	1,027	7,636,440	1,105	1,285,817	950	113,771
Old German Baptist Brethren (Old Order Dunkers) .....	67	3,589	60	133,100	60	10,939	-----	-----
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers) .....	163	30,636	148	2,113,753	160	422,093	146	23,871
Church of God (New Dunkers) .....	8	549	8	17,522	8	2,107	8	481
<b>1926</b>								
Total for the group .....	1,279	158,248	1,206	11,110,013	1,182	2,293,622	1,067	133,483
Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers) .....	1,030	128,392	968	8,630,499	951	1,744,755	895	109,891
Old German Baptist Brethren .....	62	3,036	59	161,450	53	18,781	-----	-----
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers) .....	174	26,026	166	2,274,064	166	523,681	160	22,917
Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728) <sup>1</sup> .....	4	144	4	18,000	3	2,400	3	144
Church of God (New Dunkers) .....	9	650	9	26,000	9	4,005	9	531
<b>1916</b>								
Total for the group .....	1,283	133,626	1,188	5,055,835	1,154	924,630	1,097	136,365
Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers) .....	997	105,102	928	3,990,898	911	705,725	899	111,686
Old Order German Baptist Brethren .....	67	3,399	60	107,212	43	7,120	-----	-----
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers) .....	201	24,060	184	896,725	185	204,562	183	23,728
German Seventh Day Baptists <sup>1</sup> .....	5	136	3	33,000	4	1,980	3	152
Church of God (New Dunkers) .....	13	929	13	28,000	11	5,243	12	799
<b>1906</b>								
Total for the group .....	1,090	97,144	974	2,802,532	-----	-----	866	78,575
German Baptist Brethren Church, Conservative .....	815	76,547	741	2,198,957	-----	-----	708	66,595
Old Order German Baptist Brethren .....	68	3,388	57	89,800	-----	-----	-----	-----
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers) .....	202	17,042	172	472,975	-----	-----	156	11,850
German Seventh Day Baptists <sup>1</sup> .....	5	167	4	40,800	-----	-----	2	130

<sup>1</sup> Included with Baptist Bodies for 1936 Census.

# CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN (CONSERVATIVE DUNKERS)

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises baptized believers who have been enrolled as members upon personal profession of faith. Baptism is by trine immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1, 143	273	870	23.9	76.1
Members, number.....	153, 516	56, 248	97, 268	36.6	63.4
Average membership per church.....	134	206	112		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	64, 171	24, 474	39, 697	38.1	61.9
Female.....	79, 942	31, 173	48, 769	39.0	61.0
Sex not reported.....	9, 403	601	8, 802	6.4	93.6
Males per 100 females.....	80.3	78.5	81.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	11, 189	5, 191	5, 998	46.4	53.6
13 years and over.....	130, 153	49, 811	80, 342	38.3	61.7
Age not reported.....	12, 174	1, 246	10, 928	10.2	89.8
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	7.9	9.4	6.9		
Church edifices, number.....	1, 092	265	827	24.3	75.7
Value—number reporting.....	1, 027	252	775	24.6	75.5
Amount reported.....	\$7, 636, 440	\$4, 102, 384	\$3, 534, 056	53.7	46.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$7, 401, 223	\$3, 984, 467	\$3, 416, 756	53.8	46.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$235, 217	\$117, 917	\$117, 300	50.1	49.9
Average value per church.....	\$7, 436	\$16, 279	\$4, 360		
Debt—number reporting.....	120	77	43	64.2	35.8
Amount reported.....	\$1, 033, 605	\$752, 850	\$280, 755	72.8	27.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	671	136	535	20.3	79.7
Parsonages, number.....	270	120	150	44.4	55.6
Value—number reporting.....	264	117	147	44.3	55.7
Amount reported.....	\$903, 670	\$464, 900	\$438, 770	51.4	48.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1, 105	270	835	24.4	75.6
Amount reported.....	\$1, 285, 817	\$664, 603	\$621, 214	51.7	48.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$393, 394	\$202, 153	\$191, 241	51.4	48.6
All other salaries.....	\$78, 213	\$44, 893	\$33, 320	57.4	42.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$132, 799	\$64, 433	\$68, 366	48.5	51.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$92, 730	\$72, 348	\$20, 382	78.0	22.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$227, 609	\$139, 112	\$88, 497	61.1	38.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$42, 794	\$16, 913	\$25, 881	39.5	60.5
Home missions.....	\$68, 728	\$24, 305	\$44, 423	35.4	64.6
Foreign missions.....	\$98, 234	\$37, 486	\$60, 748	38.2	61.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$85, 591	\$38, 502	\$47, 089	45.0	55.0
All other purposes.....	\$65, 725	\$24, 458	\$41, 267	37.2	62.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 164	\$2, 461	\$744		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	950	250	700	26.3	73.7
Officers and teachers.....	15, 331	5, 262	10, 069	34.3	65.7
Scholars.....	113, 771	42, 553	71, 218	37.4	62.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	247	82	165	33.2	66.8
Officers and teachers.....	2, 134	826	1, 308	38.7	61.3
Scholars.....	16, 605	6, 465	10, 140	38.9	61.1

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	6	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Officers and teachers.....	106	51	55	48.1	51.9
Scholars.....	1,012	687	325	67.9	32.1
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	4	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Officers and teachers.....	102	70	32	68.6	31.4
Scholars.....	666	566	100	85.0	15.0

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	1,143	1,030	997	815
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	113	33	182	741
Percent.....	11.0	3.3	22.3	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	153,516	128,392	105,102	76,547
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	25,124	23,290	28,555	-----
Percent.....	19.6	22.2	37.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	134	125	105	94
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	1,092	1,254	1,340	1,186
Value—number reporting.....	1,027	968	928	741
Amount reported.....	\$7,636,440	\$8,630,499	\$3,990,898	\$2,198,957
Average value per church.....	\$7,436	\$8,916	\$4,301	\$2,968
Debt—number reporting.....	120	131	116	84
Amount reported.....	\$1,033,605	\$676,584	\$129,705	\$38,109
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	270	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	264	201	65	33
Amount reported.....	\$903,670	\$923,820	\$160,300	\$56,600
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,105	951	911	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,285,817	\$1,744,755	\$705,725	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$393,394	\$1,214,930	\$455,581	-----
All other salaries.....	\$78,213			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$132,799			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$92,730			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$227,609			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$42,794	\$515,260	\$250,144	-----
Home missions.....	\$68,728			
Foreign missions.....	\$98,234			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$85,591			
All other purposes.....	\$65,725			
Not classified.....	-----	\$14,565	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,164	\$1,835	\$775	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	950	895	899	708
Officers and teachers.....	15,331	13,021	12,629	9,212
Scholars.....	113,771	109,891	111,686	66,595

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the mem-

bership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each district in the Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers), the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEM- BERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>153,516</b>	<b>56,248</b>	<b>97,268</b>	<b>64,171</b>	<b>79,942</b>	<b>9,403</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>15,331</b>	<b>113,771</b>
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>													
New York.....	4	2	2	450	228	222	204	246	.....	82.9	4	74	354
New Jersey.....	1		1	52		52	20	32	.....		1	14	88
Pennsylvania.....	239	64	175	40,024	17,771	22,253	16,508	21,092	2,424	78.3	183	4,038	33,602
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Ohio.....	97	30	67	16,591	5,610	10,981	7,195	8,796	600	81.8	91	1,601	12,251
Indiana.....	107	28	79	16,958	6,758	10,200	7,245	8,852	861	81.8	101	1,657	13,280
Illinois.....	41	14	27	5,907	2,476	3,431	2,362	2,975	570	79.4	39	635	4,382
Michigan.....	28	7	21	2,507	1,134	1,373	1,123	1,384	.....	81.1	27	365	2,106
Wisconsin.....	6	1	5	616	132	484	287	329	.....	87.2	6	54	335
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Minnesota.....	9	2	7	756	127	629	356	400	.....	89.0	7	82	497
Iowa.....	34	7	27	3,942	920	3,022	1,791	2,151	.....	83.3	31	465	3,228
Missouri.....	31	6	25	2,442	674	1,768	1,021	1,254	167	81.4	26	288	1,539
North Dakota.....	10	1	9	471	53	418	209	262	.....	79.8	9	91	490
Nebraska.....	14	4	10	1,364	441	923	623	741	.....	84.1	11	153	871
Kansas.....	46	13	33	5,184	2,167	3,017	2,302	2,882	.....	79.9	41	626	4,063
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>													
Delaware.....	2		2	237		237	96	141	.....	68.1	2	35	209
Maryland.....	49	10	39	7,772	2,517	5,255	3,620	4,152	.....	87.2	38	662	5,867
District of Columbia.....	1	1		730		730	338	392	.....	86.2			
Virginia.....	183	17	166	22,791	4,133	18,658	8,859	11,339	2,593	78.1	126	1,818	13,681
West Virginia.....	85	5	80	7,246	886	6,360	2,248	2,984	2,014	75.3	70	712	4,318
North Carolina.....	22	3	19	1,979	290	1,689	868	1,111	.....	78.1	18	140	1,225
South Carolina.....	1	1		34	34		19	15	.....		1	6	46
Florida.....	11	8	3	567	449	118	251	316	.....	79.4	10	111	565
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Kentucky.....	2		2	73		73	40	33	.....		2	17	65
Tennessee.....	20	3	17	1,942	433	1,509	823	1,119	.....	73.5	17	149	957
Alabama.....	3		3	285		285	130	155	.....	83.9	2	20	90
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Louisiana.....	2		2	167		167	75	92	.....		1	12	56
Oklahoma.....	11	4	7	757	273	484	330	414	13	79.7	8	114	701
Texas.....	4	1	3	238	60	178	104	134	.....	77.6	4	28	136
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>													
Montana.....	3	1	2	116	55	61	42	74	.....		3	20	88
Idaho.....	11	6	5	1,390	990	400	668	722	.....	92.5	10	135	1,029
Colorado.....	12	4	8	1,322	554	768	622	700	.....	88.9	9	142	926
New Mexico.....	2	1	1	149	125	24	56	93	.....		2	28	146
Arizona.....	1	1		175	175		73	102	.....	71.6	1	19	90
<b>PACIFIC:</b>													
Washington.....	14	7	7	1,672	1,226	446	742	930	.....	79.8	14	252	1,442
Oregon.....	8	4	4	567	292	275	239	328	.....	72.9	7	82	368
California.....	29	17	12	6,043	4,535	1,508	2,882	3,200	161	83.8	28	686	4,003

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	1,143	1,030	997	815	153,516	128,393	105,102	76,547	11,189	130,153	12,174	7.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	4	3	3	1	450	262	185	100	38	412	-----	8.4
Pennsylvania.....	239	169	142	105	40,024	33,671	27,457	18,889	2,953	34,131	2,940	8.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	97	109	104	90	16,591	14,342	11,944	9,076	1,299	14,460	832	8.2
Indiana.....	107	121	123	101	16,958	14,678	12,558	9,949	1,369	14,966	623	8.4
Illinois.....	41	51	55	48	5,907	6,071	5,029	3,848	283	4,621	1,003	5.8
Michigan.....	28	28	27	18	2,507	1,860	1,421	914	203	2,304	-----	8.1
Wisconsin.....	6	7	5	7	616	580	251	253	55	561	-----	8.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	9	9	8	8	756	756	531	365	39	717	-----	5.2
Iowa.....	34	40	42	41	3,942	3,743	3,688	2,504	298	3,382	262	8.1
Missouri.....	31	34	37	41	2,442	2,445	1,868	1,881	137	2,138	167	6.0
North Dakota.....	10	19	21	17	471	570	1,053	1,311	1	409	61	.2
Nebraska.....	14	17	22	24	1,364	1,388	1,254	1,096	107	1,205	52	8.2
Kansas.....	46	57	65	62	5,184	5,237	4,940	3,905	535	4,514	135	10.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	49	37	36	23	7,772	6,613	5,397	3,667	459	6,956	357	6.2
Virginia.....	183	102	78	59	22,791	16,875	12,712	9,078	1,358	18,237	3,196	6.9
West Virginia.....	85	49	43	43	7,246	4,956	4,179	3,457	614	4,477	2,155	12.1
North Carolina.....	22	18	21	14	1,979	1,300	964	744	180	1,718	81	9.5
Florida.....	11	9	5	-----	567	416	118	-----	45	522	-----	7.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Tennessee.....	20	24	18	16	1,942	1,573	1,285	1,104	90	1,839	13	4.7
Alabama.....	3	2	2	1	285	136	92	52	22	263	-----	7.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	-----	5	8	9	-----	162	149	172	-----	-----	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	2	2	1	3	167	140	129	98	2	135	30	1.5
Oklahoma.....	11	14	19	24	757	653	925	861	64	660	33	8.8
Texas.....	4	5	9	5	238	332	333	142	7	231	-----	2.9
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	3	4	4	1	116	152	223	16	3	113	-----	2.6
Idaho.....	11	12	10	7	1,390	850	743	476	101	1,289	-----	7.3
Colorado.....	12	12	16	6	1,322	1,427	956	339	126	1,196	-----	9.5
New Mexico.....	2	2	4	-----	149	137	201	-----	11	138	-----	7.4
Arizona.....	1	2	3	1	175	165	127	36	15	160	-----	8.6
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	14	18	16	9	1,672	1,503	882	453	94	1,557	21	5.7
Oregon.....	8	9	11	9	567	444	353	410	27	540	-----	4.8
California.....	29	32	32	16	6,043	4,303	2,654	1,070	561	5,321	161	9.5
Other States.....	7	8	7	6	1,126	652	501	281	93	981	52	8.7

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes: New Jersey, 1; Delaware, 2; District of Columbia, 1; South Carolina, 1; and Kentucky, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1, 143	1, 092	1, 027	\$7, 636, 440	120	\$1, 033, 805	264	\$903, 670
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....	239	227	215	2, 638, 036	32	373, 976	60	295, 800
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	97	95	88	870, 600	15	259, 117	30	109, 720
Indiana.....	107	107	99	691, 867	12	23, 142	25	71, 800
Illinois.....	41	40	39	386, 200	1	2, 900	22	105, 500
Michigan.....	28	28	27	115, 385	5	30, 060	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Wisconsin.....	6	6	5	8, 600	1	600	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	9	8	8	29, 200	1	600	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Iowa.....	34	33	33	198, 425	2	2, 600	13	37, 000
Missouri.....	31	31	29	78, 450	1	120	6	15, 500
North Dakota.....	10	10	8	17, 200			1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Nebraska.....	14	12	12	51, 900	3	11, 730	8	23, 150
Kansas.....	46	43	39	325, 296	4	24, 635	15	29, 450
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	49	47	46	390, 425	5	56, 114	8	27, 500
Virginia.....	183	176	166	777, 014	10	92, 863	18	57, 500
West Virginia.....	85	73	64	105, 875	3	705	7	10, 050
North Carolina.....	22	21	21	24, 100	2	125		
Florida.....	11	11	11	40, 800	1	1, 000	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Tennessee.....	20	18	18	47, 550	4	6, 125	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Alabama.....	3	3	3	2, 700				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	11	10	10	36, 950	3	8, 400	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Texas.....	4	4	3	4, 800			1	( <sup>1</sup> )
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	3	3	3	2, 150				
Idaho.....	11	11	10	30, 975	1	365	6	10, 950
Colorado.....	12	11	11	63, 350	2	3, 700	5	7, 200
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	14	13	12	123, 975	2	25, 000	4	11, 200
Oregon.....	8	8	7	23, 700			3	3, 400
California.....	29	28	27	448, 517	7	94, 310	16	45, 600
Other States.....	16	15	13	102, 400	3	15, 418	7	42, 350

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Delaware, Kentucky, and New Mexico; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Arizona, and the District of Columbia.



TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1, 143	1, 105	\$1, 285, 817	\$393, 394	\$78, 213	\$132, 799
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	4	4	8, 667	3, 338	1, 122	450
Pennsylvania.....	239	232	346, 816	98, 144	24, 591	32, 206
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	97	97	159, 351	53, 145	7, 063	16, 867
Indiana.....	107	106	140, 371	40, 405	6, 479	12, 822
Illinois.....	41	40	68, 174	25, 926	4, 310	8, 126
Michigan.....	28	28	25, 960	7, 545	1, 366	2, 763
Wisconsin.....	6	6	2, 252	1, 204	30	19
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	9	9	6, 443	2, 460	98	1, 369
Iowa.....	34	33	45, 557	14, 041	1, 561	7, 425
Missouri.....	31	27	10, 683	4, 819	433	657
North Dakota.....	10	9	2, 199	688	183	64
Nebraska.....	14	13	9, 238	4, 527	229	782
Kansas.....	46	44	50, 721	21, 003	2, 738	4, 287
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	49	49	72, 253	15, 926	6, 950	11, 870
Virginia.....	183	178	121, 037	33, 286	7, 148	10, 765
West Virginia.....	85	78	20, 782	8, 980	1, 397	2, 221
North Carolina.....	22	21	7, 072	2, 265	38	457
Florida.....	11	10	5, 839	800	12	1, 929
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Tennessee.....	20	19	6, 180	2, 242	645	643
Alabama.....	3	3	192			25
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	11	9	8, 111	2, 240	207	171
Texas.....	4	4	2, 637	900		1, 050
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	3	3	323	61	27	23
Idaho.....	11	11	11, 876	6, 236	552	968
Colorado.....	12	11	8, 456	3, 960	308	397
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	14	14	15, 336	3, 898	962	779
Oregon.....	8	8	7, 734	2, 380	266	764
California.....	29	28	101, 510	26, 913	8, 478	12, 742
Other States.....	12	11	20, 047	6, 062	1, 020	2, 136

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Delaware, Louisiana, and New Mexico; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Arizona, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$92,730	\$227,609	\$42,794	\$68,728	\$98,234	\$85,591	\$65,725
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	1,600	725	258	66	210	100	798
Pennsylvania.....	21,357	73,860	11,599	14,183	28,468	28,900	13,506
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	8,273	24,159	4,909	12,748	11,459	9,496	11,232
Indiana.....	8,956	21,929	5,364	10,021	13,317	11,943	9,135
Illinois.....	856	9,409	1,580	5,355	7,164	2,023	5,425
Michigan.....	2,231	6,149	755	1,323	1,545	1,935	348
Wisconsin.....	62	179	-----	37	35	88	608
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	300	777	35	507	16	370	511
Iowa.....	620	5,181	1,793	2,909	5,977	2,106	3,944
Missouri.....	156	1,266	286	511	445	527	1,583
North Dakota.....	-----	530	41	235	63	267	128
Nebraska.....	230	1,894	354	257	136	546	283
Kansas.....	5,819	6,103	1,048	1,977	2,948	1,453	3,345
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	8,777	11,324	3,201	1,761	6,048	3,328	3,068
Virginia.....	9,765	25,433	4,701	6,314	6,383	11,853	5,389
West Virginia.....	1,708	2,053	599	624	2,364	455	381
North Carolina.....	219	750	1,097	425	316	558	947
Florida.....	60	1,125	170	302	1,234	128	79
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Tennessee.....	290	642	535	216	261	152	554
Alabama.....	-----	35	15	55	5	5	52
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	3,000	928	157	178	463	422	345
Texas.....	-----	248	-----	125	25	119	170
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	-----	126	-----	10	-----	34	42
Idaho.....	80	1,386	650	695	421	601	267
Colorado.....	433	1,620	441	167	444	308	378
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3,154	3,605	340	940	716	527	415
Oregon.....	32	1,566	475	390	228	690	943
California.....	12,101	20,365	1,930	5,787	6,933	4,924	1,337
Other States.....	2,661	4,242	461	610	610	1,733	512

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1, 143</b>	<b>153, 516</b>	<b>1, 027</b>	<b>\$7, 636, 440</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>\$1, 033, 605</b>	<b>1, 105</b>	<b>\$1, 285, 817</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>113, 771</b>
California, northern.....	16	2, 405	15	80, 000	3	3, 700	15	24, 687	15	1, 817
California, southern and Arizona.....	14	3, 813	13	372, 017	4	90, 610	14	78, 793	14	3, 073
Colorado, eastern.....	10	1, 100	9	58, 850	2	3, 700	9	6, 779	8	778
Colorado, western and Utah.....	3	246	3	7, 500	—	—	3	2, 277	2	198
Florida and Georgia.....	11	567	11	40, 800	1	1, 000	10	5, 839	10	565
Idaho, and western Montana.....	12	1, 445	11	31, 975	1	365	12	12, 064	11	1, 070
Illinois, northern and Wisconsin.....	25	4, 084	23	307, 600	2	3, 500	25	49, 341	25	2, 914
Illinois, southern.....	22	2, 439	21	87, 200	—	—	21	21, 085	20	1, 803
Indiana, middle.....	36	5, 799	33	287, 500	5	5, 600	35	50, 760	34	4, 169
Indiana, northern.....	49	7, 820	46	282, 267	7	17, 542	49	67, 407	47	6, 720
Indiana, southern.....	24	3, 471	21	125, 600	—	—	24	23, 095	22	2, 506
Iowa, middle.....	14	1, 498	13	73, 000	1	2, 100	14	16, 058	13	1, 225
Iowa, northern, Minnesota and South Dakota.....	17	2, 153	16	122, 550	2	1, 100	17	28, 411	15	1, 564
Iowa, southern.....	12	1, 047	12	32, 075	—	—	11	7, 531	10	936
Kansas, northeastern.....	18	1, 756	14	98, 229	2	9, 000	17	13, 023	17	1, 453
Kansas, northwestern.....	6	699	5	23, 457	—	—	5	4, 305	5	558
Kansas, southeastern.....	8	716	7	31, 610	1	635	8	4, 891	8	595
Kansas, southwestern.....	14	2, 013	13	172, 000	1	15, 000	14	28, 502	11	1, 457
Maryland, eastern.....	22	4, 216	20	190, 450	4	28, 272	22	49, 801	18	2, 809
Maryland, middle.....	20	3, 463	16	214, 500	2	38, 068	20	29, 215	14	2, 778
Maryland, western.....	10	985	9	19, 475	1	2, 750	10	4, 725	7	467
Michigan.....	25	2, 270	25	109, 885	5	30, 060	25	24, 425	24	1, 851
Missouri, middle.....	10	805	8	30, 000	—	—	8	3, 184	8	532
Missouri, northern.....	10	1, 118	10	29, 150	1	120	9	5, 470	9	680
Missouri, southern and Arkansas.....	11	519	11	19, 300	—	—	10	2, 029	9	327
Nebraska.....	14	1, 364	12	51, 900	3	11, 730	13	9, 238	11	871
North and South Carolina.....	21	1, 389	19	17, 600	3	235	20	4, 755	17	776
North Dakota and eastern Montana.....	12	532	10	18, 350	—	—	11	2, 334	11	537
Ohio, northeastern.....	31	5, 031	29	297, 000	8	26, 519	31	51, 094	30	3, 549
Ohio, northwestern.....	24	2, 972	23	134, 550	1	4, 000	24	30, 399	21	2, 660
Ohio, southern.....	44	8, 731	38	442, 250	6	228, 598	44	79, 477	42	6, 187
Oklahoma, Panhandle of Texas, and New Mexico.....	13	942	12	44, 750	3	8, 400	11	11, 270	10	847
Oregon.....	8	567	7	23, 700	—	—	8	7, 734	7	368
Pennsylvania, eastern.....	73	10, 253	67	626, 415	7	62, 950	70	95, 008	43	8, 988
Pennsylvania, middle.....	51	9, 984	48	466, 975	5	21, 000	51	65, 344	44	8, 256
Pennsylvania, southeastern; New Jersey; and east New York.....	19	3, 483	18	364, 300	2	12, 150	19	54, 241	19	3, 209
Pennsylvania, southern.....	45	6, 003	36	349, 696	—	—	42	48, 171	33	5, 204
Pennsylvania, western.....	60	11, 261	56	888, 950	19	280, 276	59	98, 175	52	8, 632
Tennessee.....	27	2, 474	25	54, 750	4	6, 125	25	6, 762	23	1, 197
Texas and Louisiana.....	5	345	3	4, 500	—	—	5	1, 338	4	142
Virginia, eastern.....	27	2, 622	25	52, 664	1	3, 500	26	15, 753	17	1, 260
Virginia, first.....	33	5, 469	30	299, 650	4	84, 788	33	43, 086	31	3, 420
Virginia, northern.....	72	7, 224	59	201, 975	2	2, 400	68	30, 173	45	4, 206
Virginia, second.....	44	6, 185	42	187, 650	—	—	42	28, 810	33	4, 267
Virginia, southern.....	42	4, 593	34	81, 150	3	2, 175	41	12, 205	28	2, 515
Washington.....	14	1, 672	12	123, 975	2	25, 000	14	15, 336	14	1, 442
West Virginia, first.....	32	3, 207	27	46, 300	1	500	32	10, 664	28	1, 898
West Virginia, second.....	13	766	10	10, 400	1	137	9	753	11	495

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Among the various communities which arose toward the close of the seventeenth century for the purpose of emphasizing the inner life of the Christian above creed and dogma, ritual and form, and ceremony and church polity, one of the most influential, though not widely known, was that of the Pietists of Germany. They did not arise as protestants against Catholicism, but rather as protestants against what they considered the barrenness of Protestantism itself. With no purpose of organizing a sect, they created no violent upheaval, but started a healthy wave of spiritual action within the state churches already organized.

Among their leaders were Philip Jacob Spener and August Herman Francke, who together organized and supervised the mission, industrial, and orphan school at Halle. They gave a great impulse to the critical study of the Bible, struck a plane of moderation in theology, revived an interest in church history, and left a lasting testimony in at least one organization, the Church of the Brethren.

Among the students at the Halle School was Ernst Christoph Hochmann, who, after varying experiences of expulsion, arrest, ascetic life, and confinement in Castle Detmold, retired to Schwarzenau, where he came into intimate association with Alexander Mack, with whom he went on various preaching tours. In 1708, at Schwarzenau, eight of these Pietists went from the house of Alexander Mack to the River Eder. One of them, chosen by lot, led Alexander Mack into the water and immersed him three times in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Then Alexander Mack baptized the other seven and these eight, probably the first to receive trine immersion in the history of the Protestant Church, organized a new congregation which became the basis of the Täufer, Tunkers or Dunkers, Dompelaars, German Baptist Brethren, or Church of the Brethren, as they have been variously called, as a separate church.

The members of the new organization waived the question of apostolic succession, subscribed to no written creed, differed from other Pietists in that they were not averse to church organization, did not abandon the ordinances which Christianity, as a whole, held to be necessary for salvation, and in general gave evidence that they were men of intelligence and steadfastness. Gradually they worked out their doctrine, polity, and practice, following in many respects the same general line as the Quakers, Mennonites, and similar bodies, though they had no association with them, and are to be held as entirely distinct.

The church in Schwarzenau grew, and other congregations were organized in the Palatinate, at Marienborn, Crefeld, and Epstein in Switzerland, and in West Friesland; all suffered, at the hands of the state churches of Germany, Holland, and Switzerland, the hardships which have been the usual lot of independents and separatists. It was from Crefeld that the first Brethren, under the leadership of Peter Becker, sailed for America, settling in Germantown, Pa., in 1719. The next year Alexander Mack, with the remaining members of the Schwarzenau community, fled to Westervain in West Friesland, and in 1729, with 59 families, or 126 souls, crossed the Atlantic, landing in Philadelphia on September 15. The fate of the Brethren who did not come to America is not known. In all probability the greater number migrated, and thus the nucleus of the church was removed from European to American soil.

After the Brethren came to America the details of the organization were developed and individual congregations increased in number—first in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia; then in New Jersey, southern Pennsylvania, northern Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas; then reaching westward over the old Braddock road, immediately after the Revolution, to western Pennsylvania, and from the Carolinas into Kentucky, they were among the first to enter the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and from 1790 to 1825 the great central plain was rapidly populated by Brethren.

The Brethren of colonial times (then known generally as Dunkers) were for the most part German or Dutch farmers, although they engaged in some other occupations, particularly weaving. They retained their own language, and this created a prejudice against them on the part of their English neighbors, who looked upon them as illiterate, although the Saur presses of Germantown, Pa.,

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. M. R. Zigler, executive secretary, Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers), Elgin, Ill., and approved by him in its present form.

were famous in American colonial days. One private library contains over 400 different imprints of these presses, and their output of papers, almanacs, Bibles, and religious and secular work gives evidence not only of a flourishing business, but of a literary appreciation. This would seem to call for the organization of schools, but, aside from the interest of certain members in the founding of Germantown Academy, there is no early school history to record.

There was also a widespread, though unjust, feeling that socially and politically they belonged with the party that had opposed the Revolution, and the result was a mutual dislike, which was probably increased by the fact that, though not essentially selfish, they kept very much to themselves, mingled little with the world, and took little part in the general movements of the times.

The Brethren shared the experience of other religious bodies organized in the early history of this country. As conditions changed they developed different practices and to some extent different conceptions, which resulted in the formation of separate communities. The first to withdraw were John Conrad Beissel and his followers,<sup>1</sup> who founded, in 1728, the famous monastic community at Ephrata, Pa. In 1848, in Indiana, George Patton, Peter Eyman, and others organized a small group.<sup>2</sup> From that time there was no further division until 1881, when a comparatively small company withdrew<sup>3</sup> in protest against certain modifications which they felt to be inconsistent with their early history. The next year another division took place,<sup>4</sup> based chiefly upon objection to the form of government which had gradually developed within the larger body. As the years have passed there has grown up a feeling that, with a little more patience on all sides, this division might have been avoided. Recently greetings from the conferences of The Brethren Church and Church of the Brethren have been exchanged, and efforts have been made to unite these two bodies. In some localities the union is all but effected.

### DOCTRINE

The Church of the Brethren in general terms is classed as orthodox trinitarian.

Baptism is by trine forward immersion, the person baptized being confirmed while kneeling in the water. The rite of foot washing and the love feast or agape immediately precede the communion or eucharist, the entire service being observed in the evening. Sisters are expected to be "veiled" during prayer, and especially at communion services. In case of illness, anointing with oil in the name of the Lord is administered as a means of reconsecration of spirit and healing of the mind and body. The rule of the eighteenth chapter of Matthew with respect to differences between members is observed. Plain attire, excluding jewelry for adornment, is advocated. The civil law is resorted to but little. Taking an oath is forbidden, all affidavits being made by affirmation. Nonresistance is taught, and all communicants are asked to be noncombatants, not because of personal fear nor out of a desire to be disloyal citizens, but because war is outlawed by the teaching and example of Jesus. Any connection, direct or indirect, with the liquor business is prohibited, and there is a corresponding insistence upon total abstinence.

The ideal in all these ceremonies and beliefs is the reproduction and perpetuation of the life and activities of the primitive Christians, and, while its effect is manifest in a somewhat stern and legal type of religious life, mysticism or the Pietistic temper has modified it in the direction of a quiet moderation in all things.

### ORGANIZATION

The polity of the church corresponds more nearly to the Presbyterian than to any other specific ecclesiastical form. The local congregation, usually presided over by the bishop of that body, is governed by the council of all the members. The power of discipline, including trial and excommunication, rests with the local congregation.

Ministers are elected by individual ballot by all the members of a congregation, from members of that congregation; but one feeling the call to the ministry may present his desires for acceptance. When appointed by the congregation, he exercises all the duties of the ministry save those especially assigned to the bishop, and in due time is ordained to the bishopric. The bishop of a congregation may

<sup>1</sup> German Seventh Day Baptists, now Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728).

<sup>2</sup> Church of God (New Dunkers).

<sup>3</sup> Old Order German Baptist Brethren.

<sup>4</sup> The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers).

or may not be resident. The pastorate and a salaried ministry are being rapidly adopted by the congregations.

The individual congregation elects delegates, lay and clerical, to a State district meeting, connected with which there is also an "elders' meeting," composed of the bishops of the respective congregations. Above the State district meeting is the general conference of all the brotherhood. To this each district meeting elects one or more bishops as delegates, while the local churches elect other delegates. The delegates elected by the State district meetings constitute the standing committee of the general conference, which prepares business for presentation at that meeting. In the general sessions of the conference there is free discussion, and both classes of delegates vote together on the final disposition of a matter. Upon a proper request, a committee may be sent from the general conference to any local congregation for the purpose of settling any difficulties that the congregation itself or the bishops of the adjoining congregations may seem unable to adjust.

### WORK

Although the Brethren from the time of the earliest settlements in America pursued a vigorous policy of church extension, moving forward into unoccupied territory, it was not until 1885 that regularly organized missionary endeavor in both home and foreign fields was undertaken.

Home mission work is being done in the United States and Canada. This territory is divided into 49 districts. The general conference elects a general board of seven members, with one member a woman. This board administers both home and foreign missions. Each district elects a district home-mission board. These district boards in cooperation with the general mission board constitute the home missionary organization. About 75 enterprises are under direction of this organization. An average of about \$100,000 is spent each year in equipment and salaries. The program includes small work among foreigners, and mountaineers, and an extensive work among distressed areas in city and rural fields.

The foreign mission enterprises of the Brethren are under the care of the general mission board, which in 1936 carried on work in India, China, and Africa, also supervising churches in Sweden and Denmark. In all these countries there are about 25 stations, occupied by 100 American missionaries, with 260 native helpers, and 27 churches, with a membership of about 8,620. There were also reported 180 schools of various grades with about 3,700 students, and 5 hospitals treating more than 60,000 patients. The amount contributed in 1936 for the support of foreign missions was about \$140,000; the value of property belonging to the denomination in foreign countries is estimated at about \$650,000, and there are endowments amounting to approximately \$1,500,000.

The denomination owns 6 senior colleges with an enrollment of 3,035 students and 1 theological seminary and training school with 143 students. The property and equipment were valued at \$3,182,795 in 1936. These institutions have a total cash endowment of \$1,776,810, notes and pledges of \$404,302, and annuities and nonproductive endowment of \$654,149.

The total offering of the Sunday school is over \$209,000 annually, of which \$56,000 goes to missions.

Many institutes and schools of method are provided. Leadership training is going on with large groups of people through training schools in local churches as well as in camps. Fifty summer camps for the various age groups of children, also for youth and adults were held in 1936 with more than 4,400 in attendance.

The church seeks to take care of her own poor and homeless by establishing and maintaining comfortable homes for them. There are 15 such institutions in the United States.

# OLD GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN (OLD ORDER DUNKERS)

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Old German Baptist Brethren (Old Order Dunkers) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. No parsonages nor Sunday schools were reported. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises baptized believers who have been enrolled as members upon personal profession of faith. Baptism is by trine immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	67	5	62	-----	-----
Members, number.....	3,589	376	3,213	10.5	89.5
Average membership per church.....	54	75	52	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,500	164	1,336	10.9	89.1
Female.....	2,089	212	1,877	10.1	89.9
Males per 100 females.....	71.8	77.4	71.2	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	3,522	376	3,146	10.7	89.3
13 years and over.....	67	67	67	-----	-----
Age not reported.....	67	4	63	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	67	4	63	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	60	4	56	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$133,100	\$9,100	\$124,000	6.8	93.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$133,100	\$9,100	\$124,000	6.8	93.2
Average value per church.....	\$2,218	\$2,275	\$2,214	-----	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	53	4	49	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	60	5	55	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10,939	\$1,515	\$9,424	13.8	86.2
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$814	\$160	\$654	19.7	80.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,435	\$60	\$1,375	4.2	95.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,300	\$76	\$3,224	2.3	97.7
Local relief and charity, etc.....	\$2,366	\$900	\$1,466	38.0	62.0
Home missions.....	\$286	-----	\$286	-----	100.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$777	\$267	\$510	34.4	65.6
All other purposes.....	\$1,961	\$52	\$1,909	2.7	97.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$182	\$379	\$168	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Old German Baptist Brethren (Old Order Dunkers) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	67	62	67	68
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	5	—5	—1	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	3,589	3,036	3,399	3,388
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	553	—363	11	-----
Percent.....	18.2	—10.7	0.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	54	49	51	50
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	67	66	73	66
Value—number reporting.....	60	59	60	57
Amount reported.....	\$133,100	\$161,450	\$107,212	\$89,800
Average value per church.....	\$2,218	\$2,736	\$1,787	\$1,575
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	60	53	43	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10,939	\$18,781	\$7,120	-----
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$814	\$13,533	\$5,058	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,435			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,300			-----
Local relief and charity, etc.....	\$2,366			-----
Home missions.....	\$286	\$5,084	\$2,062	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$777			-----
All other purposes.....	\$1,961			-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$164	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$182	\$354	\$166	-----

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Old German Baptist Brethren (Old Order Dunkers) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and the membership classified by sex. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, and membership classified by age for 1936. Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and also the church expenditures for 1936, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value or expenditures.



TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	67	5	62	3,589	376	3,213	1,500	2,089	71.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
Pennsylvania.....	3		3	153		153	64	89	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	20		20	1,188		1,188	487	701	69.5
Indiana.....	11		11	733		733	313	420	74.5
Illinois.....	3		3	49		49	19	30	
Michigan.....	3		3	82		82	31	51	
Wisconsin.....	1	1		26	26		14	12	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Iowa.....	1		1	15		15	8	7	
Missouri.....	2		2	42		42	15	27	
North Dakota.....	1		1	15		15	5	10	
Kansas.....	5		5	298		298	123	175	70.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Maryland.....	2		2	130		130	54	76	
Virginia.....	7		7	246		246	101	145	69.7
West Virginia.....	2		2	30		30	12	18	
North Carolina.....	1	1		22	22		9	13	
Florida.....	1	1		18	18		8	10	
MOUNTAIN:									
Colorado.....	1		1	7		7	4	3	
PACIFIC:									
California.....	3	2	1	535	310	225	233	302	77.2

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	13 years and over	Age not reported
United States.....	67	62	67	68	3,589	3,036	3,399	3,388	3,522	67
Pennsylvania.....	3	4	5	3	153	202	319	235	153	
Ohio.....	20	19	18	20	1,188	967	1,199	1,204	1,171	17
Indiana.....	11	11	13	13	733	652	659	790	733	
Illinois.....	3	3	2	4	49	70	72	102	41	8
Michigan.....	3	3	4	3	82	89	90	98	82	
Kansas.....	5	5	3	3	298	295	203	106	256	42
Virginia.....	7	4	6	6	246	202	289	280	246	
West Virginia.....	2	2	3	3	30	33	65	114	30	
California.....	3				535				535	
Other States.....	10	11	13	13	275	526	503	459	275	

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches each in the States of Missouri and Maryland; and 1 in each of the following—Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, Florida, North Carolina, and Colorado.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value or expenditures]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES								
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors <sup>1</sup>	Repairs and improvements	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	67	67	60	\$133, 100	60	\$10, 939	\$814	\$1, 435	\$3, 300	\$2, 366	\$286	\$777	\$1, 961
Ohio.....	20	19	19	49, 600	20	3, 491	435	584	1, 282	705	25	54	406
Indiana.....	11	11	11	27, 400	10	2, 132	91	361	320	275	10	175	900
Illinois.....	3	3	3	4, 500	3	407	50	102	145	-----	65	-----	45
Michigan.....	3	3	3	2, 800	3	181	-----	5	162	-----	-----	11	3
Kansas.....	5	5	5	14, 600	4	993	44	110	418	185	41	5	190
Virginia.....	7	7	6	13, 500	6	385	-----	85	100	50	50	-----	100
California.....	3	1	1	-----	3	1, 915	160	-----	136	900	-----	517	202
Other States.....	15	18	12	20, 700	11	1, 435	34	188	737	251	95	15	115

<sup>1</sup> Amount for California combined with figures for Virginia, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Maryland; and 1 in each of the following—Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, Florida, West Virginia, and North Carolina.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Maryland; and 1 in each of the following—Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, Florida, and North Carolina.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Up to the latter part of the nineteenth century the history of the Dunkers <sup>2</sup> was one of peace. Whatever disparity of individual opinion there was did not pass the bounds of mutual forbearance. As, however, social customs developed along more modern lines during the latter part of that century, certain influences were manifested among the communities which tended to lessen the emphasis upon many of the special customs of the earlier times. Accordingly, some of the members, fearful lest the traditions of the founders of the denomination should be overborne, and "the Scriptures suffer violence," and desirous of perpetuating the type of life, as well as of belief, observed by the early Brethren, withdrew in 1881 and formed the organization known as the "Old German Baptist Brethren."

### DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In certain matters of doctrine and also in some features of church organization the Old Order Brethren are in essential agreement with the other branches. They accept the literal teaching of the Scriptures in regard to the Lord's Supper and foot washing; hold close communion; practice nonconformity to the world in war, politics, secret societies, dress, and amusements; refuse to swear or take oath under any circumstances; reject a salaried ministry; anoint with oil those who are sick, not so much for the healing of the natural body as for spiritual healing; strictly enjoin temperance upon all their members; and allow none to

<sup>1</sup> This statement is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, as revised by Rev. J. M. Kimmel, publishing agent of the "Vindicator," Brookville, Ohio, and it has been approved by him in its present form.

<sup>2</sup> See Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers).

traffic in alcoholic or malt liquors. They believe that nothing but death can break the marriage vow, and refuse to perform a marriage ceremony for any divorced person.

### WORK

Specially organized missions, Sunday schools, and ecclesiastical schools are regarded by these Brethren as opposed to essential Christianity, but they are charitable in deed as in word, support their own poor, and extend a helping hand to all needy persons, whether they are or are not members of their own religious organization.

# THE BRETHREN CHURCH (PROGRESSIVE DUNKERS)

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises baptized persons who have been enrolled as members upon personal profession of faith. Baptism is by triune immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	163	57	106	35.0	65.0
Members, number.....	30,636	17,067	13,569	55.7	44.3
Average membership per church.....	188	299	128	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	12,599	7,150	5,449	56.8	43.2
Female.....	16,868	9,917	6,951	58.8	41.2
Sex not reported.....	1,169	-----	1,169	-----	100.0
Males per 100 females.....	74.7	72.1	78.4	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,316	1,505	811	65.0	35.0
13 years and over.....	23,900	13,860	10,040	58.0	42.0
Age not reported.....	4,420	1,702	2,718	38.5	61.5
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	8.8	9.8	7.5	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	157	55	102	35.0	65.0
Value—number reporting.....	148	52	96	35.1	64.9
Amount reported.....	\$2,113,753	\$1,555,282	\$558,471	73.6	26.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$2,064,357	\$1,518,582	\$545,775	73.6	26.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$49,396	\$36,700	\$12,696	74.3	25.7
Average value per church.....	\$14,282	\$29,909	\$5,817	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	36	27	9	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$288,547	\$271,246	\$17,301	94.0	6.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	78	16	62	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	63	25	38	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	63	25	38	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$192,225	\$112,250	\$79,975	58.4	41.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	160	57	103	35.6	64.4
Amount reported.....	\$422,093	\$297,088	\$125,005	70.4	29.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$136,937	\$81,779	\$55,158	59.7	40.3
All other salaries.....	\$26,959	\$22,164	\$4,795	82.2	17.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$39,301	\$25,680	\$13,621	65.3	34.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$50,276	\$40,169	\$10,107	79.9	20.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$72,512	\$57,700	\$14,812	79.6	20.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,647	\$2,474	\$1,173	67.8	32.2
Home missions.....	\$21,440	\$15,207	\$6,233	70.9	29.1
Foreign missions.....	\$37,998	\$29,017	\$8,981	76.4	23.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8,199	\$4,177	\$4,022	50.9	49.1
All other purposes.....	\$24,824	\$18,721	\$6,103	75.4	24.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,638	\$5,214	\$1,212	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	146	53	93	36.3	63.7
Officers and teachers.....	2,803	1,401	1,402	50.0	50.0
Scholars.....	23,871	14,559	9,312	61.0	39.0
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	32	20	12	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	364	225	139	61.8	38.2
Scholars.....	2,975	2,045	930	68.7	31.3
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	6	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	30	20	10	-----	-----
Scholars.....	299	222	77	74.2	25.8

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	163	174	201	202
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-11	-27	-1	-----
Percent.....	-6.3	-13.4	-0.5	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	30,636	26,026	24,060	17,042
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	4,610	1,966	7,018	-----
Percent.....	17.7	8.2	41.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	188	150	120	84
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	157	176	192	184
Value—number reporting.....	148	166	184	172
Amount reported.....	\$2,113,753	\$2,274,064	\$896,725	\$472,975
Average value per church.....	\$14,282	\$13,699	\$4,874	\$2,750
Debt—number reporting.....	36	37	38	29
Amount reported.....	\$288,547	\$236,814	\$114,289	\$41,490
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	63	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	63	56	25	20
Amount reported.....	\$192,225	\$258,200	\$67,250	\$41,700
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	160	166	185	-----
Amount reported.....	\$422,093	\$523,681	\$204,562	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$136,937	\$447,977	\$164,223	-----
All other salaries.....	\$26,959			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$39,301			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$50,276			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$72,512	\$75,704	\$40,339	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,547			
Home missions.....	\$21,440			
Foreign missions.....	\$37,908			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$5,199	\$3,155	\$1,106	-----
All other purposes.....	\$24,824			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,638			
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	146	160	183	156
Officers and teachers.....	2,803	2,445	2,402	1,564
Scholars.....	23,871	22,917	23,728	11,850

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEM- BERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	163	57	106	30,636	17,067	13,569	12,599	16,868	1,169	74.7	146	2,803	23,871
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New Jersey.....	2		2	102		102	36	66			2	16	59
Pennsylvania.....	35	15	20	6,660	4,122	2,538	2,789	3,702	169	75.3	34	669	5,835
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	27	10	17	4,913	2,698	2,215	2,053	2,860		71.8	25	484	3,733
Indiana.....	38	11	27	8,009	4,304	3,705	3,326	4,383	300	75.9	32	638	4,948
Illinois.....	2		2	525		525	246	279		88.2	2	32	471
Michigan.....	1		1	81		81	28	53					
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	6	1	5	1,148	392	756	404	494	250	81.8	5	98	730
Nebraska.....	2	1	1	458	338	120	186	272		68.4	2	36	200
Kansas.....	5		5	747		747	322	425		75.8	5	74	372
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1		1	46		46	21	25			1	8	40
Maryland.....	4	2	2	957	729	228	405	552		73.4	4	79	710
District of Columbia.....	1			433	433		176	257		68.5	1	46	383
Virginia.....	12	3	9	1,242	374	868	594	648		91.7	9	114	907
West Virginia.....	6	1	5	851	152	699	154	247	450	62.3	3	14	133
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	3		3	107		107	35	72			3	30	275
Tennessee.....	1		1	100		100	51	49			1	8	100
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	1	2	562	130	432	229	333		68.8	3	55	417
California.....	14	11	3	3,695	3,395	300	1,544	2,151		71.8	14	402	4,558

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>163</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>30,636</b>	<b>26,026</b>	<b>24,060</b>	<b>17,042</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>4,420</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Pennsylvania.....	35	33	45	49	6,660	5,222	5,561	3,885	567	5,781	312	8.9
Ohio.....	27	30	28	29	4,913	4,825	3,639	2,592	383	4,377	153	8.0
Indiana.....	38	38	41	29	8,009	6,278	5,879	3,800	528	5,634	1,847	8.6
Illinois.....	2	3	4	7	525	738	581	716	26	499	-----	5.0
Michigan.....	1	3	5	5	81	148	248	201	3	78	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	-----	3	3	3	-----	30	45	68	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa.....	6	8	9	13	1,148	1,150	1,269	852	79	754	315	9.5
Nebraska.....	2	3	3	4	458	655	645	471	32	426	-----	7.0
Kansas.....	5	6	13	16	747	688	1,007	810	26	721	-----	3.5
Maryland.....	4	4	5	5	957	842	976	616	58	899	-----	6.1
Virginia.....	12	21	20	26	1,242	1,656	1,675	2,166	85	750	407	10.2
West Virginia.....	6	6	7	1	851	776	500	80	16	46	789	-----
Kentucky.....	3	-----	-----	-----	107	-----	-----	-----	-----	107	-----	-----
Washington.....	3	-----	-----	-----	562	-----	-----	-----	15	267	280	5.3
California.....	14	8	7	7	3,695	1,851	982	379	425	2,953	317	12.6
Other States.....	25	8	11	8	681	1,167	1,053	406	73	608	-----	10.7

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes: New Jersey, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Delaware, 1; and Tennessee, 1.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR-SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>163</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>\$2,113,753</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>\$288,547</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>\$192,225</b>
Pennsylvania.....	35	33	31	610,400	7	41,717	11	50,500
Ohio.....	27	26	22	281,000	6	57,398	9	25,300
Indiana.....	38	37	35	422,721	6	43,660	20	57,700
Iowa.....	6	5	5	59,700	-----	-----	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Kansas.....	5	5	5	19,950	-----	-----	3	4,625
Maryland.....	4	4	4	75,500	1	6,500	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Virginia.....	12	11	11	81,400	3	19,591	3	9,000
West Virginia.....	6	6	6	54,000	1	1,500	-----	-----
Kentucky.....	3	3	3	11,500	-----	-----	3	5,000
Washington.....	3	3	3	36,000	2	3,459	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
California.....	14	14	13	341,182	8	94,848	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other States.....	10	10	210	120,400	2	19,874	6	40,100

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: New Jersey, 2; Illinois, 2; Michigan, 1; Nebraska, 2; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Tennessee, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches		EXPENDITURES											
			Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
U. S. ....	163	160	\$422, 093	\$136, 937	\$26, 959	\$39, 301	\$50, 276	\$72, 512	\$3, 647	\$21, 440	\$37, 998	\$8, 199	\$24, 824	
Pennsylvania .....	35	35	92, 150	31, 514	6, 286	11, 086	8, 467	16, 360	637	5, 178	7, 778	1, 937	2, 907	
Ohio .....	27	27	72, 711	22, 742	3, 825	2, 893	14, 936	14, 491	588	3, 778	4, 930	2, 058	2, 470	
Indiana .....	38	37	77, 514	29, 394	3, 746	6, 866	5, 365	13, 460	1, 177	2, 338	3, 909	1, 170	10, 089	
Iowa .....	6	5	8, 689	4, 852	835	185	-----	590	136	172	567	348	1, 004	
Kansas .....	5	5	4, 184	2, 584	120	139	-----	686	10	202	199	68	176	
Maryland .....	4	4	7, 701	4, 341	1, 010	265	600	434	75	591	385	-----	-----	
Virginia .....	12	12	16, 460	6, 862	592	610	3, 568	1, 840	90	1, 141	1, 322	-----	435	
W. Virginia .....	6	5	5, 025	1, 600	-----	1, 601	600	282	-----	41	54	-----	847	
Kentucky .....	3	3	3, 636	1, 167	350	1, 180	-----	194	-----	88	67	415	175	
Washington .....	3	3	6, 615	3, 231	336	430	450	912	-----	330	896	-----	30	
California .....	14	14	105, 141	21, 046	8, 952	12, 905	11, 607	19, 839	825	6, 262	16, 012	1, 877	5, 816	
Other States. ....	10	10	22, 267	7, 604	907	1, 141	4, 683	3, 424	109	1, 319	1, 879	326	875	

<sup>1</sup> Includes: New Jersey, 2; Illinois, 2; Michigan, 1; Nebraska, 2; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Tennessee, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The first Brethren came to America from Crefeld, Rhine Valley, in 1719. They settled at what is now Germantown (Philadelphia), Pa. The first church was organized there on Christmas Day 1723, with 23 members. The first minister was Peter Becker. Ten years later Alexander Mack, their leader in Europe, landed at Philadelphia with 59 families.

The numerical growth of the Brethren communities was slow, and by 1880, though widely dispersed,<sup>2</sup> the total membership was scarcely 60,000. The membership was largely agricultural and the ministry, though it numbered among its members some men of profound learning, was for the most part uneducated. There were no theological seminaries to which they looked for a ministry. Gradually the autonomy of the local churches was lost; strict adherence to forms of dress and worship were rigidly enforced; any steps looking toward progress or toward a better organization were sternly opposed; the attempt by some of the Brethren to establish higher institutions of learning, promote missionary enterprise, provide for an educated and supported ministry, and above all else, the earnest questioning of the authority of the annual conference as a legislative body, brought on a crisis. This led, after many futile efforts to avert it, to a division in the church. Those who advocated progress were derisively called "progressives." Their leaders were expelled from the church. After a vain attempt to be reconciled to the church, covering more than a year, these leaders determined to organize independently. Others in sympathy with this "progressive" movement voluntarily joined with it. So in 1882 the Brethren Church was organized.

## DOCTRINE

In doctrine the church is thoroughly evangelical. The Brethren avoid doctrinal controversy and there is complete unanimity in belief and practice throughout the whole brotherhood. Perhaps the best expression of this doctrinal belief is set

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by George E. Cone, national statistician of Brethren Churches, Portis, Kans., and approved by him in its present form.

<sup>2</sup> See Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers).



forth in the "Message of the Brethren Ministry," adopted about 1917. These declarations are, in part, as follows:

The authority and integrity of the Holy Scriptures; God's supreme revelation made through Jesus Christ, a complete and authentic record of which revelation is the New Testament; and the Old and New Testaments, as originally given, the infallible record of the perfect, final, and authoritative revelation of God's will, altogether sufficient in themselves as a rule of faith and practice;

The preexistence, Deity, and incarnation by virgin birth of Jesus Christ, the Son of God;

The fall of man, his consequent spiritual death and utter sinfulness, and the necessity of his new birth;

The vicarious atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ through the shedding of His own blood;

The resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ in the body in which He suffered and died and His subsequent glorification at the right hand of God;

The justification by personal faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, of which obedience to the will of God and works of righteousness are the evidence and result; the resurrection of the dead, the judgment of the world, and the life everlasting of the just;

The personality and Deity of the Holy Spirit, who indwells the Christian and is his Comforter and Guide;

The personal and visible return of our Lord Jesus Christ from Heaven as King of Kings and Lord of Lords, the glorious goal for which we are taught to watch, wait, and pray;

The Christian should "be not conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of the mind," should not engage in carnal strife, and should "swear not at all";

The Christian should observe, as his duty and privilege, the ordinances of our Lord Jesus Christ, among which are (a) baptism of believers by trine immersion; (b) confirmation; (c) the Lord's Supper; (d) the communion of the bread and wine; (e) the washing of the saints' feet; and (f) the anointing of the sick with oil.

### ORGANIZATION

The polity of the Brethren Church may be best described as congregational. Every congregation is a church of Christ. All the congregations voluntarily uniting for the promotion of the work committed to them form the Brethren Church as a whole. The organization of the local congregations is very simple and believed to be in harmony with the spirit of the New Testament teachings. There are elders and deacons, evangelists and deaconesses. The minister in charge of the work of a local church is the pastor. The deaconess may be a minister. A local congregation is entirely free to perfect its organization by electing any officers deemed necessary. The churches of a convenient geographical territory are formed into district conferences, of which there are nine.

### WORK

The denomination maintains and supports Ashland College, located at Ashland, Ohio. This college has a property value of \$517,127, a permanent endowment of \$417,081, and additional income from church organizations equivalent to several thousand dollars annually; a strong school of education approved by the State Board, and now a member of The North Central Association of Colleges; a college of liberal arts; and a seminary for the training of ministers. Enrollment in all branches reaches near the thousand mark annually.

The church expends annually around \$25,000 in extension work in the home mission field. The Foreign Mission Board expends around \$45,000 in French Equatorial Africa and Argentina, South America. On both these fields, the smallest number of North American workers consistent with demands are used. Native workers are being used as rapidly as good practice will justify.

In addition to the above special enterprises of church activity there is maintained a home for the aged ministers and members at Flora, Ind., and a fully equipped publishing house at Ashland, Ohio. The main auxiliary organizations of the church are its Sunday schools, Christian Endeavor societies, women's missionary society, Sisterhood of Mary and Martha, the layman's organization, and the Boy's Brotherhood. One of the new ventures of the denomination is Grace Theological Seminary, temporarily located at Akron, Ohio.

Though the denomination is small numerically, aggressive work is being done, and work is going forward in all of the accepted branches of the work of our Lord's church in this age. We believe the church has made many forward strides in the past decade, and is still looking ahead with zeal and determination.

# CHURCH OF GOD (NEW DUNKERS)

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God (New Dunkers) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. All of the organizations reported in 1936, as in previous census years, were in the State of Indiana, and no parsonages were reported. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises baptized believers who have been enrolled as members upon personal profession of faith. Baptism is by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number .....	8	1	7		
Members, number .....	549	64	485	11.7	88.3
Average membership per church .....	69	64	69		
Membership by sex:					
Male .....	220	26	194	11.8	88.2
Female .....	329	38	291	11.6	88.4
Males per 100 females .....	66.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	66.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years .....	6	2	4		
13 years and over .....	543	62	481	11.4	88.6
Percent under 13 years .....	1.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.8		
Church edifices, number .....	8	1	7		
Value—number reporting .....	8	1	7		
Amount reported .....	\$17,522	\$3,000	\$14,522	17.1	82.9
Constructed prior to 1936 .....	\$9,522		\$9,522		100.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936 .....	\$8,000	\$3,000	\$5,000	37.5	62.5
Average value per church .....	\$2,190	\$3,000	\$2,076		
Number reporting "no debt" .....	6	1	5		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number .....	8	1	7		
Amount reported .....	\$2,107	\$187	\$1,920	8.9	91.1
Pastors' salaries .....	\$1,219	\$146	\$1,073	12.0	88.0
All other salaries .....	\$34	\$29	\$5		
Repairs and improvements .....	\$463		\$463		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$312	\$12	\$300	3.8	96.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc. ....	\$59		\$59		
All other purposes .....	\$20		\$20		
Average expenditure per church .....	\$263	\$187	\$274		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number .....	8	1	7		
Officers and teachers .....	113	12	101	10.6	89.4
Scholars .....	481	65	416	13.5	86.5

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God (New Dunkers) for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916. Although it is probable that this denomination existed prior to 1916, no statistics were furnished for 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	8	9	13
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			
Number.....	-1	-4	
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....			
<b>Members</b> , number.....	549	650	929
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			
Number.....	-101	-279	
Percent.....	-15.5	-30.0	
Average membership per church.....	69	72	71
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	8	9	13
Value—number reporting.....	8	9	13
Amount reported.....	\$17,522	\$26,000	\$28,000
Average value per church.....	\$2,190	\$2,889	\$2,154
Debt—number reporting.....		1	
Amount reported.....		\$200	
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	8	9	11
Amount reported.....	\$2,107	\$4,005	\$5,243
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,219		
All other salaries.....	\$34		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$463	\$3,378	\$4,743
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$312		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$59		
Home missions.....			
Foreign missions.....		\$327	\$500
To general headquarters for distribution.....			
All other purposes.....	\$20		
Not classified.....		\$300	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$263	\$445	\$477
<b>Sunday schools:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	8	9	12
Officers and teachers.....	113	95	115
Scholars.....	481	531	799

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 10%.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

The Church of God (New Dunkers) was organized in 1848 by George Patton, Peter Eyman, and others, who withdrew from the German Baptist Brethren. The church claims that "Bible things should be called by Bible names" and that the Bible name for the church, foretold by prophecy as the new name, is "The Church of God." It refuses to adopt a human creed or confession of faith, as the Scriptures are given to this end and are infallibly right. Baptism (a burial or birth of water) is administered to those who profess faith in Christ and experience sorrow for sin, that they may receive the remission of sins and the gift of the Holy Ghost. The observance of the communion, the literal washing of the saints' feet, and the anointing of the sick are held to be essential; and the second Advent of the Lord, and future rewards and punishments are taught.

An annual conference is held. Home missionary work is under the care of the mission board. There is no educational or philanthropic work.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. C. H. Holaday, New Castle, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.

# PLYMOUTH BRETHREN

## GENERAL STATEMENT

**History.**—Early in the nineteenth century there appeared in England and Ireland, especially in the Anglican Church, considerable restiveness under the general church conditions. This was occasioned largely by dissatisfaction with the close connection between church and state, with the stereotyped forms of worship and with the church organizations by which believers were separated from each other and were gathered into so many different sects. As a result of this feeling, a number of independent gatherings sprang up spontaneously, both in England and Ireland, in which men and women who were desirous of a "spiritual communion based on New Testament religious principles" met together for the "breaking of bread" and for prayer. Of such gatherings, the most important, from an historical standpoint, was one at Dublin, Ireland. Here, in the spring of 1827, a few Christians, some of whom had already been meeting more or less regularly for prayer, instituted the practice of "breaking of bread," though it was not until 1829 that the first permanent meeting was formed. There were also meetings of importance at Plymouth and Bristol, England, and the fact that the meeting at Plymouth at the first had some prominence in members and teachers eventually gave rise to the name "Plymouth Brethren," which has come to be their popular designation, though it has never been adopted by the different communities, who speak of themselves simply as "Believers," "Christians," "Saints," or "Brethren."

As the different meetings, or "gatherings," as they were often termed, learned of each other, it was natural that there should be more or less fellowship between them, although no regular organization was formed. A number of men of exceptional ability and great personal power identified themselves with the movement, among them John Nelson Darby; George Müller, of Bristol, whose famous orphanages were but a development of one phase of the Brethren idea; Samuel Prideaux Tregelles, the famous Biblical critic; Anthony Norris Groves, the missionary; and many others. These men for the most part worked along more or less independent lines, as Müller in his orphanages, and Groves in his missionary work in Mesopotamia and India. In England the strongest influence was exerted by Mr. Darby, who devoted to the development of the idea which had gained complete ascendancy over his own mind an ability and intensity of purpose seldom if ever surpassed. He was not only instrumental in the establishment of a number of congregations in England, but extended his work into continental Europe, visiting Switzerland, France, and Germany, where many permanent meetings were the result of his labors. At about the same time Mr. Müller also visited Stuttgart, although with less success.

In the absence of any ecclesiastical organization, and in the presence of an intense individualism and sense of personal responsibility, divisions naturally arose, and the congregations gathered around different leaders. This did not, however, prevent the extension of the idea and the formation of numerous meetings, which exercised a powerful influence upon the religious life of the churches.

The movement first came to America as a result of the emigration of a number of Brethren to the United States and Canada about the middle of the nineteenth century. Mr. Darby made several visits across the Atlantic, and a number of congregations were formed, and since that time the meetings have multiplied rapidly. As in England, so in the United States, divisions have arisen, but no exact classification is recognized. Some meetings are called "exclusive" and others "open," but there is no one term that applies accurately to any single division.

The doctrine of the invisible membership of the church under the sole authority of the Scriptures and the Holy Spirit has operated to prevent the collecting or recording of statistics of the different communities of Brethren, and the tabular statements, while as complete as it is possible to secure, probably do not include all the individual gatherings or the full membership.

**Doctrine.**—In doctrine the different bodies of Brethren are in substantial accord. They acknowledge no creeds, but look upon the Scriptures as their only guide. They accept the general evangelical doctrines of the Trinity, the sinless humanity and absolute Deity of Christ, and Christ's atonement by His sacrificial death, and hold that the Holy Spirit is present in the believer and in the church, and that believers are eternally secure. They look for the personal premillennial coming of Christ and believe that the punishment of the unregenerate will be eternal. The following statement, published as an answer to inquiries, summarizes their general belief:

We believe in the absolute and perfect [verbal] inspiration of the Bible, which we hold to be, not in name only, but in reality, the Word of God.

Having in it the perfect revelation of the mind of God, we refuse all human creeds as being both unnecessary and a slur upon His Word.

We, however, have no uncertain belief in the doctrines unfolded in the Scriptures: The fall and absolute ruin of man; his guilty, lost, and helpless condition; the utter worthlessness of works, law keeping, or reformation as a ground of salvation; the amazing love of God in providing a Savior in His blessed Son; the spotless perfection of Christ, both in His divine nature and His true humanity; atonement by the blood-shedding of Christ on the cross, by which alone redemption has been accomplished; His resurrection as the proof of God's acceptance of that atonement.

We also see in Scripture the absolute necessity for new birth by the Holy Spirit, through the Word of God, and of justification by faith alone, without the works of the law.

We see that the believer is warranted to have the fullest assurance of his present and eternal salvation, and that this assurance comes not through feelings or experiences, but by the Word of God.

We also see that being saved by a work [Christ's] once for all, the believer can never be lost but is as secure as though he were in heaven already, because of Christ's death and resurrection.

We see, however, that Scripture guards from abuse of this doctrine by insisting upon good works as the fruit of salvation; that the believer is to reckon himself dead to sin and to live not only a moral life, but one of love and devotedness to Christ and of separation from the ways and thoughts of the world.

We believe that the proper hope of God's people is not the improvement of the world, but the coming of Christ for His own, to raise the dead in Christ, and change the living, and then take them all out of the world, which He will then purge and cleanse by judgments preparatory to the millennium, when Israel and the nations of the earth will inhabit it under His rule; but His church will always be in heaven.

We hold that rejectors of the gospel and all the wicked will "have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone," eternal punishment, and not extinction or restoration. We therefore believe in an earnest and affectionate presentation of the simple gospel of the grace of God.

**Organization.**—The view held by the Brethren is that the church is one and indivisible—"Christ is the head of it, the Holy Spirit the bond of union, and every believer a member. It was begun at Pentecost and will be completed before the second Advent." They acknowledge no ritual or definite ecclesiastical organization and do not believe in human ordination of the ministry. They hold that the personal gift is a sufficient authorization for the exercise of the privileges of the ministry, and that this involves the priesthood of all believers under the special guidance of the Holy Spirit. Hence they have no presiding officers in their assembly meetings, but anyone who has the gift is privileged to exercise it. Women take no part in the public ministry.

Discipline is generally regarded as "restorative in its character," and they hold that "the solemn act of separation should be resorted to only after loving and faithful dealing has failed to reclaim."

Considering the various denominations as unscriptural because based upon creeds, an ordained ministry, separate church organizations, etc., they do not fellowship with them. They observe the ordinance of baptism, usually by immersion, meet every Sunday to "break bread" (which is the term they use to designate the sacrament of the Lord's Supper), and have meetings for prayer and Bible study, and gospel meetings for the unconverted. They own few church edifices but meet in halls and private houses, some of which are the personal property of individual Brethren.

There is no special form of admission, at least no set form of words, but the applicant is expected to give to the assembly satisfactory evidence of new birth, of having passed through genuine repentance, and of unfeigned faith in Christ and in the Scriptures as the Word of God, with life corresponding thereto. Giving that evidence, he is regarded as a member of the body of Christ and is accepted as such by the meeting at the Lord's Supper. In some cases announcement of the application is given, so that there may be conversation with the applicant by individual Brethren.

**Work.**—All the branches are active in gospel work, contributing as meetings and as individuals to the support of missionaries, though they have no missionary societies and give no pledge of personal support to their missionaries, who have gone into every part of the world. They have no distinctive missions like those established by the different denominations but have formed communities corresponding to those in England and America.

These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The Plymouth Brethren bodies are eight in number. Roman numerals are used for the sake of distinction, but they do not imply any precedence in chronological order or strength of membership; they simply indicate the order in which the different bodies came to the knowledge of the Bureau of the Census. A summary of the principal statistics for these eight bodies in 1936 with six bodies in 1926 and 1916, and for the four bodies in 1906, follows:

**SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE PLYMOUTH BRETHREN, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906**

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Schol- ars
1936								
Total for the group...	664	25,806	208	\$1,442,685	593	\$504,519	442	25,241
Plymouth Brethren I. ....	74	3,370	34	248,632	69	77,135	64	4,283
Plymouth Brethren II. ....	344	15,684	143	1,054,068	314	311,645	276	16,994
Plymouth Brethren III. ....	22	1,000	3	27,000	19	16,424	14	543
Plymouth Brethren IV. ....	56	1,909	-----	-----	52	46,165	1	20
Plymouth Brethren V. ....	67	1,766	8	7,300	51	24,214	30	1,081
Plymouth Brethren VI. ....	2	34	1	5,000	2	1,213	1	60
Plymouth Brethren VII. ....	38	800	3	9,000	33	17,472	23	886
Plymouth Brethren VIII. ....	61	1,243	16	91,685	53	26,251	33	1,384
1926								
Total for the group...	633	22,961	156	1,186,612	574	637,990	415	20,811
Plymouth Brethren I. ....	166	4,877	43	260,460	152	166,929	110	5,323
Plymouth Brethren II. ....	307	13,497	108	909,952	286	369,416	239	13,634
Plymouth Brethren III. ....	24	684	1	5,000	20	11,931	14	352
Plymouth Brethren IV. ....	47	1,663	-----	-----	41	41,578	5	132
Plymouth Brethren V. ....	83	2,152	3	5,200	69	45,825	45	1,332
Plymouth Brethren VI. ....	6	88	1	6,000	6	2,311	2	38
1916								
Total for the group...	469	13,717	47	161,601	377	185,954	245	11,678
Plymouth Brethren I. ....	161	3,896	21	51,650	127	54,030	89	4,094
Plymouth Brethren II. ....	129	5,928	25	108,751	123	89,694	101	5,884
Plymouth Brethren III. ....	17	476	-----	-----	13	3,723	5	333
Plymouth Brethren IV. ....	72	1,389	-----	-----	47	17,630	6	194
Plymouth Brethren V. ....	80	1,820	1	1,200	57	17,899	41	1,109
Plymouth Brethren VI. ....	10	208	-----	-----	10	2,978	3	64
1906								
Total for the group..	403	10,566	4	18,200	-----	-----	199	8,911
Plymouth Brethren I. ....	134	2,933	-----	-----	-----	-----	78	2,716
Plymouth Brethren II. ....	128	4,752	3	17,500	-----	-----	93	5,475
Plymouth Brethren III. ....	81	1,724	1	700	-----	-----	28	720
Plymouth Brethren IV. ....	60	1,157	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

# PLYMOUTH BRETHREN I

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren I for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body comprises those persons who have been admitted to fellowship upon their application, after careful examination as to the reality of their faith and evidence of a Christian life.

There are no regular ministers in the Brethren assemblies, hence there are no parsonages.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	74	57	17	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	3,370	2,911	459	86.4	13.6
Average membership per church.....	46	51	27	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,475	1,243	232	84.3	15.7
Female.....	1,895	1,668	227	88.0	12.0
Males per 100 females.....	77.8	74.5	102.2	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	194	102	92	52.6	47.4
13 years and over.....	3,176	2,809	367	88.4	11.6
Percent under 13 years.....	5.8	3.5	20.0	-----	-----
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	36	29	7	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	34	27	7	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$248,632	\$231,832	\$16,800	93.2	6.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$242,132	\$225,332	\$16,800	93.1	6.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$6,500	\$6,500	-----	100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$7,312	\$8,280	\$2,400	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	14	13	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$65,994	\$61,794	\$4,200	93.6	6.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	16	12	4	-----	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	69	56	13	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$77,135	\$71,547	\$5,588	92.8	7.2
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$3,386	\$3,032	\$354	89.5	10.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,750	\$4,490	\$260	94.5	5.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$6,586	\$6,136	\$450	93.2	6.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$23,554	\$22,939	\$615	97.4	2.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,286	\$1,473	\$1,813	44.8	55.2
Home missions.....	\$14,047	\$13,395	\$652	95.4	4.6
Foreign missions.....	\$9,097	\$8,608	\$489	94.6	5.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,299	\$1,299	-----	100.0	-----
All other purposes.....	\$11,130	\$10,175	\$955	91.4	8.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,118	\$1,278	\$430	-----	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	64	52	12	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	511	449	62	87.9	12.1
Scholars.....	4,283	3,669	614	85.7	14.3

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this body for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. The branches now classified as Plymouth Brethren VII and Plymouth Brethren VIII were, prior to 1936, a part of this body.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	74	166	161	134
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	—92	5	27	-----
Percent.....	—55.4	3.1	20.1	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	3,370	4,877	3,896	2,933
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	—1,507	981	963	-----
Percent.....	—30.9	25.2	32.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	46	29	24	22
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	36	43	21	-----
Value—number reporting.....	34	43	21	-----
Amount reported.....	\$248,632	\$260,460	\$51,650	-----
Average value per church.....	\$7,312	\$6,057	\$2,460	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	14	18	9	-----
Amount reported.....	\$65,994	\$63,849	\$24,190	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	69	152	127	-----
Amount reported.....	\$77,135	\$166,929	\$54,030	-----
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$3,386	\$79,320	\$24,653	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,750			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$6,586			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$23,554			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,286	\$87,609	\$29,377	-----
Home missions.....	\$14,047			
Foreign missions.....	\$9,097			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,299			
All other purposes.....	\$11,130			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,118	\$1,098	\$425	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	64	110	89	78
Officers and teachers.....	511	501	368	306
Scholars.....	4,283	5,323	4,094	2,716

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren I, by States. Table 3 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership by sex, and data for Sunday schools in 1936. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.



TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEM- BERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	74	57	17	3,370	2,911	459	1,475	1,895	77.8	64	511	4,283
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	3	2	1	80	66	14	36	44	-----	3	10	44
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	4	4	-----	195	195	-----	87	108	80.6	4	26	171
New Jersey.....	12	9	3	561	492	69	257	304	84.5	10	90	744
Pennsylvania.....	14	13	1	757	639	118	335	422	79.4	14	89	761
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Illinois.....	2	2	-----	74	74	-----	34	40	-----	1	18	120
Michigan.....	7	7	-----	500	500	-----	214	286	74.8	7	97	915
Wisconsin.....	2	2	-----	155	155	-----	63	92	-----	2	9	65
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	1	-----	1	5	-----	5	2	3	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa.....	2	2	-----	28	28	-----	9	19	-----	1	3	6
Missouri.....	1	1	-----	90	90	-----	30	60	-----	1	31	210
Kansas.....	2	-----	2	70	-----	70	35	35	-----	2	8	60
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	1	1	-----	76	76	-----	33	43	-----	1	1	20
District of Columbia.....	1	1	-----	74	74	-----	29	45	-----	1	8	85
North Carolina.....	2	1	1	88	15	73	46	42	-----	2	10	62
Florida.....	4	3	1	125	107	18	50	75	-----	4	29	242
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	3	-----	3	38	-----	38	17	21	-----	1	6	120
Texas.....	1	1	-----	21	21	-----	10	11	-----	1	19	160
MOUNTAIN:												
New Mexico.....	1	1	-----	22	22	-----	7	15	-----	1	9	75
Arizona.....	2	-----	2	27	-----	27	10	17	-----	2	10	53
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	1	-----	1	13	-----	13	6	7	-----	1	5	30
Oregon.....	2	1	1	72	58	14	28	44	-----	2	13	210
California.....	6	6	-----	299	299	-----	137	162	84.5	3	20	130

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	74	166	161	134	3,370	4,877	3,896	2,933	194	3,176	5.8
NEW ENGLAND:											
Massachusetts.....	3	7	6	4	80	156	127	105	1	79	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:											
New York.....	4	12	13	14	195	540	494	421	9	186	4.6
New Jersey.....	12	13	11	10	561	520	376	322	2	559	-----
Pennsylvania.....	14	25	25	23	757	842	718	548	104	653	13.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Illinois.....	2	5	8	6	74	155	135	159	-----	74	-----
Michigan.....	7	11	7	5	500	510	300	186	-----	500	-----
Wisconsin.....	2	5	4	3	155	148	108	73	61	94	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Minnesota.....	1	18	19	15	5	325	321	311	-----	5	-----
Iowa.....	2	5	7	7	28	75	104	122	2	26	-----
Missouri.....	1	2	2	3	90	124	133	86	-----	90	-----
Kansas.....	2	2	3	3	70	60	59	57	-----	70	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:											
Virginia.....	-----	3	5	5	-----	66	91	81	-----	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	2	5	4	6	88	43	54	36	-----	88	-----
Georgia.....	-----	3	1	2	-----	10	3	6	-----	-----	-----
Florida.....	4	8	5	4	125	171	83	54	2	123	1.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Arkansas.....	3	-----	-----	-----	38	-----	-----	-----	3	35	-----
MOUNTAIN:											
Arizona.....	2	3	-----	-----	27	12	-----	-----	-----	27	-----
PACIFIC:											
Washington.....	1	10	8	4	13	170	119	73	-----	13	-----
Oregon.....	2	2	3	-----	72	64	57	-----	-----	72	-----
California.....	6	14	12	10	299	586	369	155	-----	299	-----
Other States.....	14	13	18	10	193	300	245	138	10	183	5.2

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes 1 church in each of the following States—Maryland, Texas, and New Mexico, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	74	36	34	\$246, 632	14	\$65, 994
New Jersey.....	12	6	5	53, 800	5	16, 305
Pennsylvania.....	14	4	4	41, 000	2	13, 900
Michigan.....	7	5	5	63, 000	4	28, 569
Florida.....	4	4	4	7, 032	-----	-----
California.....	6	3	3	20, 500	1	750
Other States.....	31	14	13	63, 300	2	6, 470

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches each in the States of New York and Oregon; and 1 each in the following States—Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Maryland, North Carolina, Texas, New Mexico, and Washington.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors'	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	74	69	\$77, 135	\$3, 386	\$4, 750	\$6, 586
Massachusetts.....	3	3	2, 235	210	—	—
New York.....	4	4	6, 468	201	216	75
New Jersey.....	12	10	14, 963	420	2, 104	2, 780
Pennsylvania.....	14	14	13, 807	1, 099	223	720
Michigan.....	7	7	17, 972	540	433	2, 783
Florida.....	4	4	1, 692	120	200	100
California.....	6	6	4, 301	520	187	48
Other States.....	24	21	15, 697	276	1, 387	80

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$23, 554	\$3, 286	\$14, 047	\$9, 097	\$1, 299	\$11, 130
Massachusetts.....	852	18	750	154	—	251
New York.....	3, 111	—	667	2, 198	—	—
New Jersey.....	3, 565	395	2, 496	1, 413	—	1, 790
Pennsylvania.....	4, 474	298	2, 289	1, 877	300	2, 527
Michigan.....	4, 892	607	4, 671	1, 231	75	2, 740
Florida.....	147	—	127	394	240	364
California.....	1, 763	10	411	632	—	730
Other States.....	4, 750	1, 958	2, 636	1, 198	684	2, 728

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Illinois, Wisconsin, North Carolina, Arkansas, Arizona, Oregon, and Iowa; and 1 each in the following States—Minnesota, Missouri, Maryland, Texas, New Mexico, and Washington, and the District of Columbia.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

The more conservative Brethren, as distinct from the "Open" Brethren, formed but one fellowship in the United States until 1885. At that time two leaders came from England who put forth a doctrine which, it was claimed, deprived not only the Old Testament believers, but a considerable number of New Testament believers, of eternal life. This doctrine was strongly opposed by a great majority, on the ground that eternal life in Christ is the common blessing of all believers of every age, whatever other distinction may exist between them in different dispensations. Those who hold this view continue to constitute the great body of the Brethren in the United States and are included in this first division. They cherish the memory and publish the writings of John Nelson Darby and other prominent writers of the earlier years of the movement, although they have declined to look upon these writings in any degree as a creed and are anxious to remain free to advance in the knowledge of the Scriptures. They are regarded as more conservative than the second branch or "Open" Brethren, although less so than others, and are ordinarily termed "Exclusives" when any specific reference is required.

They have always been interested in general evangelistic work and are represented by over 60 evangelists in the United States and by 16 American missionaries and a number of native helpers, occupying 10 stations, in the foreign field, where they have 6 assemblies or meetings, with about 200 communicant members. No statement of the amount contributed for this work is available, gifts being made, usually, to individual missionaries and preachers, and no records are kept.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Mr. P. D. Loizeaux, Bible Truth Depot, New York City.

# PLYMOUTH BRETHREN II

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren II for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body comprises those persons who have been admitted to fellowship upon their application, after careful examination as to the reality of their faith and evidence of a Christian life.

There are no regular ministers in the Brethren assemblies, hence there are no parsonages.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	344	264	80	76.7	23.3
Members, number.....	15,684	13,355	2,329	85.2	14.8
Average membership per church.....	46	51	29	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	6,370	5,419	951	85.1	14.5
Female.....	9,153	7,811	1,342	85.3	14.7
Sex not reported.....	161	125	36	77.6	22.4
Males per 100 females.....	69.6	69.4	70.9	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	258	212	46	82.2	17.8
13 years and over.....	13,897	12,014	1,883	86.5	13.5
Age not reported.....	1,529	1,129	400	73.8	26.2
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	1.8	1.7	2.4	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	154	117	37	76.0	24.0
Value—number reporting.....	143	107	36	74.8	25.2
Amount reported.....	\$1,054,068	\$949,993	\$104,075	90.1	9.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$963,525	\$864,150	\$99,375	89.7	10.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$90,543	\$85,843	\$4,700	94.8	5.2
Average value per church.....	\$7,371	\$8,878	\$2,891	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	56	47	9	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$199,994	\$195,806	\$4,188	97.9	2.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	66	46	20	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	314	246	68	78.3	21.7
Amount reported.....	\$311,645	\$283,822	\$27,823	91.1	8.9
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$23,130	\$19,969	\$3,161	86.3	13.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$21,008	\$19,289	\$1,719	91.8	8.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$20,003	\$18,679	\$1,324	93.4	6.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$103,101	\$93,587	\$9,514	90.8	9.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$12,193	\$11,404	\$789	93.5	6.5
Home missions.....	\$61,327	\$55,823	\$5,504	91.0	9.0
Foreign missions.....	\$31,684	\$29,571	\$2,113	93.3	6.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$6,610	\$5,992	\$618	90.7	9.3
All other purposes.....	\$32,589	\$29,508	\$3,081	90.5	9.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$993	\$1,154	\$409	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	276	214	62	77.5	22.5
Officers and teachers.....	2,144	1,836	308	85.6	14.4
Scholars.....	16,994	14,477	2,517	85.2	14.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	10	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	80	69	11	-----	-----
Scholars.....	799	674	125	84.4	15.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	11	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	33	33	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	504	504	-----	100.0	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this body for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	344	307	129	128
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	37	178	1	-----
Percent.....	12.1	138.0	0.8	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	15,684	13,497	5,928	4,752
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	2,187	7,569	1,176	-----
Percent.....	16.2	127.7	24.7	-----
Average membership per church.....	46	44	46	37
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	154	108	25	3
Value—number reporting.....	143	108	25	3
Amount reported.....	\$1,054,068	\$909,952	\$108,751	\$17,500
Average value per church.....	\$7,371	\$8,425	\$4,350	\$5,833
Debt—number reporting.....	56	46	10	2
Amount reported.....	\$199,994	\$188,031	\$23,950	\$2,400
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	314	286	123	-----
Amount reported.....	\$311,645	\$369,416	\$89,694	-----
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$23,130	\$197,881	\$39,433	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$21,008			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$20,003			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$103,101			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$12,193	\$170,463	\$50,261	-----
Home missions.....	\$61,327			
Foreign missions.....	\$31,684			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$6,610			
All other purposes.....	\$32,589	\$1,072	\$729	-----
Not classified.....	-----			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$993	\$1,292	-----	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	276	239	101	93
Officers and teachers.....	2,144	1,340	607	514
Scholars.....	16,994	13,634	5,884	5,475

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren II, by States. Table 3 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools in 1936. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	344	264	80	15,684	13,355	2,329	6,370	9,153	161	69.6	276	2,144	16,994
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	1	1	---	18	18	---	8	10	---	---	---	---	---
Massachusetts.....	16	14	2	666	613	53	255	411	---	62.0	12	80	608
Rhode Island.....	3	3	---	209	209	---	76	133	---	57.1	3	25	167
Connecticut.....	11	9	2	464	367	97	189	275	---	68.7	10	54	473
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	33	29	4	1,681	1,595	86	683	998	---	68.4	23	244	1,733
New Jersey.....	32	30	2	1,385	1,353	32	558	827	---	67.5	27	227	1,717
Pennsylvania.....	29	24	5	1,591	1,302	289	660	931	---	70.9	28	231	1,767
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	7	6	1	439	409	30	178	261	---	68.2	6	64	529
Indiana.....	9	6	3	197	125	72	86	111	---	77.5	8	51	392
Illinois.....	25	23	2	1,482	1,421	61	654	828	---	79.0	23	246	1,942
Michigan.....	27	22	5	1,491	1,398	93	607	883	31	71.2	24	194	1,796
Wisconsin.....	9	4	5	345	227	118	141	204	---	69.1	8	38	315
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	7	6	1	260	243	17	71	89	100	---	3	34	249
Iowa.....	21	9	12	1,021	533	488	433	588	---	73.6	16	70	826
Missouri.....	12	7	5	612	518	94	223	359	30	62.1	9	90	653
North Dakota.....	3	1	2	63	12	51	24	39	---	---	3	20	168
Nebraska.....	2	1	1	95	60	35	39	56	---	---	2	13	151
Kansas.....	10	4	6	252	74	178	90	162	---	55.6	4	18	140
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	4	3	1	95	67	28	36	59	---	---	3	16	88
District of Columbia.....	2	2	---	72	72	---	30	42	---	---	2	7	35
Virginia.....	7	5	2	283	246	37	107	176	---	60.8	5	45	380
West Virginia.....	1	1	---	5	5	---	1	4	---	---	1	2	10
North Carolina.....	3	2	1	78	70	8	25	53	---	---	2	11	78
Georgia.....	7	2	5	297	56	241	86	211	---	40.8	7	37	332
Florida.....	6	5	1	168	152	16	66	102	---	64.7	4	24	165
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Tennessee.....	3	3	---	42	42	---	18	24	---	---	2	10	57
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	1	---	1	11	---	11	4	7	---	---	1	4	25
Oklahoma.....	2	1	1	44	8	36	19	25	---	---	2	9	54
Texas.....	6	5	1	325	309	16	143	182	---	78.6	6	41	467
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	1	1	---	4	4	---	1	3	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho.....	1	---	1	10	---	10	5	5	---	---	1	6	60
Wyoming.....	1	1	---	18	18	---	6	12	---	---	1	6	50
Colorado.....	7	3	4	112	78	34	52	60	---	---	4	21	115
New Mexico.....	2	2	---	15	15	---	8	7	---	---	1	5	50
Utah.....	1	1	---	19	19	---	5	14	---	---	1	6	50
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	9	7	2	483	431	52	206	277	---	74.4	7	50	349
Oregon.....	4	3	1	230	200	30	119	111	---	107.2	3	15	114
California.....	19	18	1	1,102	1,086	16	458	644	---	71.1	14	130	899

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per-cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
<b>United States.</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>15,684</b>	<b>13,497</b>	<b>5,928</b>	<b>4,752</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>13,897</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>												
Massachusetts	16	19	9	8	666	857	576	415	40	532	94	7.0
Rhode Island	3	3	1	4	209	251	154	195	—	209	—	—
Connecticut	11	7	3	2	464	307	91	24	20	426	18	4.5
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>												
New York	33	31	11	15	1,681	1,613	571	728	30	1,505	146	2.0
New Jersey	32	34	19	10	1,385	1,526	903	440	—	1,105	280	—
Pennsylvania	29	21	10	11	1,591	1,215	475	465	16	1,360	215	1.2
<b>E. N. CENTRAL:</b>												
Ohio	7	7	3	5	439	438	117	218	4	435	—	.9
Indiana	9	7	6	4	197	165	97	53	7	103	87	6.4
Illinois	25	16	9	8	1,482	1,054	670	539	17	1,379	86	1.2
Michigan	27	25	7	9	1,491	1,273	434	286	26	1,465	—	1.7
Wisconsin	9	—	—	—	345	—	—	—	35	275	35	11.3
<b>W. N. CENTRAL:</b>												
Minnesota	7	7	4	5	260	184	119	158	2	158	100	1.3
Iowa	21	18	9	6	1,021	720	347	114	25	797	199	3.0
Missouri	12	15	7	5	612	736	318	309	20	578	14	3.3
North Dakota	3	2	—	3	63	32	—	22	1	62	—	—
Nebraska	2	3	—	2	95	77	—	25	3	92	—	—
Kansas	10	10	6	11	252	237	117	215	—	241	11	—
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>												
Maryland	4	3	—	—	95	66	—	—	—	95	—	—
Virginia	7	5	3	1	283	189	84	40	—	278	5	—
North Carolina	3	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	78	—	—
Georgia	7	—	—	—	297	—	—	—	3	294	—	1.0
Florida	6	6	—	—	168	138	—	—	1	167	—	.6
<b>E. S. CENTRAL:</b>												
Tennessee	3	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	42	—	—
<b>W. S. CENTRAL:</b>												
Texas	6	13	4	3	325	300	178	84	1	324	—	.3
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>												
Colorado	7	6	2	2	112	152	25	64	—	112	—	—
<b>PACIFIC:</b>												
Washington	9	12	4	1	483	537	95	20	1	274	208	.4
Oregon	4	—	—	—	230	—	—	—	—	230	—	—
California	19	17	6	7	1,102	1,014	384	210	1	1,101	—	.1
Other States	13	20	6	6	216	416	173	128	5	180	31	2.7

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following—District of Columbia and the States of Oklahoma and New Mexico; and 1 church in each of the following States—Maine, West Virginia, Louisiana, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	344	154	143	\$1, 054, 068	56	\$199, 994
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	16	9	9	65, 300	4	23, 245
Connecticut.....	11	3	3	27, 000	2	7, 825
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	33	12	12	185, 050	6	49, 520
New Jersey.....	32	14	14	128, 600	8	32, 444
Pennsylvania.....	29	17	17	165, 100	6	43, 480
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	7	3	3	23, 500	2	3, 575
Illinois.....	25	10	10	105, 950	2	6, 060
Michigan.....	27	10	9	57, 125	4	2, 350
Wisconsin.....	9	5	5	9, 543	2	950
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	21	12	7	9, 350	2	598
Missouri.....	12	8	8	61, 400	3	8, 350
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	7	5	5	17, 700	1	4, 000
Georgia.....	7	4	4	3, 350		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Texas.....	6	4	4	28, 000	1	300
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	9	5	5	22, 800	2	3, 440
California.....	19	11	11	64, 300	5	8, 452
Other States.....	74	22	<sup>1</sup> 17	80, 000	6	5, 405

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Indiana, Minnesota, Florida, Colorado, and Oregon; and 1 each in the following States—Rhode Island, North Dakota, Kansas, Maryland, North Carolina, Louisiana, and New Mexico.



TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors'	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States .....	344	314	\$311, 645	\$23, 130	\$21, 008	\$20, 003
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts .....	16	16	14, 834	1, 210	1, 334	989
Rhode Island .....	3	3	3, 233	30	200	-----
Connecticut .....	11	10	11, 314	120	336	427
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York .....	33	31	44, 413	1, 726	2, 665	2, 702
New Jersey .....	32	30	35, 638	1, 945	1, 397	2, 691
Pennsylvania .....	29	29	37, 626	2, 862	2, 365	5, 316
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio .....	7	7	14, 090	1, 336	1, 308	415
Indiana .....	9	9	2, 400	215	115	-----
Illinois .....	25	24	32, 581	2, 489	1, 679	1, 021
Michigan .....	27	25	31, 263	4, 487	1, 948	1, 301
Wisconsin .....	9	9	5, 401	400	1, 090	550
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota .....	7	5	2, 685	160	327	-----
Iowa .....	21	19	10, 621	771	299	151
Missouri .....	12	10	9, 185	769	955	925
North Dakota .....	3	3	1, 320	-----	100	100
Kansas .....	10	7	1, 291	150	-----	160
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland .....	4	3	776	219	33	102
Virginia .....	7	7	6, 703	361	310	731
North Carolina .....	3	3	636	-----	100	-----
Georgia .....	7	7	1, 351	55	80	-----
Florida .....	6	6	3, 083	249	497	619
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Texas .....	6	6	4, 820	606	103	300
MOUNTAIN:						
Colorado .....	7	3	493	84	10	-----
PACIFIC:						
Washington .....	9	7	6, 419	967	690	210
Oregon .....	4	4	5, 621	-----	1, 861	-----
California .....	19	17	17, 052	1, 117	933	1, 152
Other States .....	18	114	6, 796	802	273	143

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following—District of Columbia and the States of Nebraska, New Mexico, and Tennessee; and 1 church in each of the following States—Maine, West Virginia, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Montana, and Utah.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head-quarters	All other purposes
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>\$103, 101</b>	<b>\$12, 193</b>	<b>\$61, 327</b>	<b>\$31, 684</b>	<b>\$8, 610</b>	<b>\$32, 589</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>						
Massachusetts.....	5, 317	453	2, 237	1, 138	-----	2, 156
Rhode Island.....	-----	300	1, 721	297	-----	685
Connecticut.....	2, 822	305	2, 119	436	1, 038	3, 713
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>						
New York.....	17, 854	1, 270	4, 179	5, 890	4, 986	3, 141
New Jersey.....	14, 198	1, 091	6, 206	5, 594	-----	2, 516
Pennsylvania.....	13, 705	1, 024	7, 251	2, 970	70	2, 063
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Ohio.....	3, 024	1, 295	4, 192	2, 217	-----	303
Indiana.....	765	30	631	95	-----	549
Illinois.....	10, 276	1, 635	8, 593	4, 610	456	1, 822
Michigan.....	10, 701	1, 592	6, 255	2, 467	-----	2, 512
Wisconsin.....	1, 201	5	1, 160	50	-----	945
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Minnesota.....	710	65	838	265	-----	320
Iowa.....	2, 795	235	3, 717	634	35	1, 984
Missouri.....	3, 073	250	1, 634	854	-----	725
North Dakota.....	575	20	290	210	-----	25
Kansas.....	346	-----	519	30	-----	86
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>						
Maryland.....	422	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Virginia.....	1, 750	287	1, 046	172	-----	2, 046
North Carolina.....	50	100	386	-----	-----	-----
Georgia.....	490	-----	420	106	-----	200
Florida.....	544	144	277	47	-----	706
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Texas.....	1, 316	200	1, 202	335	25	733
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>						
Colorado.....	225	60	3	52	-----	59
<b>PACIFIC:</b>						
Washington.....	2, 076	325	480	1, 335	-----	336
Oregon.....	1, 170	-----	1, 729	661	-----	200
California.....	5, 297	1, 312	2, 472	1, 069	-----	3, 700
Other States.....	2, 399	195	1, 770	150	-----	1, 064

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

Plymouth Brethren II comprise those known as "Open" Brethren, though this designation is not accepted by themselves. In 1848 a teacher at Plymouth was charged with heretical doctrines concerning the Person of Christ. The other assemblies were in accord in condemning the teaching and in refusing fellowship to the false teacher. But a sharp divergence of principle and practice developed in the matter of fellowship with individual Christians coming from Plymouth. Some assemblies, thereafter known as "Exclusive," put under a ban not only Plymouth but any other assembly that received anyone who had sat under the unsound teaching. Bethesda (Bristol) Assembly received into fellowship from Plymouth those who had not themselves imbibed the evil doctrine. Thereupon the "Exclusive" Assemblies put under the same ban as Plymouth, not only all the members of the Bethesda Assembly, but all the members of any assembly that did not repudiate fellowship with Bethesda, as well as with Plymouth. Thus, successively, throughout the world many thereafter known as "Open" Assemblies were declared outside the "Exclusive" circle of fellowship. Generally speaking, the "Open" Brethren, in receiving fellow believers, put emphasis on the question, "What does the person himself hold?" They are "open" to receive Christians that are personally sound in the faith, unless there is clear evidence of intentional association with known evil. They reject the theory that ecclesiastical position is in itself disqualifying; but intercommunication with assemblies tolerating heresy has never been contemplated nor allowed.

The "Open" Brethren, inasmuch as they are for the most part "congregational" in government, do not form a homogeneous body. Within the limits of evangelical orthodoxy there is a great variety of teaching and practice among them. As to the preaching and teaching functions, some claim that the open ministry is preferable but not obligatory, others that it is obligatory but of secondary importance. Some are on terms of friendly equality with evangelical Christians of every name. Others again are intolerant of any divergence of view. While all divisions of the Brethren look upon discipline in general as reformatory rather than punitive, the Open Brethren are more apt to judge of individual cases by themselves than to undertake to apply to each offender general principles of universal application.

## WORK

This branch has entered heartily into missionary work, scores of missionaries having gone out from the United States. In addition, there are many from other countries who represent the Open Brethren in foreign missionary work, besides those laboring in the home fields. While the Plymouth Brethren have no humanly ordained ministry, there is a considerable number of persons who give their entire time to evangelistic work either in connection with local congregations or in general missionary work.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Mr. P. D. Loizeaux, Bible Truth Depot, New York City.

# PLYMOUTH BRETHREN III

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren III for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body comprises those persons who have been admitted to fellowship upon their application, after careful examination as to the reality of their faith and evidence of a Christian life.

There are no regular ministers in the Brethren assemblies, hence there are no parsonages.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	22	16	6	-----	-----
Members, number.....	1,000	837	163	83.7	16.3
Average membership per church.....	45	52	27	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	420	343	77	81.7	18.3
Female.....	580	494	86	85.2	14.8
Males per 100 females.....	72.4	69.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	16	7	9	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	933	830	103	89.0	11.0
Age not reported.....	51	-----	51	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	1.7	6.8	1.1	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	4	4	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$27,000	\$27,000	-----	100.0	-----
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$21,000	\$21,000	-----	100.0	-----
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$6,000	\$6,000	-----	100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$9,000	\$9,000	-----	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10,500	\$10,500	-----	100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	19	14	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$16,424	\$14,626	\$1,798	89.1	10.9
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$279	-----	\$279	-----	100.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,126	\$859	\$267	76.3	23.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,125	\$2,125	-----	100.0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$4,737	\$4,659	\$78	98.4	1.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,767	\$1,747	\$20	98.9	1.1
Home missions.....	\$4,470	\$3,798	\$672	85.0	15.0
Foreign missions.....	\$1,044	\$687	\$357	65.8	34.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$10	\$10	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$866	\$741	\$125	85.6	14.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$864	\$1,045	\$369	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	14	9	5	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	59	49	10	-----	-----
Scholars.....	543	442	101	81.4	18.6

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.  
Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this religious body for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. The branch now classified as Plymouth Brethren V was, prior to 1916, a part of this body.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 <sup>1</sup>	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number .....	22	24	17	81
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:				
Number .....	-2	7	-64	-----
Percent <sup>3</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number .....	1,000	684	476	1,724
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:				
Number .....	316	208	-1,248	-----
Percent .....	46.2	43.7	-72.4	-----
Average membership per church .....	45	29	28	21
<b>Church edifices</b> , number .....	4	1	-----	1
Value—number reporting .....	3	1	-----	1
Amount reported .....	\$27,000	\$5,000	-----	\$700
Average value per church .....	\$9,000	-----	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting .....	3	1	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$10,500	\$4,000	-----	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number .....	19	20	13	-----
Amount reported .....	\$16,424	\$11,931	\$3,723	-----
Salaries, other than pastors' .....	\$279	\$6,694	\$2,560	-----
Repairs and improvements .....	\$1,126			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest .....	\$2,125			
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$4,737			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc .....	\$1,767	\$5,237	\$1,163	-----
Home missions .....	\$4,470			
Foreign missions .....	\$1,044			
To general headquarters for distribution .....	\$10			
All other purposes .....	\$866	\$597	\$286	-----
Average expenditure per church .....	\$864			
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number .....	14	14	5	28
Officers and teachers .....	59	32	27	72
Scholars .....	543	352	333	720

<sup>1</sup> Plymouth Brethren V separated from this branch in 1914.

<sup>2</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>3</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3 and 4 present the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren III, by States. Table 3 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools in 1936. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over."

Separate presentation, by States, of the value of church edifices and the debt on such property, and also of the amount expended for current expenses and improvements, are omitted, for the reason that these statistics are very incompletely recorded in the local assemblies.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>543</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>												
Massachusetts.....	1	1	---	32	32	---	6	26	---	1	4	30
Connecticut.....	1	1	---	8	8	---	3	5	---	---	---	---
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>												
New York.....	3	3	---	353	353	---	123	230	53.5	2	16	165
New Jersey.....	2	2	---	217	217	---	110	107	102.8	2	15	153
Pennsylvania.....	2	2	---	59	59	---	28	31	---	1	8	45
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Ohio.....	2	1	1	37	15	22	13	24	---	2	2	13
Illinois.....	2	1	1	93	42	51	43	50	---	1	2	20
Michigan.....	2	1	1	40	8	32	22	18	---	2	3	37
Wisconsin.....	1	1	---	70	70	---	27	43	---	1	4	30
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Iowa.....	2	---	2	54	---	54	26	28	---	2	5	50
Missouri.....	1	1	---	14	14	---	7	7	---	---	---	---
Nebraska.....	1	---	1	4	---	4	2	2	---	---	---	---
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>												
Colorado.....	1	1	---	6	6	---	3	3	---	---	---	---
<b>PACIFIC:</b>												
Oregon.....	1	1	---	13	13	---	7	6	---	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916 <sup>1</sup>	1906	1936	1926	1916 <sup>1</sup>	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per-cent under 13 <sup>2</sup>
United States.....	22	24	17	81	1,000	684	476	1,724	16	933	51	1.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	1	2	7	353	35	43	184		353		
New Jersey.....	2	2	3	5	217	201	147	148		217		
Pennsylvania.....	2	2	2	7	59	87	110	222		59		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	2	3	1	4	37	30	10	71	7	30		
Illinois.....	2	2	2	7	93	51	36	182		42	51	
Michigan.....	2	2	1	3	40	63	21	70		40		
Wisconsin.....	1	2	1	4	70	129	35	27		70		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....				3				21				
Iowa.....	2	2	1	5	54	23	26	150	9	45		
Missouri.....	1			3	14			101		14		
Kansas.....			1	3			2	33				
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Florida.....				5				42				
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....				3				60				
Oregon.....	1	1		3	13	14		51		13		
California.....				5				175				
Other States.....	4	7	3	14	50	51	46	187		50		

<sup>1</sup> Plymouth Brethren V separated from this branch in 1914.<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>3</sup> Includes 1 church in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Nebraska, and Colorado.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

The third branch of Brethren includes those who adopted in full the views of the English leaders referred to in the statement for the first branch. They represent the extreme high-church principle of Brethrenism and hold that absolute power of a judicial kind has been delegated by Christ to the Christian assembly, so that any decision of the assembly in entire accordance with the Scriptures must be accepted. Accordingly, they advocate the absolute disfellowshipping of any person whose life or doctrinal views are not in accord with the principles of the Christian faith as laid down in the Scriptures.

<sup>1</sup> No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926.

# PLYMOUTH BRETHREN IV

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren IV for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. As in other Plymouth Brethren bodies, no parsonages are reported.

The membership of this body comprises those persons who have been admitted to fellowship upon their application, after careful examination as to the reality of their faith and evidence of a Christian life.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	56	47	9	-----	-----
Members, number.....	1,909	1,696	213	88.8	11.2
Average membership per church.....	34	36	24	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	757	668	89	88.2	11.8
Female.....	1,152	1,028	124	89.2	10.8
Males per 100 females.....	65.7	65.0	71.8	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	26	20	6	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	1,781	1,574	207	88.4	11.6
Age not reported.....	102	102	-----	100.0	-----
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	1.5	1.3	2.9	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	52	44	8	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$46,165	\$41,908	\$4,257	90.8	9.2
Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$1,009	\$744	\$265	73.7	26.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$23,962	\$22,330	\$1,632	93.2	6.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,768	\$3,460	\$308	91.8	8.2
Home missions.....	\$2,137	\$858	\$1,279	40.1	59.9
Foreign missions.....	\$15	\$15	-----	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$5,605	\$5,605	-----	100.0	-----
All other purposes.....	\$9,669	\$8,896	\$773	92.0	8.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$888	\$998	\$532	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	20	20	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.



**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of Plymouth Brethren IV for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. Plymouth Brethren VI separated from this branch between 1906 and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	56	47	72	60
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	9	-25	12	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	1,909	1,663	1,389	1,157
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	246	274	232	-----
Percent.....	14.8	19.7	20.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	34	35	19	19
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	52	41	47	-----
Amount reported.....	\$46,165	\$41,578	\$17,630	-----
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$1,009	\$22,376	\$10,273	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	-----			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	-----			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$23,962			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,768	\$16,926	\$7,357	-----
Home missions.....	\$2,137			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$15			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$5,605			-----
All other purposes.....	\$9,669	\$2,276	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----			-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$888	\$1,014	\$375	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	1	5	6	-----
Officers and teachers.....	1	9	13	-----
Scholars.....	20	132	194	-----

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren IV by States. Table 3 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and membership by sex, in 1936. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	56	47	9	1,909	1,696	213	757	1,152	65.7
NEW ENGLAND:									
Massachusetts.....	3	3		64	64		28	36	
Connecticut.....	2	1	1	60	19	41	30	30	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	14	12	2	620	603	17	225	395	57.0
New Jersey.....	7	7		195	195		86	109	78.9
Pennsylvania.....	2	2		40	40		17	23	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	1	1		16	16		5	11	
Indiana.....	1	1		67	67		20	47	
Illinois.....	2	2		98	98		41	57	
Michigan.....	2	2		70	70		28	42	
Wisconsin.....	1	1		13	13		5	8	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	3	1	2	85	27	58	37	48	
Iowa.....	1	1		78	78		30	48	
North Dakota.....	1		1	18		18	9	9	
Nebraska.....	3	1	2	45	9	36	15	30	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware.....	1	1		6	6		2	4	
Maryland.....	1	1		33	33		15	18	
District of Columbia.....	1	1		20	20		11	9	
Florida.....	1	1		14	14		4	10	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Tennessee.....	2	1	1	70	27	43	27	43	
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	1	1		29	29		14	15	
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	1	1		34	34		15	19	
California.....	5	5		234	234		93	141	67.0

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per-cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	56	47	72	60	1,909	1,663	1,389	1,157	26	1,781	102	1.5
Massachusetts.....	3	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	45	19	—
Connecticut.....	2	2	4	3	60	23	27	25	13	47	—	—
New York.....	14	8	8	6	620	615	344	239	—	620	—	—
New Jersey.....	7	5	5	4	195	143	105	78	—	183	12	—
Ohio.....	1	2	5	4	16	25	51	30	—	—	16	—
Indiana.....	1	2	3	2	67	90	87	67	—	67	—	—
Illinois.....	2	2	6	2	98	25	85	87	—	79	19	—
Michigan.....	2	1	2	3	70	76	46	14	7	63	—	—
Minnesota.....	3	3	3	3	85	60	53	41	—	85	—	—
Iowa.....	1	2	2	4	78	101	57	48	1	77	—	—
Nebraska.....	3	5	10	9	45	81	112	147	—	45	—	—
Tennessee.....	2	2	3	4	70	70	76	75	—	70	—	—
California.....	5	3	4	3	234	171	127	73	—	234	—	—
Other States.....	10	10	17	13	207	183	219	233	5	166	36	3.0

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in Pennsylvania; and 1 each in the following States—Wisconsin, North Dakota, Florida, Delaware, Maryland, Montana, and Washington, and the District of Columbia.**TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES							
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors <sup>2</sup>	All other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters
United States.....	56	52	\$46,165	\$1,009	\$23,962	\$3,768	\$2,137	\$15	\$5,605
Massachusetts.....	3	3	2,104	—	1,571	533	—	—	—
New York.....	14	14	16,713	36	8,069	1,260	—	—	5,605
New Jersey.....	7	6	4,484	120	3,164	359	327	—	—
Minnesota.....	3	3	1,810	109	657	20	251	15	—
California.....	5	5	5,491	420	2,522	686	—	—	—
Other States.....	24	21	15,563	324	7,979	910	1,559	—	4,791

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut, Michigan, Nebraska, and Tennessee; and 1 each in the following States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Montana, and Washington, and the District of Columbia.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

The body classified as Plymouth Brethren IV disclaims any designation whatever save those that the Scriptures apply to all believers, as Christians, Brethren, etc. To accept any specific title would imply that they are a sect, which they deny, sects or divisions being condemned in I Cor. 1: 10-15. Nevertheless, they do not consider that all the doctrines or practices of Brethren in religious denominations, from whom they have separated, are those of Christ or His Apostles.

This division among the Plymouth Brethren was due to a cleavage occurring in 1890 from doctrinal differences in England and partly reproduced in the United States, in regard to the great subject of eternal life. These Brethren hold that, save in the sense that they recognize the principles and commandments given in the Scriptures as governing believers who form the house of God, they have no doctrines peculiar to themselves. They believe that all Scripture is the written Word of God, is profitable for teaching, and should be followed in its entirety by Christians, as regulating doctrine and conduct. From it they have learned that Christ's death and resurrection alone suffice for salvation; that, having ascended into heaven, He has sent down the Holy Ghost to indwell all true believers; that, as thus indwelt by the Spirit, believers form the one church, or body of Christ, of which He is the head; that, according to I Thessalonians 4, the Lord is coming personally to take His people to be with Himself.

They have meeting rooms and regular hours for coming together to partake of the Lord's Supper, for prayer, reading the Scriptures, and preaching. They provide, through collections regularly made, for persons in need, for those who preach the gospel, and for those who minister amongst them. These meetings are scattered mostly through the Northern States. Very few are found in the South. They are much more numerous in the British Empire.

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<sup>1</sup> No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in vol. II of the Religious Bodies, 1926, prepared from information given by the Gospel Book and Tract Depot, 65 Bible House, Astor Place, New York City.

# PLYMOUTH BRETHREN V

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren V for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body comprises those persons who have been admitted to fellowship upon their application, after careful examination as to the reality of their faith and evidence of a Christian life.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	67	51	16		
<b>Members</b> , number.....	1,766	1,475	291	83.5	16.5
Average membership per church.....	26	29	18		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	732	595	137	81.3	18.7
Female.....	1,022	868	154	84.9	15.1
Sex not reported.....	12	12			
Males per 100 females.....	71.6	68.5	89.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	77	55	22		
13 years and over.....	1,689	1,420	269	84.1	15.9
Percent under 13 years.....	4.4	3.7	7.6		
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	8	3	5		
Value—number reporting.....	8	3	5		
Amount reported.....	\$7,300	\$5,100	\$2,200	69.9	30.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$7,300	\$5,100	\$2,200	69.9	30.1
Average value per church.....	\$913	\$1,700	\$440		
Number reporting "no debt".....	7	2	5		
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	51	41	10		
Amount reported.....	\$24,214	\$22,977	\$1,237	94.9	5.1
Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$1,801	\$1,801		100.0	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$833	\$770	\$63	92.4	7.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$423	\$361	\$62	85.3	14.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,374	\$10,207	\$167	98.4	1.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,013	\$775	\$238	76.5	23.5
Home missions.....	\$3,084	\$2,752	\$332	89.2	10.8
Foreign missions.....	\$830	\$780	\$50	94.0	5.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$275	\$50	\$225	18.2	81.8
All other purposes.....	\$5,581	\$5,481	\$100	98.2	1.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$475	\$560	\$124		
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	30	21	9		
Officers and teachers.....	114	77	37	67.5	32.5
Scholars.....	1,081	839	242	77.6	22.4

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Plymouth Brethren V for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	67	83	80
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			
Number.....	—16	3	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	1, 766	2, 152	1, 820
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			
Number.....	—386	332	-----
Percent.....	—17. 9	18. 2	-----
Average membership per church.....	26	26	23
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	8	3	1
Value—number reporting.....	8	3	1
Amount reported.....	\$7, 300	\$5, 200	\$1, 200
Average value per church.....	\$913	\$1, 733	\$1, 200
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	51	69	57
Amount reported.....	\$24, 214	\$45, 825	\$17, 899
Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$1, 801	\$21, 129	\$8, 130
Repairs and improvements.....	\$833		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$423		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10, 374		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1, 013	\$24, 696	\$9, 769
Home missions.....	\$3, 084		
Foreign missions.....	\$830		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$275		
All other purposes.....	\$5, 581	\$664	\$314
Average expenditure per church.....	\$475		
<b>Sunday schools:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	30	45	41
Officers and teachers.....	114	133	114
Scholars.....	1, 081	1, 332	1, 109

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics of the Plymouth Brethren V by States. Table 3 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools in 1936. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEM- BERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	67	51	16	1,786	1,475	291	732	1,022	12	71.6	30	114	1,081
NEW ENGLAND:													
Vermont.....	1	1	---	3	3	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	---
Massachusetts.....	2	2	---	34	34	---	15	19	---	---	---	---	---
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	7	6	1	125	115	10	50	75	---	---	1	9	275
New Jersey.....	2	2	---	33	33	---	18	15	---	---	1	3	21
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	---	106	106	---	44	62	---	---	2	2	35
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	3	3	---	69	69	---	26	43	---	---	1	4	33
Indiana.....	1	1	---	3	3	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---
Illinois.....	6	3	3	209	117	92	85	124	---	68.5	6	14	113
Michigan.....	4	3	1	79	68	11	30	37	12	---	1	5	55
Wisconsin.....	1	---	1	11	---	11	6	5	---	---	---	---	---
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	4	2	2	61	40	21	26	35	---	---	2	7	48
Iowa.....	6	5	1	260	209	51	108	152	---	71.1	2	6	58
Missouri.....	2	2	---	140	140	---	60	80	---	---	1	7	48
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Dist. of Columbia.....	1	1	---	18	18	---	4	14	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia.....	2	2	---	16	16	---	7	9	---	---	---	---	---
Georgia.....	1	1	---	36	36	---	16	20	---	---	1	3	35
Florida.....	2	2	---	17	17	---	8	9	---	---	---	---	---
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	2	1	1	27	2	25	11	16	---	---	1	4	30
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Texas.....	1	---	1	7	---	7	1	6	---	---	---	---	---
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	1	---	1	9	---	9	4	5	---	---	---	---	---
Colorado.....	2	2	---	96	96	---	39	57	---	---	1	4	36
New Mexico.....	2	1	1	13	9	4	8	5	---	---	---	---	---
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	4	3	1	102	72	30	49	53	---	---	4	26	161
Oregon.....	2	---	2	20	---	20	10	10	---	---	2	5	26
California.....	5	5	---	272	272	---	104	168	---	61.9	4	15	107

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	67	83	80	1,766	2,152	1,820	77	1,689	4.4
Massachusetts.....	2	3	3	34	53	38	-----	34	-----
New York.....	7	7	7	125	210	233	-----	125	-----
Pennsylvania.....	3	4	4	106	207	96	-----	106	-----
Ohio.....	3	4	3	69	82	47	4	65	-----
Illinois.....	6	8	8	209	220	254	22	187	10.5
Michigan.....	4	4	3	79	58	29	-----	79	-----
Minnesota.....	4	4	4	61	46	17	-----	61	-----
Iowa.....	6	6	9	260	279	268	18	242	6.9
Missouri.....	2	2	4	140	110	105	24	116	17.1
Kansas.....	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	20	-----	-----	-----
Florida.....	2	5	2	17	40	31	-----	17	-----
Idaho.....	1	3	1	9	22	11	-----	9	-----
Washington.....	4	7	7	102	165	102	-----	102	-----
Oregon.....	2	3	3	20	36	85	-----	20	-----
California.....	5	8	6	272	290	226	1	271	.4
Other States.....	16	15	13	263	334	258	8	255	3.0

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New Jersey, Virginia, Kentucky, Colorado, and New Mexico; and 1 each in the following States—Vermont, Indiana, Wisconsin, Georgia, and Texas, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors <sup>1</sup>	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	67	51	\$24,214	\$1,801	\$833	\$423
New York.....	7	7	2,300	-----	118	-----
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	1,911	156	-----	-----
Illinois.....	6	4	1,109	180	-----	-----
Iowa.....	6	5	3,817	315	378	-----
Washington.....	4	3	1,352	72	200	-----
California.....	5	5	5,132	710	-----	-----
Other States.....	36	24	8,593	368	137	423

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Florida, Virginia, and Colorado; and 1 each in the following States—Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Georgia, Kentucky, Idaho, New Mexico, and Oregon, and the District of Columbia.



TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$10, 374	\$1, 013	\$3, 084	\$830	\$275	\$5, 581
New York.....	1, 336	107	177	75	-----	487
Pennsylvania.....	865	-----	758	80	-----	52
Illinois.....	500	96	-----	-----	-----	333
Iowa.....	200	-----	15	20	-----	2, 889
Washington.....	900	50	75	25	-----	30
California.....	2, 350	480	827	315	-----	450
Other States.....	4, 223	280	1, 232	315	275	1, 340

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

About 1914 a cleavage occurred in England over a question of discipline, resulting in the separation of the "Lowe Party," or, as they were known in this country, the "Continental Brethren." The remaining body of Brethren, as constituted in the United States, have for convenience been designated Plymouth Brethren V; in common with the other groups they claim no denominational name or creed except that of Christians or Brethren; they believe and maintain, however, that they stand upon the same ground, as to principles and practice, which was taken by the original company with whom the movement began 100 years ago.

Their meetings (commonly called "gatherings") are most numerous in the United States and Canada, though a few companies remain in England and in France.

They are strictly orthodox in their views and look with suspicion upon cults which depart from the simple interpretation of Scripture. They claim that the Lord Jesus Christ was God and man in one Person; that His work upon the cross is the sinners' only hope; that in the performance of this work He glorified God and that, by reason of so doing, He Himself was and is glorious.

The ordinances of baptism and of the Lord's Supper are observed, and the true church is held to consist of all those who repose faith in the Person and the work of Christ, wherever they may be found. They believe in the premillennial coming of the Lord and cherish the hope that the day of His advent is near.

They do not ordain or appoint evangelists or teachers, but individuals who feel led to undertake service of this kind usually receive support and fellowship as they go about in the different gatherings, as enjoined by the Scriptures; but no guaranties are given them. They are held to be responsible to the Lord for their movements and the precise character of their ministry. In such matters the gatherings do not interfere.

## WORK

In some meetings there is considerable activity along the lines of missionary and evangelistic work, visiting of jails, hospitals, etc.

This body has three tract depots and publishing houses, one in St. Louis, Mo., and two in Canada—one in Toronto, Ontario, and another in Montreal, Quebec. From these centers large quantities of evangelical and other literature are distributed. Thousands of almanacs, tracts, etc., are sent without charge to mission workers and tract distributors, the expense being met by voluntary contributions. "The Young Christian," a monthly magazine, is published in St. Louis, as is also a weekly paper, "Messages of Love," for Sunday school use. A Spanish edition of the same is published in Pasadena, Calif.

<sup>1</sup> No revision of the history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926.

# PLYMOUTH BRETHREN VI

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren VI for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. As in other Plymouth Brethren bodies, no parsonages are reported.

The membership of this body comprises those persons who have been admitted to fellowship upon their application, after careful examination as to the reality of their faith and evidence of a Christian life.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2	1	1	-----	-----
Members, number.....	34	4	30	-----	-----
Average membership per church.....	17	4	30	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	12	1	11	-----	-----
Female.....	22	3	19	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....					
13 years and over.....	34	4	30	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	1		1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1		1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$5,000		\$5,000	-----	100.0
Average value per church.....	\$5,000		\$5,000	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	1		1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,700		\$1,700	-----	100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,213	\$33	\$1,180	2.7	97.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$200		\$200	-----	100.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$100		\$100	-----	100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$550		\$550	-----	100.0
Home missions.....	\$330		\$330	-----	100.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$28	\$28		-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$5	\$5		-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$607	\$33	\$1,180	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	5		5	-----	-----
Scholars.....	50		50	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1916-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Plymouth Brethren VI for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	2	6	10
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			
Number.....	—4	—4	—
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....			
<b>Members, number</b> .....	34	88	208
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			
Number.....	—54	—120	—
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....		—57.7	—
Average membership per church.....	17	15	21
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	1	1	—
Value—number reporting.....	1	1	—
Amount reported.....	\$5,000	\$6,000	—
Average value per church.....	\$5,000	\$6,000	—
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	—
Amount reported.....	\$1,700	\$1,800	—
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	2	6	10
Amount reported.....	\$1,213	\$2,311	\$2,978
Repairs and improvements.....	\$200		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$100	\$1,073	\$1,664
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$550		
Home missions.....	\$330		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$28	\$1,238	\$1,314
All other purposes.....	\$5		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$607	\$385	\$298
<b>Sunday schools:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	1	2	3
Officers and teachers.....	5	5	6
Scholars.....	50	38	64

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

The data given for 1936 represent 2 active assemblies of the Plymouth Brethren VI, with 34 members. There is one assembly each in the States of Connecticut and Michigan. Connecticut reports 30 members, 11 of whom are males and 19 females, all over the age of 13 years. Michigan reports 4 members, 1 male and 3 females, all over 13 years.

**State table.**—Table 3 gives for this body, by States, the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1916, 1926, and 1936.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916
<b>United States</b> .....	2	6	10	34	88	208
Connecticut.....	1	1	3	30	26	53
New York.....		1	1		13	13
Michigan.....	1	2	2	4	25	39
California.....		2	2		24	24
<b>Other States</b> .....			2			79

<sup>1</sup> Pennsylvania and Illinois.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

Another company of Brethren began a separate existence in the year 1906. The reason for this separation was not doctrinal but ecclesiastical. A question of church order arose between meetings in Alnwick and Glanton, Northumberland, England, identified with the company known as Plymouth Brethren IV. The local meeting in Alnwick had been in a divided state for years, and experienced Brethren in Glanton sought to introduce harmony, with the entire concurrence of many meetings in their locality. Failing in this, they at length began to receive into their fellowship those in Alnwick whom they considered worthy and repentant for their share in the confusion. The action of Glanton was repudiated by leading men in London, and after many conferences on the subject neither would submit. London regarded Glanton as having interfered with local responsibility. As a consequence, a world-wide division ensued, which affected many in the United States. As stated above, it is purely an ecclesiastical question, and neither doctrine nor practice is involved in it.

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<sup>1</sup> No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926.

# PLYMOUTH BRETHREN VII

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren VII for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body comprises those persons who have been admitted to fellowship upon their application, after careful examination as to the reality of their faith and evidence of a Christian life.

There are no regular ministers in this denomination, hence there are no parsonages.

Plymouth Brethren VII was, prior to 1936, part of Plymouth Brethren I, hence no comparative data are available. This new branch failed to furnish history, doctrine, or description of its organization for the census of 1936.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	38	29	9	-----	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	800	641	159	80.1	19.9
Average membership per church.....	22	22	18	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	351	274	77	78.1	21.9
Female.....	437	355	82	81.2	18.8
Sex not reported.....	12	12		-----	-----
Males per 100 females.....	80.3	77.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	16	12	4	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	535	506	29	94.6	5.4
Age not reported.....	249	123	126	49.4	50.6
Percent under 13 years <sup>3</sup> .....	2.9	2.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	-----
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	3	2	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	3	2	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$9,000	\$7,500	\$1,500	83.3	16.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$9,000	\$7,500	\$1,500	83.3	16.7
Average value per church.....	\$3,000	\$3,750	\$1,500	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1		-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,100	\$2,100		100.0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	1		1	-----	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	33	26	7	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$17,472	\$14,143	\$3,329	80.9	19.1
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$460	\$360	\$100	78.3	21.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,038	\$218	\$820	21.0	79.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$6,249	\$5,843	\$406	93.5	6.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,384	\$1,054	\$330	76.2	23.8
Home missions.....	\$3,857	\$2,835	\$1,022	73.5	26.5
Foreign missions.....	\$1,358	\$968	\$390	71.3	28.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$423			100.0	-----
All other purposes.....	\$2,703	\$2,442	\$261	90.3	9.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$529	\$544	\$476	-----	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	23	17	6	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	87	70	17	-----	-----
Scholars.....	886	701	185	79.1	20.9

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**State tables.**—Tables 2 and 3 present the statistics for 1936 of the Plymouth Brethren VII by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives for selected States the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 3 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

**TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>886</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>													
New Hampshire.....	1		1	2		2	1	1					
Massachusetts.....	1	1		16	16		8	8			1	1	4
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>													
New York.....	5	5		111	111		48	63			2	16	101
New Jersey.....	3	3		84	84		39	45			2	10	70
Pennsylvania.....	11	10	1	270	253	17	119	151		78.8	9	32	426
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Illinois.....	2	2		6	6		3	3					
Michigan.....	2	2		35	35		18	17			1	5	30
Wisconsin.....	3	1	2	108	26	82	49	59			3	9	109
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Minnesota.....	6	2	4	89	39	50	41	48			3	10	86
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>													
Arizona.....	1	1		36	36		11	25			1	2	50
<b>PACIFIC:</b>													
California.....	3	2	1	43	35	8	14	17	12		1	2	10

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**TABLE 3.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches report- ing	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors <sup>1</sup>	Repairs and im- provements	Other current expenses, in- cluding interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other pur- poses
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>\$17, 472</b>	<b>\$460</b>	<b>\$1, 038</b>	<b>\$6, 249</b>	<b>\$1, 364</b>	<b>\$3, 857</b>	<b>\$1, 358</b>	<b>\$423</b>	<b>\$2, 703</b>
New York.....	5	4	3, 484		101	2, 067		338	125		853
New Jersey.....	3	3	1, 981	300		580	100	545	456		
Pennsylvania.....	11	11	6, 084	60		2, 300	845	1, 284	211		1, 384
Wisconsin.....	3	3	1, 727	100	320			820	261		226
Minnesota.....	6	6	2, 469		512	709	418	540	260		30
Other States.....	10	16	1, 727		105	593	21	330	45	423	210

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Illinois, 2; Michigan, 2; and Arizona, 1.

# PLYMOUTH BRETHREN VIII

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren VIII for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. As in other Plymouth Brethren bodies, no parsonages were reported.

The membership of this body comprises those persons who have been admitted to fellowship upon their application, after careful examination as to the reality of their faith and evidence of a Christian life.

Plymouth Brethren VIII was, prior to 1936, part of Plymouth Brethren I, hence there are no comparative data. This new branch has failed to furnish history, doctrine, or description of its organization for the census of 1936.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	61	48	13	-----	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	1, 243	1, 005	238	80.9	19.1
Average membership per church.....	20	21	18	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	519	408	111	78.6	21.4
Female.....	724	597	127	82.5	17.5
Males per 100 females.....	71.7	68.4	87.4	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	26	14	12	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	1, 054	831	223	78.8	21.2
Age not reported.....	163	160	3	96.3	3.7
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	2.4	1.7	5.1	-----	-----
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	16	11	5	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	16	11	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$91, 685	\$81, 685	\$10, 000	89.1	10.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$91, 685	\$81, 685	\$10, 000	89.1	10.9
Average value per church.....	\$5, 730	\$7, 426	\$2, 000	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	7	6	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$26, 517	\$26, 217	\$300	98.9	1.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	8	5	3	-----	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	53	42	11	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$26, 251	\$21, 652	\$4, 599	82.5	17.5
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$1, 949	\$962	\$987	49.4	50.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$746	\$538	\$208	72.1	27.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 794	\$2, 794	-----	100.0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$7, 884	\$7, 520	\$364	95.4	4.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$929	\$358	\$571	38.5	61.5
Home missions.....	\$5, 208	\$4, 287	\$921	82.3	17.7
Foreign missions.....	\$2, 376	\$1, 887	\$489	79.4	20.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$626	\$1	\$625	.2	99.8
All other purposes.....	\$3, 739	\$3, 305	\$434	88.4	11.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$495	\$516	\$418	-----	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	32	26	6	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	167	140	27	83.8	16.2
Scholars.....	1, 384	1, 136	248	82.1	17.9

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**State tables.**—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present for 1936 the statistics of the Plymouth Brethren VIII by States. Table 2 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership by sex and age, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 3 is limited to the State of California, which was the only State reporting value of three or more edifices. Table 4 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. Separate presentation in this table is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures, in order to avoid disclosing the financial data of any individual church.

**TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent under 13 <sup>2</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>1,364</b>
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>																
New York.....	3	3	---	75	75	---	29	46	---	---	42	33	---	2	9	62
Pennsylvania.....	9	9	---	175	175	---	72	103	69.9	8	167	---	4.6	6	27	214
<b>E. N. CENTRAL:</b>																
Ohio.....	1	1	---	8	8	---	2	6	---	---	8	---	---	---	---	---
Indiana.....	1	1	---	24	24	---	7	17	---	---	24	---	---	1	2	20
Illinois.....	3	3	---	40	40	---	15	25	---	---	37	3	---	1	5	23
Michigan.....	3	3	---	104	104	---	48	56	---	---	95	9	---	2	24	195
Wisconsin.....	1	1	---	13	13	---	3	10	---	---	13	---	---	---	---	---
<b>W. N. CENTRAL:</b>																
Minnesota.....	12	7	5	217	162	55	99	118	83.9	8	206	3	3.7	6	19	171
Iowa.....	3	1	2	50	6	44	17	33	---	---	44	6	---	1	3	13
Missouri.....	1	---	1	47	---	47	17	30	---	---	47	---	---	1	11	105
Kansas.....	1	---	1	24	---	24	12	12	---	---	24	---	---	1	3	33
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>																
Maryland.....	1	1	---	44	44	---	20	24	---	---	44	---	---	1	13	119
Virginia.....	2	2	---	80	80	---	36	44	---	---	16	64	---	2	8	75
District of Colum- bia.....	1	1	---	6	6	---	2	4	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	---
Florida.....	2	2	---	26	26	---	12	14	---	---	26	---	---	---	---	---
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>																
Idaho.....	1	---	1	57	---	57	34	23	---	9	48	---	---	1	2	18
<b>PACIFIC:</b>																
Washington.....	6	4	2	39	32	7	11	28	---	1	38	---	---	---	---	---
Oregon.....	1	1	---	10	10	---	4	6	---	---	10	---	---	1	1	1
California.....	9	8	1	204	200	4	79	125	63.2	---	159	45	---	6	40	335

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.



TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	61	16	16	\$91,685	7	\$26,617
California.....	9	5	5	23,160	3	8,017
Other States.....	52	11	11	68,525	4	18,500

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches each in the States of Minnesota and Virginia; and 1 each in the following States—New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Idaho.

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors <sup>1</sup>	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	61	53	\$26,251	\$1,949	\$746	\$2,794
New York.....	3	3	908	—	5	—
Pennsylvania.....	9	8	2,743	426	52	—
Michigan.....	3	3	3,468	—	35	1,300
Minnesota.....	12	11	5,481	334	106	800
Iowa.....	3	3	1,021	412	25	—
Washington.....	6	4	724	—	—	—
California.....	9	8	3,584	82	220	594
Other States.....	16	13	8,322	695	303	100

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$7,884	\$929	\$5,208	\$2,376	\$626	\$3,739
New York.....	535	—	70	145	—	153
Pennsylvania.....	1,168	101	464	171	—	361
Michigan.....	1,500	—	438	195	—	—
Minnesota.....	1,222	10	2,115	596	40	258
Iowa.....	40	—	200	60	—	284
Washington.....	36	20	69	172	—	427
California.....	1,590	12	359	350	65	312
Other States.....	1,793	786	1,493	687	521	1,944

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in Virginia; and 1 in each of the following States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Florida, Maryland, Idaho, and Oregon, and the District of Columbia.

# RIVER BRETHREN

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## GENERAL STATEMENT

In the latter part of 1750, about 30 Mennonite families in Canton Basel, Switzerland, after a long period of persecution, during which they suffered both imprisonment and loss of property, decided to emigrate westward. They went first to England, and in the fall of 1751 set sail for America. The voyage across the Atlantic was disastrous; one of the ships with all their goods was lost, and they landed destitute. One company, including John and Jacob Engle and others whose names are uncertain, settled near the Susquehanna, in the western part of Lancaster County, Pa., in the spring of 1752.

In 1770, as a result of the labors of some members of the Lutheran, Mennonite, and Baptist churches, who were grieved at what they considered the formalism which then characterized the churches, there was, in that region, a notable revival, which was attended by many conversions. It was conducted principally by Messrs. Otterbein, Boehm, Bochrn, and the Engles, representing the different bodies. Subsequently difference of views arose in regard to the form of baptism, some holding that the applicant should make choice of the method, while others claimed that trine immersion was the only proper form. The result was that they mutually agreed to work independently, in accordance with their various interpretations of the Scriptures.

The believers in trine immersion had no regular organization, but were in the habit of designating the various communities as brotherhoods. There was thus the Brotherhood down by the River, meaning in the southern part of Lancaster County; also the Brotherhood in the North, the Brotherhood in Dauphin, the Brotherhood in Lebanon, the Brotherhood in Bucks and Montgomery, etc. The outlying brotherhoods looked to the brotherhood in the southern part of Lancaster County as the home of the organization, and it was probably due to this fact that the general term "River Brethren" was given to the entire body. Another explanation has been given by some, namely, that they were in the habit of baptizing in the river. With the development of these brotherhoods it seemed advisable to select some one to perform the duties of the ministerial office, and the choice fell upon Jacob Engle, who thus became their first minister.

In course of time dissensions arose concerning what would now be called minor points, which ultimately caused divisions. In 1843 the body known as "Yorker" or, as some have termed them, "Old Order" Brethren, withdrew, and in 1853 the body known as "Brinsers," but later as "United Zion's Children," also withdrew.

The three bodies grouped under the name "River Brethren," in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906, are listed in the following table, with the principal statistics as reported for the four census years.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE RIVER BRETHREN, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>1936</b>								
Total for the group .....	121	7,026	103	\$498,300	98	\$96,838	91	9,208
Brethren in Christ .....	90	5,495	86	429,500	77	89,881	83	8,517
Old Order or Yorker Brethren .....	7	291			5	1,900		
United Zion's Children .....	24	1,240	17	68,800	16	5,057	8	691
<b>1926</b>								
Total for the group .....	119	5,697	94	426,860	98	99,064	70	5,444
Brethren in Christ .....	81	4,320	72	348,860	74	92,901	63	5,057
Old Order or Yorker Brethren .....	10	472			6	500		
United Zion's Children .....	28	905	22	78,000	18	5,683	7	387
<b>1916</b>								
Total for the group .....	112	5,389	91	286,000	102	34,752	67	5,458
Brethren in Christ .....	72	3,805	64	218,875	69	31,841	58	4,631
Old Order or Yorker Brethren .....	9	432			3	400		
United Zion's Children .....	31	1,152	27	67,125	30	2,511	9	827
<b>1906</b>								
Total for the group .....	110	4,569	92	165,850			41	2,812
Brethren in Christ .....	73	3,397	72	143,000			39	2,695
Old Order or Yorker Brethren .....	9	423						
United Zion's Children .....	28	749	20	22,850			2	117

# BRETHREN IN CHRIST

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Brethren in Christ for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches upon profession of faith. Baptism is by trine immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	90	27	63	-----	-----
Members, number.....	5, 495	2, 180	3, 315	39.7	60.3
Average membership per church.....	61	81	53	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2, 297	859	1, 438	37.4	62.6
Female.....	3, 118	1, 241	1, 877	39.8	60.2
Sex not reported.....	80	80	-----	-----	-----
Males per 100 females.....	73.7	69.2	76.6	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	209	110	99	52.6	47.4
13 years and over.....	5, 192	2, 070	3, 122	39.9	60.1
Age not reported.....	94	-----	94	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	3.9	5.0	3.1	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	88	26	62	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	86	25	61	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$429, 500	\$241, 400	\$188, 100	56.2	43.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$423, 500	\$237, 400	\$186, 100	56.1	43.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$6, 000	\$4, 000	\$2, 000	66.7	33.3
Average value per church.....	\$4, 694	\$9, 656	\$3, 084	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	7	5	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$9, 264	\$8, 214	\$1, 050	88.7	11.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	67	16	51	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	12	5	7	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	9	4	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$28, 900	\$18, 200	\$10, 700	63.0	37.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	77	22	55	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$89, 881	\$40, 718	\$49, 163	45.3	54.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$8, 592	\$4, 412	\$2, 180	74.6	25.4
All other salaries.....	\$3, 848	\$2, 472	\$1, 376	64.2	35.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5, 863	\$1, 321	\$4, 542	22.5	77.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3, 719	\$3, 685	\$34	99.1	.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$18, 572	\$10, 238	\$8, 334	55.1	44.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2, 227	\$631	\$1, 596	28.3	71.7
Home missions.....	\$7, 467	\$3, 060	\$4, 407	41.0	59.0
Foreign missions.....	\$17, 002	\$7, 294	\$9, 708	42.9	57.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8, 375	\$941	\$7, 434	11.2	88.8
All other purposes.....	\$14, 216	\$4, 664	\$9, 552	32.8	67.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 167	\$1, 851	\$894	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	83	23	60	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	1, 078	399	679	37.0	63.0
Scholars.....	8, 517	3, 670	4, 847	43.1	56.9

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	3	3		
Officers and teachers.....	58	26	32		
Scholars.....	569	403	166	70.8	29.2
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	1	2		
Officers and teachers.....	13	8	5		
Scholars.....	202	102	100	50.5	49.5

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Brethren in Christ for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	90	81	72	73
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	9	9	-1	
Percent <sup>1</sup> .....				
<b>Members, number.....</b>	5,495	4,320	3,805	3,397
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,175	515	408	
Percent.....	27.2	13.5	12.0	
Average membership per church.....	61	53	53	47
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	88	78	64	73
Value—number reporting.....	86	72	64	72
Amount reported.....	\$429,500	\$348,860	\$218,875	\$143,000
Average value per church.....	\$4,994	\$4,845	\$3,420	\$1,986
Debt—number reporting.....	7	2	1	2
Amount reported.....	\$9,264	\$5,172	\$215	\$475
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	12			
Value—number reporting.....	9	4	4	4
Amount reported.....	\$28,900	\$12,750	\$9,000	\$8,000
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	77	74	69	
Amount reported.....	\$89,881	\$92,901	\$31,841	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$8,592			
All other salaries.....	\$3,848			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5,863	\$39,179	\$15,479	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3,719			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$18,572			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,227			
Home missions.....	\$7,467			
Foreign missions.....	\$17,002	\$53,722	\$16,362	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8,375			
All other purposes.....	\$14,216			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,167	\$1,255	\$461	
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	83	63	58	39
Officers and teachers.....	1,078	694	617	455
Scholars.....	8,517	5,057	4,631	2,695

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Brethren in Christ by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives

for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States .....	90	27	63	5,495	2,180	3,315	2,297	3,118	80	73.7	83	1,078	8,517
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York .....	2	1	1	213	56	157	85	128	---	66.4	2	30	124
Pennsylvania .....	50	15	35	3,626	1,525	2,101	1,509	2,037	80	74.1	45	644	5,429
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio .....	10	3	7	395	116	279	158	237	---	66.7	9	94	817
Indiana .....	3	1	2	135	31	104	59	76	---	---	3	40	202
Illinois .....	2	1	1	85	51	34	33	52	---	---	2	24	257
Michigan .....	5	---	5	119	---	119	45	74	---	---	5	38	209
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa .....	3	2	1	88	52	36	28	60	---	---	3	37	182
Kansas .....	7	1	6	365	87	278	178	187	---	95.2	7	82	539
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia .....	1	---	1	10	---	10	4	6	---	---	1	5	40
Florida .....	1	1	---	7	7	---	1	6	---	---	1	9	48
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky .....	1	---	1	32	---	32	8	24	---	---	---	---	---
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma .....	1	---	1	124	---	124	62	62	---	---	1	16	158
PACIFIC:													
California .....	4	2	2	296	255	41	127	169	---	75.1	4	59	512

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	90	81	73	73	5,495	4,320	3,805	3,397	209	5,192	94	3.9
New York.....	2	1	2	2	213	38	69	58	6	207	-----	2.8
Pennsylvania.....	50	45	34	32	3,626	2,775	2,275	1,872	159	3,408	59	4.5
Ohio.....	10	10	12	11	395	348	406	517	5	355	35	1.4
Indiana.....	3	2	3	3	135	86	138	138	1	134	-----	.7
Illinois.....	2	2	3	3	85	92	47	93	-----	85	-----	-----
Michigan.....	5	3	3	3	119	97	77	61	4	115	-----	3.4
Iowa.....	3	3	2	3	88	60	31	47	12	76	-----	-----
Kansas.....	7	8	7	10	365	436	498	450	10	355	-----	2.7
California.....	4	4	2	1	296	201	114	51	9	287	-----	3.0
Other States.....	4	3	4	5	173	187	150	110	3	170	-----	1.7

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes 1 church in each of the following States—Florida, Virginia, Kentucky, and Oklahoma.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	90	88	86	\$429,500	7	\$9,264	9	\$23,900
Pennsylvania.....	50	49	48	243,650	3	4,650	3	13,000
Ohio.....	10	10	9	25,000	-----	-----	1	2,700
Michigan.....	5	5	5	6,900	-----	-----	2	2,200
Iowa.....	3	3	3	26,500	2	314	1	5,500
Kansas.....	7	7	7	29,450	-----	-----	-----	-----
California.....	4	4	4	31,000	1	2,800	-----	-----
Other States.....	11	10	10	67,000	1	1,500	2	5,500

<sup>1</sup> Includes: New York, 2; Indiana, 2; Illinois, 2; Florida, 1; Virginia, 1; Kentucky, 1; and Oklahoma, 1.

**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**  
 [Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches		EXPENDITURES										
			Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquar- ters
United States.....	90	77	\$89,881	\$8,592	\$3,848	\$5,863	\$3,719	\$18,572	\$2,227	\$7,467	\$17,002	\$8,375	\$14,216
Pennsylvania.....	50	40	49,297	4,082	2,270	2,488	3,634	11,207	905	3,600	10,516	1,809	8,786
Ohio.....	10	10	9,363	343	576	901	-----	1,653	344	1,631	1,346	906	1,763
Indiana.....	3	3	2,358	300	-----	110	-----	632	133	272	478	106	327
Michigan.....	5	5	2,157	446	67	174	-----	177	72	193	187	119	722
Kansas.....	7	7	8,060	1,002	477	603	-----	1,329	261	538	2,275	-----	1,575
California.....	4	4	5,029	1,219	238	773	-----	1,030	82	436	634	447	170
Other States.....	11	18	13,617	1,200	220	814	85	2,544	430	897	1,566	4,988	873

<sup>1</sup> Includes: New York, 2; Illinois, 1; Iowa, 2; Florida, 1; Kentucky, 1; and Oklahoma, 1.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

At first the organization of the River Brethren was simple, but as their numbers increased a more permanent form became necessary, and about 1820 the present ecclesiastical organization was adopted. During the Civil War some of the members, although proclaiming the doctrine of nonresistance, were drafted for military service, and it became evident that the denomination must secure legal recognition as a religious organization holding that doctrine. Steps to secure such recognition were taken at a private council held in Lancaster, Pa., as early as 1862, at which time those who remained after the separation of the other two branches, and who constituted the great majority of the Brethren, decided to adopt the name "Brethren in Christ" instead of "River Brethren," which was done the following year. In 1904 the organization was incorporated according to the laws of the State of Pennsylvania as "a religious body for the worship of Almighty God," with headquarters at Harrisburg.

### DOCTRINE

The Brethren in Christ have not accepted any historical creed or confession, but have certain generally recognized doctrines to which they adhere. They believe that the church is "built on faith in an almighty, triune, eternal, self-existent God—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit." They accept the doctrines of the immortality of the soul; redemption through Jesus Christ as the Son of God, who makes atonement for the sins of the world; and regeneration through the influence of the Holy Spirit, developing into holy living. They hold that trine immersion is the only proper form of baptism, practice confession of sins to God and man, and observe the sacrament of the Eucharist, accompanying it by the ceremony of feet washing. The recognition of Christ, not only as Savior, but as Lord and Master and King, involves, in their view, the acceptance of the tenets and principles of His government. Accordingly, they believe that, inasmuch as He is Prince of Peace, His kingdom is of peace, and as His subjects, they should abstain from the employment of carnal forces which involve the taking of human life. For this reason the doctrine of nonresistance, in a qualified sense, is a feature of their belief. They consider Freemasonry and all other

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by J. H. Martin, secretary of the general executive board, Church of the Brethren in Christ, Lancaster, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.



secret societies to be anti-Christian; they believe in prayer veiling for women, and they advocate the wearing of modest apparel, with nonconformity to the fashions of the world.

### ORGANIZATION

The ecclesiastical organization of the denomination includes the local church, a system of district councils, and a general conference. The officers of the church are bishops, ministers, and deacons. The bishops preside at all council meetings, officiate at marriages and in the observance of the sacraments, and exercise all functions of the ministry. The ministers are specifically the teaching body, but also do parish visiting, and by request of the bishop, in his absence, administer the sacraments. No salaries are paid, and whatever is necessary for their support is raised by voluntary contributions. The deacons have charge of the business affairs of the churches, serve at the communion table, look after the poor, and also do some visiting in the parish. Officers are elected by the congregations or the councils, but are ordained by a bishop. The membership of the district councils and of the general conference, which meets annually, includes laymen as well as ministers.

### WORK

The activities of the church are under the care of a general executive board of seven persons, appointed by the annual general conference. The home missionary work, under the immediate direction of the home missionary board of 7 persons, was carried on in 1936 by 58 workers, who conducted general evangelistic services and cared for 23 missions, while \$8,980 was contributed for their support. The value of mission property in the United States is approximately \$45,000.

The foreign missionary work is under the immediate direction of the foreign missionary board of 7 persons, carried on in the South African and Indian fields by 42 workers, at 7 stations, while \$20,745 was contributed for the support of this work during 1936. In Southern Rhodesia there are 40 missionary out-schools and 8 in Northern Rhodesia, with about 1,445 converts to the Christian faith.

The missionary activities have extended into Canada with approximately 12 congregations comprising a membership of 950. The Sunday schools are made up of about 1,250 pupils. The church property is valued at \$29,000. The educational interests are represented by the Ontario Bible School with an enrollment of 30 students and property value, \$13,000. The Canadian church has assisted in contributing \$2,541 to foreign missions and \$1,397 to home missions during the year 1936.

The educational interests of the denomination in the United States are represented by 3 schools—Messiah Bible College, Grantham, Pa., with an enrollment of 165 students, property value of \$109,000, and an endowment of \$86,340; Beulah College, Upland, Calif., with an enrollment of 102 students, property value, \$15,000, and an endowment of \$15,600; and Bethany Bible School, Thomas, Okla., with an enrollment of 28 students, property value, \$4,348, and an endowment of \$2,000. A printing house is located at Nappanee, Ind., with the property valued at \$30,000. There are 3 philanthropic institutions with about 150 inmates, holding property valued at \$150,000, which are supported mainly by contributions from members of the church.

# OLD ORDER OR YORKER BRETHREN

## STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent seven active churches of the Old Order or Yorker Brethren, all reported as being in rural territory. The classification of membership by age was reported by all of the seven churches, none of which reported any members under 13 years of age. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

There were no church edifices, parsonages, nor Sunday schools reported, and the churches in the State of Pennsylvania were the only ones reporting expenditures for the year 1936.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this denomination for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	7	10	9	9
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-3	1		
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....				
<b>Members, number</b> .....	291	472	432	423
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-181	40	9	
Percent.....	-38.3	9.3	2.1	
Average membership per church.....	42	47	48	47
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	5	6	3	
Amount reported.....	\$1,900	\$500	\$400	
Pastors' salaries.....				
All other salaries.....				
Repairs and improvements.....			\$250	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....				
All other current expenses, including interest.....				
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$700			
Home missions.....	\$225			
Foreign missions.....		\$200	\$150	
To general headquarters for distribution.....				
All other purposes.....	\$975			
Not classified.....		\$300		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$380	\$83	\$133	

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State table.**—Table 2 presents the statistics of the Yorker Brethren by States, giving the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936 and the total membership for 1936 classified by sex.

**TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX IN 1936, BY STATES**

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Male	Female	Males per 100 females
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>65.3</b>
Pennsylvania.....	5	8	6	5	236	406	351	356	90	146	61.6
Ohio.....	1	1	2	2	11	28	39	39	4	7	( <sup>1</sup> )
Indiana.....				1				5			
Iowa.....	1	1	1	1	44	38	42	23	21	23	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

In 1843 a number of the River Brethren withdrew from the main body, claiming that the original doctrines of the founders were being departed from, particularly in regard to nonresistance and nonconformity to the world. Most of those who withdrew resided in York County, Pa., whence they received the name of "Yorkers," or "Yorker Brethren." They are also known as the Old Order Brethren, and thus are sometimes confused with the Old Order German Baptist Brethren. They have no church edifices, and the services are frequently held in large barns.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Rev. Samuel H. Sherer, Mount Joy, Pa.

# UNITED ZION'S CHILDREN

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the branch of River Brethren known as United Zion's Children, for the year 1936, is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. The data given represent 24 active churches, all reported as being in the State of Pennsylvania. There were no parsonages reported. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches upon profession of faith and are in good standing. Baptism is by trine immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	24	3	21	-----	-----
Members, number.....	1, 240	389	851	31. 4	68. 6
Average membership per church.....	52	130	41	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	543	175	368	32. 2	67. 8
Female.....	697	214	483	30. 7	69. 3
Males per 100 females.....	77. 9	81. 8	76. 2	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	14	5	9	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	511	56	455	11. 0	89. 0
Age not reported.....	715	328	387	45. 9	54. 1
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	2. 7	(1)	1. 9	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	18	3	15	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	17	3	14	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$68, 800	\$22, 000	\$46, 800	32. 0	68. 0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$64, 100	\$22, 000	\$42, 100	34. 3	65. 7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4, 700	-----	\$4, 700	-----	100. 0
Average value per church.....	\$4, 047	\$7, 333	\$3, 343	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$4, 000	\$4, 000	-----	100. 0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	13	1	12	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	2	14	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$5, 057	\$2, 354	\$2, 703	46. 5	53. 5
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$330	\$50	\$280	15. 2	84. 8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2, 445	\$1, 000	\$1, 445	40. 9	59. 1
All other current expenses, including:					
Interest.....	\$556	\$204	\$352	36. 7	63. 3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$474	\$250	\$224	52. 7	47. 3
Home missions.....	\$296	\$250	\$46	84. 5	15. 5
Foreign missions.....	\$146	\$100	\$46	68. 5	31. 5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$601	\$350	\$251	58. 2	41. 8
All other purposes.....	\$209	\$150	\$59	71. 8	28. 2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$316	\$1, 177	\$193	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	2	6	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	108	34	74	31. 5	68. 5
Scholars.....	691	285	406	41. 2	58. 8

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the United Zion's Children for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	24	28	31	28
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	—4	—3	3	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	1,240	905	1,152	749
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	335	—247	403	-----
Percent.....	37.0	—21.4	53.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	52	32	37	27
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	18	22	27	20
Value—number reporting.....	17	22	27	20
Amount reported.....	\$68,800	\$78,000	\$67,125	\$22,850
Average value per church.....	\$4,047	\$3,545	\$2,486	\$1,143
Debt—number reporting.....	1	-----	3	1
Amount reported.....	\$4,000	-----	\$11,550	\$1,000
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	16	18	30	-----
Amount reported.....	\$5,057	\$5,683	\$2,511	-----
Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$330	\$4,546	\$1,588	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,445			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	-----	\$1,137	\$923	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$556			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$474			
Home missions.....	\$296			
Foreign missions.....	\$146			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$601	\$316	\$84	-----
All other purposes.....	\$209			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$316	-----	-----	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	8	7	9	2
Officers and teachers.....	108	48	105	18
Scholars.....	691	387	827	117

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

Questions of administration or ceremonial detail, particularly in connection with a church building, arose among the River Brethren in 1852. The next year about 50 persons in Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, Pa., withdrew and in 1855 organized under the leadership of Matthias Brinser as their first bishop. They were thus generally called "Brinsers," but later adopted the name "United Zion's Children." They are found principally in Dauphin, Lancaster, and Lebanon Counties, Pa.

Their doctrine is essentially the same as that of the Brethren in Christ, and their confession of faith is about the same. They practice baptism by trine immersion, which must be preceded by "thorough repentance and remission of sins" on the part of the applicant. They also observe the ceremony of foot washing in connection with the communion services, generally called love feasts, which are held several times during the year.

They have a home for their own aged and poor, as well as for such who do not belong to this church; this is valued at \$60,000.

<sup>1</sup>No revision of the history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926.

# BUDDHIST MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Buddhist Mission of North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches in continental United States and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who subscribe to the doctrine of the church.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	35	21	14	-----	-----
Members, number.....	14,388	9,999	4,389	69.5	30.5
Average membership per church.....	411	476	314	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	8,369	6,002	2,367	71.7	28.3
Female.....	5,559	3,747	1,812	67.4	32.6
Sex not reported.....	460	250	210	54.3	45.7
Males per 100 females.....	150.5	160.2	130.6	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	3,143	2,287	856	72.8	27.2
13 years and over.....	10,155	6,832	3,323	67.3	32.7
Age not reported.....	1,090	880	210	80.7	19.3
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	23.6	25.1	20.5	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	36	23	13	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	32	20	12	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$622,610	\$510,210	\$112,400	81.9	18.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$617,410	\$505,710	\$111,700	81.9	18.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$5,200	\$4,500	\$700	86.5	13.5
Average value per church.....	\$19,457	\$25,511	\$9,367	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	7	2	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$80,700	\$76,400	\$4,300	94.7	5.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	15	11	4	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	18	10	8	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	16	9	7	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$26,950	\$17,300	\$9,650	64.2	35.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	34	21	13	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$99,793	\$80,896	\$18,897	81.1	18.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$27,713	\$20,763	\$6,950	74.9	25.1
All other salaries.....	\$19,790	\$19,490	\$300	98.5	1.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$8,359	\$6,063	\$2,296	72.5	27.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,850	\$2,500	\$350	87.7	12.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$22,751	\$16,274	\$6,477	71.5	28.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,751	\$4,821	\$930	83.8	16.2
Home missions.....	\$5,630	\$4,868	\$762	86.5	13.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,885	\$2,354	\$531	81.6	18.4
All other purposes.....	\$4,064	\$3,763	\$301	92.6	7.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,935	\$3,852	\$1,454	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	31	18	13		
Officers and teachers.....	570	446	124	78.2	21.8
Scholars.....	6,332	5,017	1,315	79.2	20.8
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	2		2		
Officers and teachers.....	17		17		
Scholars.....	265		265		100.0
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	28		28		
Scholars.....	143		143		100.0
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	9	6		
Officers and teachers.....	205	144	61	70.2	29.8
Scholars.....	2,639	2,139	500	81.1	18.9

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the Buddhist Mission of North America by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and the membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, the membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14,388</b>	<b>9,999</b>	<b>4,389</b>	<b>8,369</b>	<b>5,559</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>150.5</b>
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>										
Arizona.....	1		1	417		417	213	204		104.4
Utah.....	3	2	1	1,253	1,153	100	488	765		63.8
<b>PACIFIC:</b>										
Washington.....	6	2	4	1,486	476	1,010	828	408	250	202.9
Oregon.....	1	1		500	500		330	170		194.1
California.....	24	16	8	10,732	7,870	2,862	6,510	4,012	210	162.3

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	35	14,388	3,143	10,155	1,090	23.6	31	570	6,532
MOUNTAIN:									
Arizona.....	1	417		417			1	4	75
Utah.....	3	1,253	418	835		33.4	3	46	380
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	6	1,486	300	936	250	24.3	6	38	864
Oregon.....	1	500	70	430		14.0	1	12	100
California.....	24	10,732	2,355	7,537	840	23.8	20	470	4,913

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	35	36	32	\$622,610	7	\$80,700	16	\$26,950
Washington.....	6	6	6	71,000	3	800	3	3,000
California.....	24	25	22	510,010	4	79,900	12	23,300
Other States.....	5	5	4	41,600			1	650

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Arizona, 1; Utah, 2; and Oregon, 1.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	35	34	\$99,793	\$27,713	\$19,790	\$8,359	\$2,850	\$22,751	\$5,751	\$5,630	\$2,885	\$4,064
Washington.....	6	6	17,087	5,440	660	2,033	800	6,453	347	504	266	584
California.....	24	24	74,741	19,993	18,530	5,776	2,050	16,108	5,254	2,090	2,347	2,593
Other States.....	5	4	7,965	2,280	600	550	-----	190	150	3,036	272	887

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Arizona, 1; Utah, 2; and Oregon, 1.



HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The latter part of the nineteenth century saw a very heavy Japanese immigration into the United States. Most of these folks settled on the Pacific coast. By far the largest number of them were members of the Shin Sect of Buddhism in their homeland. Until the close of the century they were without means of satisfying their spiritual aspirations, as there were no churches or meeting places of their denomination nor a clergy for their spiritual guidance.

In the year 1898 Rev. S. Sonoda, accompanied by Rev. K. Nishijima, landed at San Francisco and established the first Young Men's Buddhist Association. Each following year saw the establishment of new branches of the "Y. M. B. A." As these religious centers grew the necessity arose for centralized authority and Rev. S. Sonoda became the first bishop of the Shin Sect of Buddhism in America.

The year 1905 witnessed the consecration of the first church on the mainland of the United States, when its doors swung open for public worship in the city of San Francisco. This church became the headquarters of the Buddhist Mission of North America and it has thus remained through the years. The present head of the church in the United States is the Right Reverend R. Matsukage with the title of "bishop superintendent."

Under the jurisdiction of the bishop are 2 deans and 65 Japanese clergymen who preside over the various churches. In San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Tacoma, Wash., there are English departments in connection with the churches with six American clergy in attendance.

## DOCTRINE

Buddhism is a most complex system of religion and its founder, Siddhartha Gautama, the Enlightened One, taught his followers in various ways according to their different abilities, characters, and dispositions. The Buddha opened many a gate of entrance for his disciples, and of these we now distinguish two main entrances or pathways to salvation. One of them is the way directly leading to the truth of salvation whereby one can escape from a world of suffering; while the other is a provisionary way which will prepare one to enter finally upon the path of truth.

Buddhism divides itself into two principal schools—Hinayana or the Lesser; Mahayana, the Greater Vehicle. The former is for those who are satisfied with a comparatively inferior attainment, while the Greater Vehicle teaches the way Enlightenment whereby is made possible the attainment of Buddhahood. In Hinayana (the Lesser Vehicle) we distinguish what is called the "Path for the Wise" from that of the "Path of the Pure Land." The "Path for the Wise" is one that will lead a Buddhist to sagehood while on earth, by uprooting the passions and disciplining himself in all virtues; whereas the "Path of the Pure Land" teaches us to attain Buddhahood by being born in the Pure Land of Amida (Infinite Life and Light).

The "Path for the Wise" requires one to gain enlightenment through one's own efforts, and its prescribed discipline is naturally beset with difficulties. Therefore, it is properly called the doctrine of self-salvation, by which it is meant that one can be saved by one's own efforts; which is to say, the way difficult to practice.

The "Path of the Pure Land," on the other hand, teaches the possibility of attaining enlightenment through a power other than oneself; and, therefore, this way must be considered far easier than the other, and we call it the doctrine that teaches salvation by a power other than one's own; which means the way easy to practice. It is evident, then, that if a man is not highly endowed with wisdom and intelligence, the following of the "Path for the Wise" must be said to be extremely difficult. For such people as ourselves, who were born far from the time of the Buddha, the best policy will be to walk along the "Path of the Pure Land," believing in salvation through the grace of Amida (Infinite Life and Light).

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by Rev. S. Alex White, in charge of the English department, Buddhist Mission of North America, San Francisco, Calif.

The preliminary stage of this "Path" is the practice of giving, because in parting with some of his possessions to others who may need them, a man is breaking down, to that extent at least, his sense of separateness from others.

The next stage is the observance of "morality," of abstention from acts hurtful to others in their property, persons, or feelings, because again such abstention tends to break down a little more the sense of separateness from fellowmen, since its ultimate basis is a recognition that their feelings are no different from what our own would be under bad treatment.

The Buddha himself said: "One thing only I teach. Sorrow, the cause of sorrow, the cessation of sorrow, and the path which leads to the cessation of sorrow," and in these words is summed up the whole essence of Buddhism.

It is not pessimism, but common sense, to face the facts of life and to realize that, on the whole, life brings more sorrow than joy, more suffering than pleasure, despite the fact that this may not apply to a given individual; if we consider living beings in the mass its truth is obvious to anyone not blinded by selfishness. Buddhism, then, is a way of escape from sorrow, and sorrow being inherent in life as we know it, Buddhism is a way of escape from life. This "escape" is not by death, but by the attainment of a higher form of life, a form so developed that our language cannot express it nor our minds picture it.

Buddhism expresses it by the word Nirvana, meaning, "blown out, extinguished," in the same sense that a candle is blown out and the flame extinguished, and the nearest we can come to a definition is this—where desire, hatred, and ignorance are not, there is Nirvana. That is to say that, if a man wishes to attain Nirvana, he must extinguish in himself all desire, hatred, and ignorance, though in effect the third includes the first and second, for if a man has eliminated ignorance, he has *ipso facto* got rid of desire and hatred. These two latter can only exist where there is ignorance.

The Buddha showed the method by which Nirvana is attainable, and he called it the "noble eightfold path." We may express it by right actions and right thoughts—or rather, since thoughts are actions, we can say simply right actions.

Those actions are right which—(1) Do no harm to others nor to the doer, (2) do good to others and to the doer, (3) progressively educate the doer towards the attainment of Nirvana by eliminating bad qualities and developing good ones.

Buddhism is a system of self-education, designed to lead to the highest development and proved by all who have tried it, to lead to peace, i. e., to the absence of suffering and sorrow. It contains no miracles, no divine beings—in fact no supernatural powers of intervention in human affairs. Hence as each man is responsible for himself, as he is now and as he will be in the future, he must look for no divine aid to correct his mistakes or to answer his prayers—nor can any other man "forgive him his sins."

The Buddha taught the law of cause and effect reigns in the moral as well as in the physical world, so if a man suffers from "weaknesses," this effect results from a cause—and this cause is his own doing.

It is evident that the self-education referred to is likely, for most men, to require a long period. The Buddha taught that man has an indefinite number of lives in which to accomplish it, for just as from the fertilized ovum results the foetus, thence the baby, the child, the youth, the adult, and the aged, each differing from its predecessor although resulting from that anterior form, so from the aged through death results of new life form equipped with the good or bad qualities, the happy or unhappy conditions, of its forerunner and cause. Realizing that all life is one, Buddhism recognizes no caste, no rank, no color bar. A man who lives wisely is a sage and worthy of respect—a woman also, for among Buddhists sex is no bar to moral grandeur.

Buddhism has no theories of creation, and no historical events which its followers are asked to accept. For this reason Buddhism is often said to be atheistic or, at the best agnostic. It is neither atheistic nor agnostic. It does not deny or ignore a supreme reality, nor does it assert that if such supreme reality is, that man is incapable of recognizing it. What it does assert is, that ultimate reality cannot be defined, therefore it is a waste of time and energy to talk about it, and that man cannot apprehend the infinite by his finite mind, so that he must evolve in him those latent powers which are of the nature of reality. And what we call the Dharma (Law) is simply the way by which man awakens these powers or attributes. That way is a master-system of religion; a discipline and a goal; a yoke which the aspirant for truth takes upon his shoulders to bring out his spiritual powers, a yoke which links him to that which alone is real, truth supreme.

## ORGANIZATION

As before mentioned the bishop superintendent is in charge of all activities of a religious nature. He has authority to transfer or to remove members of the clergy for good and sufficient causes. As the congregation of each church is a separate corporation, it alone has jurisdiction over the individual church property.

The clergyman of each church holds weekly services in his own edifice as well as services in the outlying branches as often as time and his schedule permit. He is also in constant demand to hold memorial services for the departed, and perform all other duties that clergymen of any other denominations perform.

There are Japanese language schools of a religious nature in connection with all the churches. At the present time they have no colleges, hospitals, homes for the aged, children, etc., and the only publications are mimeographed monthlies by the individual Y. M. B. A.'s. The only property is that of the individual churches, administered by the individual congregations.

# CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH

## STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent seven active organizations of the Catholic Apostolic Church, all reported as being in urban territory. There were no parsonages reported by this body. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who accept the doctrine and authority of the church and are baptized.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Catholic Apostolic Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	7	11	13	11
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-4	-2	2	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	2,577	3,408	2,768	2,907
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-831	640	-139	-----
Percent.....	-24.4	23.1	-4.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	368	310	213	264
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	7	7	9	7
Value—number reporting.....	7	7	8	7
Amount reported.....	\$146,110	\$407,000	\$165,000	\$153,000
Average value per church.....	\$20,873	\$58,143	\$20,625	\$21,857
Debt—number reporting.....	-----	1	2	2
Amount reported.....	-----	\$1,300	\$6,000	\$10,000
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	7	10	6	-----
Amount reported.....	\$102,637	\$119,583	\$29,740	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$18,200	\$88,375	\$27,840	-----
All other salaries.....	\$36,893			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,298			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	-----			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$12,392	\$31,208	\$1,900	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$23,773			
Home missions.....	-----			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$9,012			
All other purposes.....	\$969	\$11,958	\$4,957	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$14,648			
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	2	3	4	3
Officers and teachers.....	7	16	16	10
Scholars.....	71	175	176	170

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for the Catholic Apostolic Church by States. Table 2 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 4 presents, for 1936, the value of church edifices and church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 4 is limited to the State of New York, the only State in which so many as three churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2, 577</b>	<b>1, 153</b>	<b>1, 424</b>	<b>81. 0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								
Connecticut.....	1	142	56	86				
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York.....	3	1, 100	498	602	82. 7	1	1	15
Pennsylvania.....	1	249	109	140	77. 9	1	6	56
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Illinois.....	1	939	424	515	82. 3			
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
California.....	1	147	66	81				

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per cent under 13
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2, 577</b>	<b>3, 408</b>	<b>2, 768</b>	<b>2, 907</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>2, 261</b>	<b>12. 3</b>
Connecticut.....	1	1	3	3	142	163	228	163	11	131	7. 7
New York.....	3	3	3	4	1, 100	1, 283	1, 216	1, 096	90	1, 010	8. 2
Other States.....	1	7	7	4	1, 335	1, 962	1, 324	1, 648	215	1, 120	16. 1

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; Illinois, 1; and California, 1.**TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES								
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	7	7	7	\$146, 110	7	\$102, 537	\$18, 200	\$36, 893	\$1, 298	\$12, 392	\$23, 773	\$9, 012	\$969
New York.....	3	3	3	43, 110	3	50, 762	8, 900	14, 352	775	5, 385	16, 279	5, 071	---
Other States.....	4	4	4	103, 000	4	51, 775	9, 300	22, 541	523	7, 007	7, 494	3, 941	969

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Connecticut, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Illinois, 1; and California, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

This communion does not claim exclusive right to the name of Catholic Apostolic Church but, maintaining that the one Catholic and Apostolic Church includes everyone who believes in the Lord Jesus and is baptized according to His commandment, whether by sprinkling or immersion, by layman or priest, no matter in what sect or denomination he may be found, the church recognizes no other name than Catholic Apostolic as correctly applicable to it.

The movement which resulted in the formation of this communion had its inception approximately at the beginning of the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The momentous events of the closing years of the eighteenth century and the earlier years of the nineteenth, including the French Revolution and the rise and fall of Napoleon, had aroused in the minds of many devout men a conviction of the nearness of Christ's personal return, which was accompanied by a deep sense of the unreadiness of His church, in its divided condition, to meet Him. At the same time there began to be a realization of the importance of prayer for the coming of the Holy Ghost and an earnest desire for the renewal of the spiritual gifts of apostolic days. As a result of these things, pious people of all denominations began to pray for a general revival and for the outpouring and restoration of such a measure of the Holy Ghost as distinguished the apostolic age.

About 1830 there appeared among some of those who were engaged in this concert of prayer what were considered as distinct and abundant manifestations of the presence and power of the Holy Ghost, similar to those of the apostolic age, taking the form principally of speaking in tongues and prophecy, as at Pentecost. These manifestations continued, and in 1832, as a result of the "prophetic revelations," certain men were regarded as called to the office of apostle. Others were added from time to time, until, in 1835, when 12 in all had been chosen, corresponding to the number of the original apostolate. These 12 men were of the highest respectability, of good standing in the Presbyterian and Anglican communions, and several were clergymen or lawyers. Among them were men of some prominence, including Henry Drummond, Esq., a wealthy banker and member of Parliament; Rev. Nicholas Armstrong, a clergyman of the Church of England, distinguished for eloquence and power as a preacher; and Mr. Perceval, son of a prime minister of England.

The call of these men was held to constitute them a college of apostles, "distinguished from all other ministry by the claim that their call and mission were not by election of the church, but by direct call and mission from the Lord Jesus Christ by the Holy Ghost, making them superior in mission and authority to all other ministry." Their mission was to testify to the personal return of the Lord and to minister to the whole church, if it would receive them, the full apostolic measure of the Holy Ghost and the apostolic gifts and blessings, so that corporate unity might be manifested and the church be prepared to receive her Lord at His coming.

After delivering their testimony personally to the heads of church and state in Christendom, and receiving no recognition from any of the established churches or denominations, the apostles proceeded to ordain and commission evangelists, and to organize in nearly all Christian nations, churches on what they considered the original apostolic pattern, which would show how the Lord would govern His church, if it would permit.

The first church in the United States was organized at Potsdam, N. Y., and the second in New York City in 1851. In England the adherents of this communion are frequently called "Irvingites," from the fact that the celebrated preacher, Edward Irving, was prominent in the movement which resulted in its formation. But its members have never admitted this title as justified, and they never use it among themselves.

## DOCTRINE

The standard of doctrine is found in the three historic Catholic creeds—the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian. The church also includes among its tenets the unquestionable authority and inspiration of the canon of the

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. H. O. Du Bois, angel (bishop) in chief charge of the churches in New York and other Eastern States, and also by Rev. Samuel T. Pearl, angel in charge of the church in Chicago; and approved by them in its present form.

Holy Scriptures; the "sacramental nature" of the ordinances of baptism, the Lord's Supper, and ordination to the ministry, as recognized by the different denominations of the Christian Church; the indissolubility, except by death, of the sacramental union in marriage; the restoration of the ordinance of the laying on of hands by the apostles for the imparting of the fullness of the gift of the Holy Ghost; the necessity of the gifts of the Spirit, as tongues and prophecy, and the other gifts, for the perfecting of the church; the payment of the tithe as due to Christ, the High Priest, in addition to the making of voluntary offerings; and the hope of the Lord's speedy personal coming to raise the dead, translate the living members of His church, and bring in His reign of peace on the earth, commonly spoken of as the millennium.

### ORGANIZATION

The principle upon which the organization of the Catholic Apostolic Church is based is that a twelvefold apostleship, as in the first days of the church, is the Lord's only ordinance for supreme rule over the whole church and for revealing His mind. Local churches are each under the charge of a bishop, designated "angel," with a staff of priests and deacons, whose call, consecration, appointment, and rule are subject to the apostles. There is no election of ministers by the clergy or laity, except that deacons, to the number of seven in any one church, may by permission of the apostles be chosen by the people. A call from the Lord by the word of the Holy Ghost through prophets is a prerequisite to admission to the office of priest or angel.

Ordination to the priesthood and diaconate and consecration to the episcopate are exclusive functions of the apostleship. Angels cannot in any case consecrate angels, nor can they ordain to the priesthood, except when specially commissioned as apostolic delegates.

Angels and priests, thus called and ordained, are classified and assigned for ministry as elders, prophets, evangelists, or pastors, according to apostolic discernment of their respective gifts and temperaments, this classification following from the recognition of the four kinds of gifts specified in Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, iv: 11-13.

As appointment to any office belongs exclusively to the apostleship, and as vacancies in the apostleship can be filled only by direct call of Christ, during the absence of an apostle or a vacancy in the apostleship the churches remain in the charge of their angels, with their priests and deacons.

Persons seeking admission to the church are received by the angel of the local church on the certificate of the evangelist angel as to baptism, instruction in doctrine, and acceptance of the authority of the apostles. The orders of priests from the Roman and Anglican or Episcopal communions, taking service under the apostles, are recognized, and they do not receive reordination, but only apostolic confirmation of orders.

The last member of the college of apostles died in 1901, since which time there have been no ordinations to the priesthood or episcopate, or even to the diaconate. The churches remain under the pastoral care of the angels and priests who were ordained prior to 1901, the number of whom is necessarily gradually diminishing. The members describe themselves simply as waiting upon the Lord, for whatever it may please Him to do; and above all waiting for the promised coming of the Lord in visible power and glory.

Worship is conducted according to a liturgy compiled by the apostles in part from the various liturgies of the historic church, the clergy who officiate wearing appropriate vestments. The support of the ministry is provided for solely by the payment of the tithe, in addition to freewill offerings for worship and for the poor.

### WORK

As the work of the church has been directed exclusively toward the awakening of the Christian church to the hope of the Lord's coming and preparation therefor, it has included no foreign missionary, educational, or so-called institutional work, although the different churches care for the poor in their respective localities. The seeming deficiency in Sunday school work is accounted for by the emphasis laid upon the duty of parents to teach their children, and to bring them into contact with the ministry.

# CHRISTADELPHIANS

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Christadelphians for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. No parsonages were reported. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of the Christadelphian Ecclesia consists of those persons who have been received into fellowship in a local ecclesia upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	109	75	34	68.8	31.2
Members, number.....	2,755	2,210	545	80.2	19.8
Average membership per church.....	25	29	16		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,088	865	223	79.5	20.5
Female.....	1,667	1,345	322	80.7	19.3
Males per 100 females.....	65.3	64.3	69.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	26	23	3		
13 years and over.....	2,358	1,918	440	81.3	18.7
Age not reported.....	371	269	102	72.5	27.5
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	1.1	5.0	0.2		
Church edifices, number.....	16	10	6		
Value—number reporting.....	16	10	6		
Amount reported.....	\$66,310	\$57,910	\$8,400	87.3	12.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$65,410	\$57,910	\$7,500	88.5	11.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$900		\$900		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$4,144	\$5,791	\$1,400		
Debt—number reporting.....	3	2	1		
Amount reported.....	\$4,760	\$4,400	\$360	92.4	7.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	12	7	5		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	83	61	22		
Amount reported.....	\$28,045	\$25,716	\$2,329	91.7	8.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,150	\$600	\$550	52.2	47.8
All other salaries.....	\$643	\$643		100.0	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$735	\$557	\$178	75.8	24.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,109	\$1,659	\$450	78.7	21.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$16,296	\$15,660	\$636	96.1	3.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,260	\$4,860	\$400	92.4	7.6
Home missions.....	\$230	\$230		100.0	
Foreign missions.....	\$5	\$5			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$195	\$180	\$15	92.3	7.7
All other purposes.....	\$1,422	\$1,322	\$100	93.0	7.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$338	\$422	\$106		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	65	49	16		
Officers and teachers.....	299	245	54	81.9	18.1
Scholars.....	1,576	1,295	281	82.0	18.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	2	3		
Officers and teachers.....	40	19	21		
Scholars.....	612	254	358	41.5	58.5
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	2	2		
Officers and teachers.....	19	4	15		
Scholars.....	74	27	47		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.



**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Christadelphians for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	109	134	145	70
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-25	-11	75	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-18.7	-7.6	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	2,755	3,352	2,922	1,412
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-597	430	1,510	-----
Percent.....	-17.8	14.7	106.9	-----
Average membership per church.....	25	25	20	20
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	16	20	17	4
Value—number reporting.....	16	18	17	4
Amount reported.....	\$66,310	\$88,100	\$19,743	\$3,245
Average value per church.....	\$4,144	\$4,894	\$1,161	\$811
Debt—number reporting.....	3	4	3	-----
Amount reported.....	\$4,760	\$17,850	\$675	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	83	102	83	-----
Amount reported.....	\$28,045	\$45,740	\$16,340	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,150	\$22,636	\$12,502	-----
All other salaries.....	\$643			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$735			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,109			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$16,296			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,260	\$21,787	\$3,838	-----
Home missions.....	\$230			
Foreign missions.....	\$5			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$195			
All other purposes.....	\$1,422			
Not classified.....	-----	\$1,317	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$338	\$448	\$197	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	65	72	78	22
Officers and teachers.....	299	292	276	78
Scholars.....	1,576	1,859	1,825	480

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Christadelphians by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years from 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified by age. Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property, for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	109	75	34	2,755	2,210	545	1,088	1,667	65.3	65	299	1,576
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	2		2	8		8	4	4				
Vermont.....	1		1	32		32	15	17			3	16
Massachusetts.....	10	8	2	412	389	23	160	252	63.5	8	53	311
Rhode Island.....	2	2		51	51		21	30		2	8	38
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	10	7	3	131	113	18	50	81		4	15	83
New Jersey.....	7	5	2	159	146	13	75	84		7	25	104
Pennsylvania.....	10	7	3	240	180	60	100	140	71.4	5	20	86
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	4	3	1	92	88	4	44	48		1	6	60
Indiana.....	2	2		51	51		23	28		2	7	36
Illinois.....	5	5		96	96		31	65		4	6	30
Michigan.....	2	2		82	82		40	42		1	5	25
Wisconsin.....	1	1		14	14		4	10				
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	1	1		3	3		2	1				
Missouri.....	3	2	1	48	35	13	16	32		1	2	22
Kansas.....	1		1	12		12	3	9				
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	4	3	1	106	89	17	38	68		3	13	64
District of Columbia.....	2	2		50	50		15	35		2	11	39
Virginia.....	6	5	1	214	176	38	74	140	52.9	5	40	215
Florida.....	1	1		29	29		11	18				
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	3	1	2	106	11	95	46	60		2	7	35
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	5	4	1	139	119	20	45	94		5	26	140
Louisiana.....	1		1	19		19	9	10		1	4	24
Texas.....	15	3	12	195	22	173	79	116	68.1	5	12	80
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	1	1		12	12		4	8				
PACIFIC:												
Oregon.....	2	2		33	33		12	21		1	2	5
California.....	8	8		421	421		167	254	65.7	5	34	163

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	109	134	145	70	2,755	3,352	2,923	1,412	26	2,358	371	1.1
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	10	12	13	7	412	426	395	147	9	339	64	2.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	10	13	13	7	131	309	274	132	-----	131	-----	-----
New Jersey.....	7	7	7	3	159	172	176	58	-----	159	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	10	11	10	4	240	246	201	52	13	213	14	6.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	4	4	4	1	92	57	42	6	-----	81	11	-----
Illinois.....	5	7	10	7	96	226	173	180	-----	96	-----	-----
Michigan.....	2	3	5	-----	82	88	45	-----	-----	64	18	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	3	3	6	3	48	80	106	36	-----	48	-----	-----
Kansas.....	1	3	3	3	12	19	18	58	-----	12	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	4	2	3	2	106	87	72	62	1	105	-----	.9
Virginia.....	6	7	9	3	214	254	308	177	-----	214	-----	-----
Florida.....	1	2	3	2	29	39	34	11	-----	29	-----	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	3	3	1	2	106	104	81	129	-----	17	89	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	5	6	5	3	139	182	127	74	3	72	64	-----
Texas.....	15	13	20	7	195	243	240	55	-----	186	9	-----
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	-----	4	1	-----	-----	31	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oregon.....	2	3	2	1	33	45	32	33	-----	33	-----	-----
California.....	8	14	10	4	421	420	303	51	-----	366	55	-----
Other States.....	13	17	20	11	240	324	285	151	-----	193	47	-----

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maine, Rhode Island, and Indiana, and the District of Columbia; and 1 church each in the following States—Vermont, Wisconsin, Iowa, Louisiana, and Colorado.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	109	16	16	\$66,310	3	\$4,760
Virginia.....	6	3	3	22,500	-----	-----
Texas.....	15	3	3	5,200	-----	-----
Other States.....	88	10	10	38,610	3	4,760

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in Arkansas; and 1 church in each of the following States—New York, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Kentucky, Oregon, and California, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	109	83	\$28, 045	\$1, 150	\$643	\$735
Massachusetts.....	10	10	5, 227	—	—	—
New York.....	10	7	1, 667	—	180	—
New Jersey.....	7	6	2, 731	—	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	10	8	2, 530	—	—	—
Illinois.....	6	3	703	—	—	—
Maryland.....	4	4	752	—	—	—
Virginia.....	6	6	1, 869	—	403	145
Arkansas.....	5	5	1, 930	850	—	20
Texas.....	15	6	414	300	—	15
California.....	8	7	5, 229	—	60	30
Other States.....	29	1 21	4, 993	—	—	525

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay-ment on church debt, exclud-ing interest	Other current expenses, includ-ing interest	Local relief and charity	Home mis-sions	For-aign mis-sions	To general head-quar-ters	All other pur-poses
United States.....	\$2, 109	\$16, 298	\$5, 280	\$230	\$5	\$195	\$1, 422
Massachusetts.....	—	3, 510	1, 111	—	—	150	456
New York.....	801	457	145	—	—	15	69
New Jersey.....	—	2, 128	578	—	—	—	25
Pennsylvania.....	—	1, 695	831	—	—	—	4
Illinois.....	—	448	170	50	5	30	—
Maryland.....	386	292	70	—	—	—	4
Virginia.....	—	794	244	125	—	—	158
Arkansas.....	450	410	200	—	—	—	—
Texas.....	—	29	55	—	—	—	15
California.....	272	3, 520	898	55	—	—	394
Other States.....	200	3, 013	958	—	—	—	297

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maine, Rhode Island, Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, and Oregon, and the District of Columbia; and 1 church each in the following States—Vermont, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Florida, and Colorado.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Among those who identified themselves with the Disciples of Christ in their early history was John Thomas, M. D., an Englishman, who came to the United States in 1844. As he pursued the study of the Bible, his views changed and he became convinced that the cardinal doctrines of the existing churches corresponded with those of the apostate church predicted in Scripture; that the only authoritative creed was the Bible, the originals of which were inspired of God in such a manner and to such an extent as to secure absolute truthfulness; and that the churches should strive for a return to primitive Christianity in doctrine, precept, and practice. He soon began to publish his views and organized a number of societies in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, the central thought in his mind being not so much the immediate conversion of the world as preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God for the "taking out of the Gentiles a people for His name." No name was adopted for the societies until the breaking out of the Civil War, when the members applied to the Government to be relieved from military duty in consequence of religious and conscientious scruples. It then appeared that they must have a distinctive name, and accordingly that of "Christadelphians," or "Brothers of Christ," was adopted. They have consistently maintained that their faith prohibited participation in the Army or Navy of any country, whether in times of peace or times of war, until the return of the Lord Jesus Christ to the earth.

## DOCTRINE

The Christadelphians reject the doctrine of the Trinity and hold that there is but one God, the Father, and that Christ was the Son of God and Son of Man, manifesting divine power, wisdom, and goodness in working out man's salvation, of which He is the only medium, and that He attained unto power and glory by His resurrection. They believe that the Holy Spirit is an effluence of divine power; that man is by nature mortal, and that eternal life is given by God through Jesus Christ only to the righteous; that Christ will shortly come personally to the earth to raise the dead and judge His saints, and to set up the kingdom of God in place of human governments; that this kingdom will be established in Palestine, where the 12 tribes of Israel will be gathered; that Jerusalem will become "the city of the Great King" and there the throne of the Lord over Israel will be reestablished; that Christ and the saints will reign over them and all nations then existing upon earth for 1,000 years; and at the end of that period a second resurrection will take place, and judgment will be pronounced upon all who lived during the 1,000 years, the just receiving eternal life and the unjust, eternal death.

Admission to fellowship is contingent upon profession of faith in these doctrines and baptism by immersion in the name of Jesus for the remission of sins. Participation in the Lord's Supper is restricted to members of the church.

## ORGANIZATION

In polity the Christadelphians are thoroughly congregational. They do not accept the name "church" for the local organization, but call it an "ecclesia." For the management of the affairs of each ecclesia the members elect representatives from among themselves, who are termed presiding brethren, managing brethren, secretary and treasurer, and superintendent of the Sunday school. The duty of the presiding brethren is to conduct the meetings in turn. They are expected to call upon the various members in the exercises of prayer, reading the Scriptures, or addressing the meeting, except when, by previous arrangement, the preaching or lecturing, as they term it, has been allotted to some one brother. The aim is to have as many as possible take part in the exercises, in order to avoid the appearance of discrimination between clergy and laity. Women take no part in public speaking, although all vote on the questions that come before the ecclesia. The temporal affairs of the ecclesias are cared for by the managing

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Mr. A. H. Zilmer, editor and publisher of The Faith, Morrilton, Ark., and approved by him in its present form.

brethren, who arrange the various questions that arise in proper form for final action by the ecclesia. While the duties of these persons are the same as in ordinary societies, the term "serving brethren" is preferred to "officers," to exemplify the words of Scripture, "One is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren." The meetings of the ecclesias are generally held in public halls, private houses, and schoolhouses, comparatively few church buildings being occupied.

There are no general associations or conventions of the ecclesias, although they have what are called "fraternal gatherings." These are not legislative bodies, neither do they claim to have power to act in any way for the ecclesias, but are rather for the spiritual upbuilding of the members and their further enlightenment in the Scriptures and for the instruction of the public. They are held in various places in the United States, sometimes annually, and usually occupy from 2 days to a week.

### WORK

The home missionary work of the denomination is carried on by each ecclesia independently of the others, although when it is desired to invite a lecturing brother for special public work a number of ecclesias unite in the invitation, and each does what it considers its part in bearing the expense. Several brethren are engaged in this special work and travel more or less for the purpose of proclaiming the gospel of Christ to the public and establishing a better understanding of and obedience to the truth among the members of the ecclesias. Salaries are not paid them, but their needs are supplied by the voluntary contributions of the brethren or by ecclesias.

No foreign missionary work is undertaken, Christadelphians believing that their province is to make known the true gospel to the people of so-called Christendom who have been led astray from the simplicity of the truth preached by Christ and His apostles. During the past 90 years the Christadelphians have established ecclesias not only in the United States but in Germany, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other countries. This work has been supported by voluntary contributions of both British and American Christadelphians.

A Christadelphian Fellow Service League was organized in 1910, with headquarters at Rutherford, N. J., for the special purpose of helping brethren in isolation, also the smaller ecclesias in their preaching.

The denomination pays special attention to the preparation of literature, including a printed statement of its doctrines, and to its distribution at great public gatherings, such as the expositions at Chicago, St. Louis, and Jamestown. For this work funds are sent by individuals and ecclesias to committees appointed by the ecclesia at or near the place of the gathering, and these committees attend to the distribution of the literature and report all receipts and the work that is done.

There are four Christadelphian magazines, The Christadelphian, The Christadelphian Advocate, The Berean-Christadelphian, and The Faith. The Christadelphian and Berean-Christadelphian are published in Great Britain.

A summer Bible school was established in 1925 in Arkansas and is held during August in each year. The believers and their children from various States of the Union gather at the appointed place to engage in Bible study and other exercises. Arrangements are made for the housing, comfort, and feeding of all who attend.

# THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Christian and Missionary Alliance for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

In this denomination persons are enrolled as members who subscribe to the doctrine and fellowship of the Alliance. The form of baptism is immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	444	290	154	65.3	34.7
Members, number.....	32,145	26,071	6,074	81.1	18.9
Average membership per church.....	72	90	39		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	11,255	8,890	2,365	79.0	21.0
Female.....	18,549	14,867	3,682	80.1	19.9
Sex not reported.....	2,341	2,314	27	98.8	1.2
Males per 100 females.....	60.7	59.8	64.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,265	834	431	65.9	34.1
13 years and over.....	30,629	24,991	5,638	81.6	18.4
Age not reported.....	251	246	5	98.0	2.0
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	4.0	3.2	7.1		
Church edifices, number.....	350	232	118	66.3	33.7
Value—number reporting.....	339	227	112	67.0	33.0
Amount reported.....	\$3,448,939	\$3,157,203	\$291,736	91.5	8.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$3,350,369	\$3,080,353	\$270,016	91.9	8.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$98,570	\$76,850	\$21,720	78.0	22.0
Average value per church.....	\$10,174	\$13,908	\$2,605		
Debt—number reporting.....	191	154	37	80.6	19.4
Amount reported.....	\$1,030,033	\$988,936	\$41,097	96.0	4.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	124	59	65	47.6	52.4
Parsonages, number.....	160	114	46	71.2	28.8
Value—number reporting.....	128	89	39	69.5	30.5
Amount reported.....	\$410,700	\$339,000	\$71,700	82.5	17.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	438	286	152	65.3	34.7
Amount reported.....	\$1,171,643	\$1,020,059	\$151,584	87.1	12.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$306,183	\$251,410	\$54,773	82.1	17.9
All other salaries.....	\$39,755	\$36,323	\$3,432	91.4	8.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$61,626	\$49,113	\$12,513	79.7	20.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$100,805	\$91,479	\$9,326	90.7	9.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$219,048	\$194,034	\$25,014	88.6	11.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$9,684	\$8,651	\$1,033	89.3	10.7
Home missions.....	\$15,131	\$13,706	\$1,425	90.6	9.4
Foreign missions.....	\$203,692	\$178,398	\$25,294	87.6	12.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$184,129	\$168,319	\$15,810	91.4	8.6
All other purposes.....	\$31,590	\$28,626	\$2,964	90.6	9.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,675	\$3,567	\$997		

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	432	286	146	66.2	33.8
Officers and teachers.....	5,770	4,297	1,473	74.5	25.5
Scholars.....	43,536	34,302	9,234	78.8	21.2
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	156	103	53	66.0	34.0
Officers and teachers.....	1,097	839	258	76.5	23.5
Scholars.....	10,360	7,885	2,475	76.1	23.9
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	22	17	5	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Officers and teachers.....	87	76	11	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Scholars.....	650	478	172	73.5	26.5

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of The Christian and Missionary Alliance for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	444	332	163
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	111	169	-----
Percent.....	33.4	103.7	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	32,145	22,737	9,625
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	9,408	13,112	-----
Percent.....	41.4	136.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	72	68	59
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	350	268	126
Value—number reporting.....	339	254	126
Amount reported.....	\$3,448,939	\$3,565,375	\$590,150
Average value per church.....	\$10,174	\$14,037	\$4,684
Debt—number reporting.....	191	153	72
Amount reported.....	\$1,030,033	\$859,635	\$137,657
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	160	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	128	102	31
Amount reported.....	\$410,700	\$566,225	\$78,000
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	438	320	147
Amount reported.....	\$1,171,643	\$1,345,434	\$232,029
Pastors' salaries.....	\$306,183	\$837,663	\$108,897
All other salaries.....	\$39,755		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$61,626		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$100,805		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$219,048		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$9,684	\$490,075	\$110,471
Home missions.....	\$15,181		
Foreign missions.....	\$203,662		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$184,129		
All other purposes.....	\$31,590		
Not classified.....	-----	\$17,696	\$12,661
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,675	\$4,204	\$1,578
<b>Sunday schools:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	432	301	153
Officers and teachers.....	5,770	3,117	1,342
Scholars.....	43,536	25,930	10,735

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for The Christian and Missionary Alliance by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table



4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	444	290	154	32, 145	26, 071	6, 074	11, 255	18, 549	2, 341	60. 7	432	5, 770	43, 536
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	4	2	2	215	106	109	71	144	---	49. 3	4	43	356
New Hampshire.....	1	1	---	72	72	---	27	45	---	---	1	13	75
Massachusetts.....	7	5	2	593	490	103	194	399	---	48. 6	7	68	507
Rhode Island.....	1	1	---	53	53	---	25	28	---	---	1	8	35
Connecticut.....	3	3	---	322	322	---	124	198	---	62. 6	3	46	320
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	59	39	20	3, 656	2, 798	858	1, 327	2, 280	49	58. 2	58	718	4, 458
New Jersey.....	18	14	4	1, 060	943	117	314	646	100	48. 6	17	225	1, 462
Pennsylvania.....	125	73	52	9, 386	6, 718	2, 668	3, 573	5, 738	75	62. 3	124	1, 855	14, 325
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	37	33	4	3, 182	3, 018	164	1, 172	2, 010	---	58. 3	37	546	4, 944
Indiana.....	7	6	1	373	351	22	123	250	---	49. 2	7	94	615
Illinois.....	4	4	---	351	351	---	138	213	---	64. 8	4	82	743
Michigan.....	14	14	---	1, 165	1, 165	---	465	650	50	71. 5	14	229	2, 109
Wisconsin.....	13	3	10	296	75	221	121	175	---	69. 1	12	92	430
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	32	10	22	1, 316	711	605	524	792	---	66. 2	31	324	1, 965
Iowa.....	9	5	4	438	314	124	170	268	---	63. 4	9	91	523
Missouri.....	2	2	---	303	303	---	69	114	120	60. 5	2	26	239
North Dakota.....	2	1	1	112	90	22	56	56	---	---	2	19	138
South Dakota.....	3	1	2	122	47	75	28	72	22	---	3	19	137
Nebraska.....	8	5	3	880	800	80	161	269	450	59. 9	7	125	1, 027
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	---	163	163	---	51	112	---	45. 5	1	29	211
Maryland.....	4	3	1	165	131	34	63	102	---	61. 8	3	22	146
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	30	30	---	13	17	---	---	1	10	80
Virginia.....	6	3	3	222	178	44	78	144	---	54. 2	4	32	263
West Virginia.....	4	3	1	304	263	41	105	199	---	52. 8	4	57	480
North Carolina.....	7	5	2	690	623	67	161	344	186	46. 8	7	105	977
Georgia.....	4	2	2	415	293	122	147	268	---	54. 9	4	32	219
Florida.....	8	6	2	422	367	55	150	272	---	55. 1	7	111	704
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	1	1	---	185	185	---	60	125	---	48. 0	1	19	232
Tennessee.....	1	1	---	155	155	---	65	90	---	---	1	15	90
Alabama.....	4	2	2	1, 465	1, 390	75	72	103	1, 290	69. 9	3	62	652
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	2	1	1	141	101	40	54	87	---	---	2	26	205
Texas.....	1	1	---	112	112	---	55	57	---	---	1	16	103
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	5	---	5	171	---	171	74	97	---	---	5	44	308
Idaho.....	1	1	---	22	22	---	8	14	---	---	1	13	70
Colorado.....	1	1	---	46	46	---	14	32	---	---	1	12	105
Arizona.....	1	1	---	50	---	50	20	30	---	---	1	9	50
Nevada.....	1	1	---	25	25	---	13	12	---	---	1	9	25
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	15	11	4	1, 042	900	142	429	613	---	70. 0	14	168	1, 213
Oregon.....	7	6	1	442	425	17	191	251	---	76. 1	7	78	607
California.....	20	18	2	1, 983	1, 935	48	750	1, 233	---	60. 8	20	278	2, 388

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	444	332	163	32,145	22,737	9,625	1,265	30,629	251	4.0
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine.....	4	5	—	215	168	—	—	215	—	—
Massachusetts.....	7	9	5	593	622	247	12	581	—	2.0
Connecticut.....	3	2	—	322	206	—	23	299	—	7.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	59	35	28	3,656	2,567	1,274	83	3,463	110	2.3
New Jersey.....	18	10	7	1,060	560	308	13	1,047	—	1.2
Pennsylvania.....	125	96	65	9,386	6,062	3,857	416	8,970	—	4.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	37	26	16	3,182	2,612	1,344	94	2,957	131	3.1
Indiana.....	7	4	6	373	228	130	12	361	—	3.2
Illinois.....	4	4	2	351	265	195	—	351	—	—
Michigan.....	14	15	—	1,165	1,025	—	187	978	—	16.1
Wisconsin.....	13	3	—	296	69	—	9	287	—	3.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	32	20	4	1,316	609	133	81	1,235	—	6.2
Iowa.....	9	7	1	438	275	41	4	434	—	.9
North Dakota.....	2	4	1	112	108	30	40	72	—	35.7
South Dakota.....	3	5	—	122	98	—	—	122	—	—
Nebraska.....	8	1	—	880	93	—	1	879	—	.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Maryland.....	4	1	—	165	80	—	6	159	—	3.6
Virginia.....	6	3	—	222	255	—	5	217	—	2.3
West Virginia.....	4	4	1	304	152	25	12	292	—	3.9
North Carolina.....	7	5	3	690	375	314	13	677	—	1.9
Georgia.....	4	2	—	415	361	—	14	401	—	3.4
Florida.....	8	7	1	422	1,488	15	—	422	—	—
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Alabama.....	4	2	—	1,465	62	—	20	1,445	—	1.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Oklahoma.....	2	3	—	141	96	—	5	136	—	3.5
Texas.....	1	4	—	112	155	—	3	109	—	2.7
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	5	2	—	171	37	—	32	139	—	18.7
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	15	19	5	1,042	982	260	46	996	—	4.4
Oregon.....	7	7	2	442	606	90	21	421	—	4.8
California.....	20	14	8	1,983	1,503	749	55	1,918	10	2.8
Other States.....	12	13	8	1,104	1,018	613	58	1,046	—	5.3

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in Missouri; and 1 in each of the following States—New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, and Nevada, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	444	350	339	\$3,448,939	191	\$1,030,033	128	\$410,700
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	7	6	5	75,800	1	1,200	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	59	47	46	788,361	26	354,978	17	63,000
New Jersey.....	18	13	13	200,500	10	53,155	7	32,700
Pennsylvania.....	125	102	98	847,228	57	191,725	34	126,200
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	37	26	26	324,050	20	119,444	9	26,100
Indiana.....	7	7	7	52,700	5	17,175	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Michigan.....	14	12	12	122,850	12	33,196	5	18,500
Wisconsin.....	13	7	7	10,800	3	1,725	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	32	26	25	81,000	6	29,200	9	14,700
Iowa.....	9	6	6	25,650	4	10,760	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
South Dakota.....	3	3	3	10,200	1	3,500	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Nebraska.....	8	6	6	88,650	6	11,480	---	---
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	6	6	4	38,000	2	21,000	---	---
West Virginia.....	4	4	4	38,200	2	8,420	---	---
North Carolina.....	7	7	7	120,000	4	14,000	3	13,700
Georgia.....	4	3	3	34,500	2	18,800	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Florida.....	8	7	7	80,300	3	21,200	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Alabama.....	4	3	3	22,500	2	2,300	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	5	3	3	2,700	1	600	3	2,800
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	15	13	12	82,000	6	35,292	8	16,300
Oregon.....	7	7	7	26,600	2	1,200	3	6,500
California.....	20	17	17	217,700	6	25,600	8	24,750
Other States.....	32	19	<sup>2</sup> 18	158,650	10	54,083	8	65,450

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maine, Connecticut, and Illinois; and 1 in each of the following—Rhode Island, Missouri, North Dakota, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, and Nevada.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	444	438	\$1,171,643	\$306,153	\$39,755	\$61,636
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	4	4	7,458	1,829	70	1,089
Massachusetts.....	7	7	24,135	7,200	2,326	291
Connecticut.....	3	3	9,360	2,380	300	700
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	59	58	163,240	44,000	5,287	7,900
New Jersey.....	18	17	51,029	14,435	1,409	2,327
Pennsylvania.....	125	124	328,180	66,234	4,726	20,078
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	37	37	109,025	32,506	4,524	4,788
Indiana.....	7	7	14,121	4,886	505	423
Illinois.....	4	4	21,001	4,724	1,900	634
Michigan.....	14	14	56,164	12,990	2,522	2,695
Wisconsin.....	13	13	7,190	4,117	12	6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	32	32	47,668	15,271	1,965	4,625
Iowa.....	9	8	14,488	4,134	252	825
South Dakota.....	3	3	2,968	1,531		44
Nebraska.....	8	7	45,472	6,330	3,370	2,491
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	4	4	4,720	1,082		
Virginia.....	6	6	8,361	3,220		35
West Virginia.....	4	4	10,819	4,180	236	447
North Carolina.....	7	7	16,361	6,675	450	1,801
Georgia.....	4	4	15,546	5,206	364	3,200
Florida.....	8	8	18,898	5,972	413	401
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Alabama.....	4	4	17,732	3,600	3,000	650
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	5	5	4,261	2,107	156	100
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	15	15	34,191	13,501	519	2,040
Oregon.....	7	7	12,073	4,243	239	724
California.....	20	19	74,902	18,544	2,833	2,017
Other States.....	17	17	52,280	15,286	2,377	1,295

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Missouri, North Dakota, and Oklahoma; and 1 in each of the following—New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, and Nevada, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head-quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$100,805	\$219,048	\$9,684	\$15,131	\$203,692	\$184,129	\$31,590
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	925	1,604	99	40	1,142	443	217
Massachusetts.....	583	4,116	133	433	225	8,639	189
Connecticut.....		1,457	65	829	2,669	960	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	9,341	34,576	990	1,498	29,245	28,364	2,039
New Jersey.....	3,238	10,103	543	137	5,707	12,101	1,029
Pennsylvania.....	28,462	69,312	1,842	4,530	68,697	56,637	7,662
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	7,156	22,336	1,981	3,322	12,845	15,596	3,971
Indiana.....	1,477	2,699	62		1,153	2,716	200
Illinois.....	1,600	3,936	188	300	6,988	543	188
Michigan.....	3,739	9,429	696	701	10,012	10,037	3,343
Wisconsin.....	357	915	61	173	898	217	434
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	6,061	5,683	399	987	6,686	3,975	2,016
Iowa.....	1,230	3,226	172		2,565	1,330	754
South Dakota.....	106	639	2		50	306	290
Nebraska.....	19,312	2,422	260	30	10,484	171	602
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....		1,077	20	12	1,938	375	216
Virginia.....	840	2,816	10	27	1,320	37	56
West Virginia.....	280	2,532	21		1,049	1,958	116
North Carolina.....	1,748	2,928	185		1,922	639	13
Georgia.....		3,062	100		2,747	270	597
Florida.....	800	5,185	278	110	3,036	2,633	70
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Alabama.....	2,100	3,782	100	200	500	3,800	
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	100	436		13	849	426	74
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	1,809	4,880	284	236	6,635	2,681	1,606
Oregon.....	660	2,095	194	392	1,797	1,580	149
California.....	7,758	8,191	738	251	8,860	24,188	1,522
Other States.....	1,123	9,611	261	910	13,673	3,507	4,237

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Christian and Missionary Alliance originated in a somewhat informal movement started by Rev. A. B. Simpson, D. D., in the year 1881. At that time Dr. Simpson was pastor of a Presbyterian church in New York City, but left the pastorate, and also withdrew from the presbytery of New York, for the purpose of conducting a wider evangelistic movement among the unchurched masses. For several years he held services in public halls, theaters, and in the summer in gospel tents. Shortly after the movement was started an independent church was organized in New York City with an independent charter, still known as the Gospel Tabernacle Church. The work became more widely known and affiliated throughout the country through many calls for evangelistic services and religious conventions in popular centers, such as Old Orchard Beach, Maine, and various other resorts, and a number of local organizations were formed. From the beginning a strong missionary tone characterized the conferences, and in 1887 two societies were organized, respectively, for home and foreign missionary work—one known as the Christian Alliance (incorporated in 1890), for

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. H. M. Shuman, president of The Christian and Missionary Alliance, New York City, and approved by him in its present form.

home work, especially among the neglected classes in towns and cities of the United States; the other, the International Missionary Alliance (incorporated in 1889), was for the purpose of planting missions among neglected communities in non-Christian lands. In 1897 the two societies were united in The Christian and Missionary Alliance and since then have labored in the double function of home and foreign evangelism.

### DOCTRINE

The Christian and Missionary Alliance is strictly evangelical in its doctrine. It stands firmly for the inspiration of the Scriptures, the atonement of Christ, the supernaturalism of religious experience, and a life of separation and practical holiness. It has no strict creed, but expresses the great essential features of its testimony in a simple formula known as the fourfold Gospel of Christ, as Saviour, Sanctifier, Healer, and Coming Lord. It is not a sectarian body, but allows liberty in the matter of church government, and is in fraternal union with evangelical Christians of all denominations, accepting missionaries from the various churches, provided they are in full sympathy with the evangelical standards of the Alliance.

### ORGANIZATION

There is no close ecclesiastical organization, though the society has in the United States and Canada about a dozen organized districts with about 500 regular branches. Only a small proportion of these are organized churches, as the society seeks always to avoid a sectarian aspect and therefore is somewhat averse to the establishment of independent churches. Each local branch is entirely self-directing and in most cases is primarily evangelistic in character and a center of missionary conference. An annual council meets in the spring, to which reports are submitted from all branches and fields, and which passes such legislation as may be needed concerning the government and administration of the work. It is to be noted that many of the most liberal and active supporters of this work are still in active membership in various Protestant churches, giving their support to the Alliance in its evangelistic work.

### WORK

The territory covered by the home and foreign work of the Alliance embraces the United States and Canada; Jamaica and Puerto Rico, in the West Indies; the Republics of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, and Argentina, in South America; Belgian Congo, French West Africa, Sierra Leone, and the French colony of Gabon, in Africa; Palestine, Transjordan, Hauran, and Djebel Druze, in the Near East; three provinces in India; eight provinces in China; Japan; French Indochina and East Siam; Philippine Islands; and the Netherland East Indies.

The home missionary work consists of a general evangelism, carried on chiefly among those destitute of church privileges, and results frequently in the organizing of local branches and, in some cases, of churches. Religious conventions are held in many centers where suitable openings are available. At these gatherings, while evangelism is a strong feature, much emphasis is laid upon the foreign missionary vision of the Alliance. The annual contributions to the general fund amount to upwards of \$500,000.

The foreign missionary activities are organized on a basis similar to the organization in the United States and Canada. They are under the administration of a large and representative board of 24 members, the foreign missionary work being administered through the foreign department which is presided over by the foreign secretary, who devotes his entire time to the supervision of the missionary work. The report for 1936 shows 160 mission centers and 1,463 outstations in 20 different mission fields, where 95 different languages are employed. The missionary staff is composed of 449 American and British missionaries, with 1,576 native workers. There are 502 organized churches with 48,142 members. In 11 Bible training schools 454 students were enrolled, and 28,603 pupils in 928 Sunday schools. Other school work is carried on where necessary but fullest emphasis is given to evangelism and the establishing of the church. The total amount expended for foreign work, exclusive of expenses of administration and including amounts received and expended on the field, was \$507,430 in 1936.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance maintains three training schools in the United States where young people are equipped for home and foreign service, namely, The Missionary Training Institute, Nyack, N. Y.; the St. Paul Bible Institute, St. Paul, Minn.; and the Simpson Bible Institute, Seattle, Wash.

# CHRISTIAN UNION

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Christian Union for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons whose names have been placed on the roll of communicants in the local churches upon profession of faith. The form of baptism is not prescribed.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	93	9	84		
Members, number.....	6, 124	507	5, 617	8.3	91.7
Average membership per church.....	66	56	67		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2, 488	208	2, 280	8.4	91.6
Female.....	3, 298	299	2, 999	9.1	90.9
Sex not reported.....	338		338		100.0
Males per 100 females.....	75.4	69.6	76.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	227	38	189	16.7	83.3
13 years and over.....	4, 938	347	4, 591	7.0	93.0
Age not reported.....	959	122	837	12.7	87.3
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	4.4	9.9	4.0		
Church edifices, number.....	83	7	76		
Value—number reporting.....	77	6	71		
Amount reported.....	\$171, 125	\$23, 700	\$147, 425	13.8	86.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$170, 225	\$23, 70	\$146, 525	13.9	86.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$900		\$900		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$2, 222	\$3, 950	\$2, 076		
Debt—number reporting.....	2	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$905	\$605	\$300	66.9	33.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	62	5	57		
Parsonages, number.....	8	2	6		
Value—number reporting.....	7	2	5		
Amount reported.....	\$9, 800	\$3, 000	\$6, 800	30.6	69.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	85	6	79		
Amount reported.....	\$33, 427	\$6, 676	\$26, 751	20.0	80.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$18, 169	\$4, 254	\$13, 915	23.4	76.6
All other salaries.....	\$2, 020	\$370	\$1, 650	18.3	81.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5, 328	\$647	\$4, 681	12.1	87.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$425	\$192	\$233	45.2	54.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3, 865	\$923	\$2, 942	23.9	76.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$753	\$138	\$615	18.3	81.7
Home missions.....	\$547	\$18	\$529	3.3	96.7
Foreign missions.....	\$626		\$626		100.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$528	\$124	\$394	25.4	74.6
All other purposes.....	\$1, 166		\$1, 166		100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$393	\$1, 113	\$339		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	79	4	75		
Officers and teachers.....	895	71	824	7.9	92.1
Scholars.....	4, 702	344	4, 358	7.3	92.7
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4		4		
Officers and teachers.....	31		31		
Scholars.....	153		153		100.0
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	5		5		
Scholars.....	100		100		100.0

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Christian Union for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	93	137	220	216
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	—44	—83	4	—
Percent.....	—32.1	—37.7	1.9	—
<b>Members, number</b> .....	6,124	8,791	13,692	13,905
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	—2,667	—4,901	—213	—
Percent.....	—30.3	—35.8	—1.5	—
Average membership per church.....	66	64	62	64
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	83	123	193	188
Value—number reporting.....	77	118	191	185
Amount reported.....	\$171,125	\$370,784	\$341,510	\$299,250
Average value per church.....	\$2,222	\$3,142	\$1,788	\$1,618
Debt—number reporting.....	2	4	15	13
Amount reported.....	\$905	\$3,360	\$9,169	\$5,288
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	8	—	—	—
Value—number reporting.....	7	11	8	3
Amount reported.....	\$9,500	\$24,500	\$11,000	\$2,200
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	85	122	176	—
Amount reported.....	\$33,427	\$65,209	\$47,079	—
Pastors' salaries.....	\$18,169	\$56,414	\$43,579	—
All other salaries.....	\$2,020			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5,328			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$425			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,865	\$6,310	\$3,500	—
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$753			
Home missions.....	\$547			
Foreign missions.....	\$626			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$528	\$2,485	\$267	—
All other purposes.....	\$1,166			
Not classified.....	—	—	—	—
Average expenditure per church.....	\$393	\$535	\$267	—
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	79	101	172	168
Officers and teachers.....	895	926	1,479	1,514
Scholars.....	4,702	6,789	11,582	9,234

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Christian Union by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each council in the Christian Union, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including the number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.



TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	93	9	84	6,124	507	5,617	2,488	3,298	338	75.4	79	895	4,702
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	53	4	49	2,952	161	2,791	1,172	1,635	145	71.7	50	543	2,853
Indiana.....	10	1	9	817	35	782	347	470	-----	73.8	7	101	477
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	6	6	6	630	-----	630	277	353	-----	78.5	4	61	220
Missouri.....	12	4	8	950	311	639	414	536	-----	77.2	10	91	577
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Tennessee.....	1	-----	1	60	-----	60	-----	-----	60	-----	-----	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	4	-----	4	117	-----	117	41	76	-----	(1)	2	14	66
Oklahoma.....	7	-----	7	598	-----	598	237	228	133	103.9	6	85	509

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	93	137	220	216	6,124	8,791	13,692	13,905	227	4,938	959	4.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	53	78	123	117	2,952	3,971	7,678	8,184	117	2,366	469	4.7
Indiana.....	10	12	13	15	817	1,170	1,366	1,488	44	773	-----	5.4
Illinois.....	-----	-----	4	4	-----	-----	155	123	-----	-----	-----	-----
Michigan.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	45	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	6	8	14	15	630	897	1,048	655	22	522	86	4.0
Missouri.....	12	17	39	33	950	1,706	2,382	2,433	11	817	122	1.3
Nebraska.....	-----	1	2	-----	-----	40	48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas.....	-----	1	1	4	-----	14	25	99	-----	-----	-----	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	-----	2	5	5	-----	78	55	139	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	1	2	2	1	60	58	73	53	-----	-----	60	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	4	6	5	-----	117	149	96	-----	-----	28	89	-----
Oklahoma.....	7	10	11	17	598	708	721	541	33	432	133	7.1
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	190	-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States....	93	83	77	\$171, 125	2	\$905	7	\$9, 800
Ohio.....	53	49	47	90, 725	-----	-----	3	4, 000
Indiana.....	10	9	8	24, 300	-----	-----	2	15, 800
Iowa.....	6	5	4	21, 400	-----	-----	1	
Missouri.....	12	12	11	22, 100	1	605	1	-----
Tennessee.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arkansas.....	4	1	1	12, 600	1	300	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	7	7	6		-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Indiana and Iowa combined with figures for Missouri, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

<sup>2</sup> Amount for Arkansas combined with figures for Oklahoma, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquar- ters	All other purposes
United States....	93	85	\$33, 427	\$18, 169	\$2, 020	\$5, 338	\$425	\$3, 865	\$753	\$547	\$636	\$528	\$1, 166
Ohio.....	53	50	16, 145	8, 286	1, 152	2, 578	90	2, 219	354	304	523	208	433
Indiana.....	10	10	4, 788	2, 455	184	1, 400	—	308	160	25	20	106	130
Iowa.....	6	6	2, 294	1, 430	10	354	20	317	37	55	32	30	9
Missouri.....	12	10	6, 179	3, 987	344	542	192	448	92	38	26	162	348
Tennessee.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas.....	4	2	14, 021	2, 011	330	456	123	573	110	125	25	22	246
Oklahoma.....	7	7											

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Arkansas combined with figures for Oklahoma, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY COUNCILS, 1936

COUNCIL	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	93	6,194	77	\$171,125	2	\$905	85	\$33,427	79	4,708
Arkansas.....	4	117	1	600	—	—	2	369	2	66
Indiana.....	8	732	7	22,500	—	—	8	4,068	5	369
Iowa.....	6	630	4	21,400	—	—	6	2,294	4	220
Kentucky and Tennessee.....	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri.....	12	950	11	22,100	1	605	10	6,179	10	577
North Ohio.....	26	1,752	23	56,425	—	—	26	11,975	25	1,701
South Ohio.....	29	1,285	25	36,100	—	—	26	4,890	27	1,260
Oklahoma.....	7	598	6	12,000	1	300	7	3,652	6	509

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The churches forming the organization called Christian Union trace their origin to a number of independent movements, from 1795 to 1864, for a larger liberty in religious thought and worship, a greater freedom from ecclesiastical domination, and a closer affiliation of men and women of different creeds and beliefs. A number of these independent churches sprang up in various parts of the country, the leaders having no knowledge of the existence of the others or their efforts to bring about a closer union of believers.

Rev. James O'Kelley led one effort in North Carolina, Rev. Abner Jones one in Vermont, and Rev. Barton W. Stone led another in Kentucky. From 1835 to 1857 independent organizations were also formed in Clay and Ray Counties, Mo., under the leadership of Rev. John Walker and Reverend Livingstone; and in 1857 several organizations were formed in Monroe County, Ind., by Rev. Eli P. Farmer, which were known as the Evangelical Christian Union. During the Civil War Mr. Farmer entered the Army as a chaplain and a number of his followers volunteered, and as a result most of the organizations were disbanded for lack of a ministerial leader. Mr. Farmer united with the Christian Union organization later, however, when he returned from the war. Several independent churches were organized in Michigan under the leadership of Rev. Hiram Rathbun, but later they were disbanded. Of the seven Missouri churches, six were formally merged with the Christian Union organization in 1868, under the leadership of Rev. J. V. B. Flack, and are still identified with the movement.

The intensity of the political strife during the Civil War became very bitter, and was manifest in extremely intolerant partisan preaching. The war spirit entered into the church services to such an extent that many ministers and laymen who were strongly opposed to the presentation of such questions from the pulpit withdrew from the different denominations. Others, who refused to endorse war and countenance what they termed "an unwarrantable meddling of both North and South, which was the culmination of the great injustice and insane haste on the part of the extreme leaders of both sections," were expelled from the churches or socially ostracized, and many of them joined the ranks of those who were impatient under the restrictions of ecclesiastical rule.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Mr. J. W. Hyder, secretary of the Christian Union General Council, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Christian Union became a distinct church organization in 1864. Rev. J. F. Given, of Columbus, Ohio, began the publication of a paper known as the *Christian Witness*, in which he gave expression to the sentiment of those who desired freedom from political and ecclesiastical interference in religious worship. This agitation finally resulted in a convention being called for those favorable to "forming a new church organization" on broader lines than those of the already existing denominations. This convention was held at Columbus, Ohio, February 3, 1864. After the representatives from several of the more prominent denominations had conferred together, both in private and in public convention, the following declaration was adopted as a basis of union:

Having a desire for more perfect fellowship in Christ and a more satisfactory enjoyment of the means of religious edification and comfort, we do solemnly form ourselves into a religious society under the style of the "Christian Union," in which we do avow our true and hearty faith in the received Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the Word of God and the only and sufficient rule of faith and practice, and pledge ourselves "through Christ who strengtheneth us" to "keep and observe all things whatsoever He hath commanded us."

A second convention was held in Columbus, Ohio, June 1-2, 1864, composed of delegates from different local organizations which had been formed in the interim and also of other persons favorable to the new movement. There were present at this meeting some who had formerly been members of the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, United Brethren, Presbyterian, New School, and Free Will Baptist Churches. A third convention was held at Lancaster, Ohio, November 19, 1864.

In 1865 a general convention was held in Terre Haute, Ind., attended by delegates from different States in which organizations had been formed. The action of the three former conventions was reaffirmed and a complete summary of principles was declared. These have been revised by later State and general councils, and, as now officially adopted, are as follows: (1) The oneness of the church of Christ; (2) Christ the only head; (3) the Bible the only rule of faith and practice; (4) good fruits the only condition of fellowship; (5) Christian union without controversy; (6) each local church governs itself; (7) partisan political preaching discountenanced.

The movement spread very rapidly, and among the more prominent early leaders, in addition to those already mentioned, were Rev. M. T. Bowman, Rev. K. D. Wolf, Rev. Ira Norris, Rev. Joseph Goode, Rev. J. W. Klise, Rev. Charles Dorrell, Rev. Joseph Richmond, Rev. John Iams, and Rev. A. T. Cunningham.

The local groups now differ somewhat in name. Those in Ohio, where the organization had its beginning as a distinctive church movement, use the original name, the Christian Union, for both local and State organizations; in nearly all the other sections the local organization is called the Church of Christ in Christian Union, and the State organizations are called the Churches of Christ in Christian Union; but while thus differing somewhat in name, the several State organizations affiliate and recognize one another as parts of the same general movement, and the general council of all the States is known as the General Council of Christian Union of the United States.

### DOCTRINE

Apart from the brief summary already given, Christian Union can scarcely be said to have a system of doctrine. Its members believe in the generally accepted doctrines of all evangelical churches, making no distinction between Arminian and Calvinistic. They require no special creed, but say, as did Paul, "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." Each individual has the right to his own interpretation of the Scriptures without controversy on disputed theological questions, and on admission to membership is expected to make a public confession of Christ as his personal Savior, to accept the Bible as the revealed Word of God, and give his promise to read and study it and to follow its teaching, thus "keeping and observing whatsoever He hath commanded us," as set forth in the basis of union adopted at the first convention in Columbus, Ohio.

The Lord's Supper, baptism, and, in rare instances, foot washing, are observed among the churches, but none of these is required as a condition of fellowship, "good fruits" or Christian character being the only test of fellowship. The various modes of water baptism are practiced, each individual choosing the method by which he wishes the ordinance administered.

The ordination of ministers is in the hands of the State councils and follows recommendation from the local church of which the candidate is a member, but the candidate is generally required to preach under a license for 2 or more years and to pass certain examinations by the board of ordination. Men and women alike are ordained to the ministry and are admitted to the charge, district, State, and general councils on an equality.

### ORGANIZATION

The local church or congregation is absolutely self-governing in all things pertaining to its individual affairs. For purposes of fellowship, however, and for the transaction of such business as pertains to the general movement in their territory, various councils have been organized. Charge councils, composed of contiguous churches employing the same pastor, usually meet quarterly, all members and church officers participating. District councils are composed of a number of counties and generally meet semiannually, with the church officers, ministers, and sometimes delegates, taking part. State councils meet annually, and are composed of all licensed and ordained ministers together with church officers or delegates. The general council meets every 4 years and is composed of an equal number of ministerial and lay delegates from the different State councils, although some States have more delegates than others, because of their larger number of churches and membership.

### WORK

Christian Union is engaged in a small way in missionary activities, local, home, and foreign. The local activities are in the hands of the State missionary boards, while the home and foreign work is in the hands of a general mission board appointed by the general council. The local mission work consists of evangelistic efforts among the local churches that have become run down and unable to carry on the work with regular pastoral services or to go into neglected and needy communities and minister to their spiritual needs. What is known as home mission work is carried on through the Chicago Tract Society and is confined chiefly to Americanizing and Christianizing the foreign-speaking people in our large cities. What is designated as foreign mission work is carried on through the Ceylon and India General Mission. An accurate statement of the amount contributed to these departments of the work cannot be given for the reason that until recently no definite work had been undertaken by regularly constituted boards. For this reason many have been contributing through various denominational boards and others have made their offerings direct. Official and unofficial records, however, show that approximately \$2,500 was contributed during 1936 to the local, home, and foreign work, most of which was sent direct to the workers and did not pass through the treasury of the mission board.

Christian Union has no educational institutions at present. Sunday schools and Christian Endeavor societies are maintained in most of the local churches and several of the States are making special efforts to promote the work among the young people of the churches.

A home for aged ministers is being maintained on the individual cottage plan, depending solely upon freewill offerings. It is known as Christian Union Home and is located at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

# CHRIST'S SANCTIFIED HOLY CHURCH COLORED

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for Christ's Sanctified Holy Church Colored for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who will endorse and do all in their power to enforce the rules regulating the church, and pledge themselves to expose all evil to officers in charge.

Although this denomination may have been in existence prior to the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies, it has not been reported, and comparative data are not available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	31	14	17	-----	-----
Members, number.....	665	257	408	38.6	61.4
Average membership per church.....	21	18	24	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	208	70	138	33.7	66.3
Female.....	457	187	270	40.9	59.1
Males per 100 females.....	45.5	37.4	51.1	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	21	16	5	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	462	206	256	44.6	55.4
Age not reported.....	182	35	147	19.2	80.8
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	4.3	7.2	1.9	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	27	13	14	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	24	12	12	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$21,215	\$3,885	\$12,330	41.9	58.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$18,115	\$7,435	\$10,680	41.0	59.0
Constructed wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,100	\$1,450	\$1,650	46.8	53.2
Average value per church.....	\$884	\$740	\$1,028	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	6	5	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,319	\$432	\$887	32.8	67.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	12	4	8	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	5	2	3	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	5	2	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,950	\$1,225	\$725	62.8	37.2
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	31	14	17	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$6,177	\$2,878	\$3,299	46.6	53.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,057	\$1,040	\$2,017	34.0	66.0
All other salaries.....	\$421	\$48	\$373	11.4	88.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$231	\$130	\$101	56.3	43.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$746	\$441	\$305	59.1	40.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$846	\$700	\$146	82.7	17.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$196	\$129	\$67	65.8	34.2
Home missions.....	\$263	\$137	\$116	54.2	45.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$305	\$159	\$146	52.1	47.9
All other purposes.....	\$122	\$94	\$28	77.0	23.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$199	\$206	\$194	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	29	14	15	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	298	122	176	40.9	59.1
Scholars.....	628	322	306	51.3	48.7
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	10	8	2	-----	-----
Scholars.....	46	40	6	-----	-----
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	12	-----	12	-----	-----
Scholars.....	40	-----	40	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**State tables.**—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for Christ's Sanctified Holy Church Colored by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches and the membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	31	14	17	665	257	408	208	457	45.5	29	298	628
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1	1	-----	33	33	-----	11	22	-----	1	9	38
Illinois.....	1	1	-----	8	8	-----	2	6	-----	1	6	20
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	1	1	-----	16	16	-----	6	10	-----	1	11	30
Missouri.....	1	-----	1	7	-----	7	4	3	-----	1	7	12
Kansas.....	2	2	-----	19	19	-----	7	12	-----	2	10	23
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Louisiana.....	16	7	9	327	137	190	85	242	35.1	14	156	288
Texas.....	9	2	7	255	44	211	93	162	57.4	9	99	217

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	31	665	21	462	182	4.3
Louisiana.....	16	327	11	204	112	5.4
Texas.....	9	255	8	177	70	4.5
Other States.....	6	83	2	81	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: Ohio, 1; Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Missouri, 1; and Kansas, 2.

**TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States....	31	27	24	\$21, 215	6	\$1, 319	5	\$1, 950
Louisiana.....	16	14	14	9, 765	3	337	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Texas.....	9	9	7	8, 250	2	907	3	725
Other States.....	6	4	3	3, 200	1	75	1	1, 225

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Iowa, 1, and Kansas, 2.**TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	31	31	\$6, 177	\$3, 057	\$421	\$231	\$746	\$846	\$196	\$253	\$305	\$122
Louisiana.....	16	16	2, 094	1, 201	62	155	121	188	78	112	167	10
Texas.....	9	9	3, 260	1, 705	359	76	455	332	103	73	76	81
Other States.....	6	6	823	151	-----	-----	170	326	15	68	62	31

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Ohio, 1; Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Missouri, 1; and Kansas, 2.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

In the year 1903 a band of white saints from Virginia came to West Lake, La., and preached sanctification and holiness to the people of the Colored Methodist Church. Many of them believed their doctrine and began reading their Bibles and praying, and sought and obtained the blessings of sanctification.

The white saints, Asher Fisher, Charlotte Gray, Mary Handson, and others made several visits and preached. C. E. Rigmaiden, colored, became deeply convinced that she could not be saved without holiness, though she was living in a justified state. With this conviction she sought and obtained the blessings of sanctification by power of the Holy Ghost, through faith in the cleansing blood of Jesus Christ, and immediately began preaching and teaching to all she had opportunity.

Soon others became interested and sought and obtained the blessing as a distinct and separate blessing from that of justification, among whom were Dempsey Perkins, A. C. Mitchell, James Briller, Sr., Lizzie Pleasant, and several others. From time to time, others by the grace of God have been sanctified by the power of the Holy Ghost, and united in the work.

In the year 1904 the white saints came back to West Lake, La., to help destroy the work of the devil. The colored people felt they were right and that they had the baptism of the Holy Ghost and needed a church. On April 16, 1904, Asher Fisher, Charlotte Gray, and others of the white saints organized the Colored

<sup>1</sup> This statement was prepared from information furnished by Mary A. Paul, secretary, Christ's Sanctified Holy Church Colored, Jennings, La.



Church South. God has prospered their work and through their untiring efforts the work has spread north, south, east, and west.

This Christ's Sanctified Holy Church Colored was organized and given permission to do its own work as it felt led in the Lord, and from that day has gone forth in the strength of the Lord.

Special emphasis is placed upon sanctification by faith as a distinct experience from justification by faith in Christ, which is not brought about by a growth in grace but is wrought instantaneously. Briefly stated this church believes in one Lord, one faith, one baptism; that unequal persons (holy and unholy) should not be joined in matrimony; members should observe the rules of the church; no difference should be made in the sexes as to ministers and officers; and no person should be received into full membership who uses or sells tobacco and intoxicating liquors.

A board known as Board No. 1 and composed of five members is the supreme ruling power; its officers are a president, vice president, and secretary. Under the direction of Board No. 1 are several boards such as the Board of Extension, Board of Investigation, Board of Managers, and Ministers, Leaders, and Deacon Board.

There is also an overseer who has general oversight of the church, a recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial collector, treasurer, sexton, and deputy. All officers are elected for a term of 2 years. There are three annual meetings—annual conference held in September, district conference in June, and Sunday school convention in March. Deacons, deaconesses, and ministers are ordained by Board No. 1. Ministers' salaries are not fixed by the board but must be adjusted by the individual congregations. Donations are made annually by each church for educational purposes and all churches are required to have a missionary society.

# CHURCH OF ARMENIA IN AMERICA

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Armenia in America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

All persons baptized in the church are considered members thereof.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	37	35	2	-----	-----
Members, number.....	18,787	18,632	155	99.2	0.8
Average membership per church.....	508	532	78	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	6,580	6,467	113	98.3	1.7
Female.....	6,447	6,405	42	99.3	.7
Sex not reported.....	5,760	5,760		100.0	-----
Males per 100 females.....	102.1	101.0	(?)	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,312	2,312		100.0	-----
13 years and over.....	10,047	9,892	155	98.5	1.5
Age not reported.....	6,428	6,428		100.0	-----
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	18.7	18.9		-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	26	24	2	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	24	22	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$584,000	\$576,000	\$8,000	98.6	1.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$524,000	\$516,000	\$8,000	98.5	1.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$60,000	\$60,000		100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$24,333	\$26,182	\$4,000	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	13	13		-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$106,028	\$106,028		100.0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	10	8	2	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	5	4	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4	3	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$15,500	\$13,500	\$2,000	87.1	12.9
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	31	30	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$105,638	\$102,888	\$2,750	97.4	2.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$32,221	\$30,921	\$1,300	96.0	4.0
All other salaries.....	\$16,057	\$15,557	\$500	96.9	3.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$12,506	\$12,356	\$150	98.8	1.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$5,173	\$5,173		100.0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$25,522	\$25,172	\$350	98.6	1.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,333	\$3,183	\$150	95.5	4.5
Home missions.....	\$265	\$265		100.0	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$476	\$476		100.0	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,616	\$3,466	\$150	95.9	4.1
All other purposes.....	\$6,469	\$6,319	\$150	97.7	2.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,408	\$3,430	\$2,750	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	20	19	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	126	124	2	98.4	1.6
Scholars.....	1,517	1,485	32	97.9	2.1
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	8	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	52	49	3	-----	-----
Scholars.....	995	957	38	96.2	3.8
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	8		-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	58	58		-----	-----
Scholars.....	771	771		100.0	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of Armenia in America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	37	29	34	73
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	8	—5	—39	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	18,787	28,181	27,450	19,889
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	—9,394	731	7,561	-----
Percent.....	—33.3	2.7	38.0	-----
Average membership per church.....	508	972	807	272
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	26	18	10	3
Value—number reporting.....	24	17	10	3
Amount reported.....	\$584,000	\$476,000	\$142,500	\$38,000
Average value per church.....	\$24,333	\$28,000	\$14,250	\$12,667
Debt—number reporting.....	13	12	7	1
Amount reported.....	\$106,028	\$136,600	\$31,300	\$4,000
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	5	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4	5	-----	1
Amount reported.....	\$15,500	\$43,500	-----	\$2,500
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	31	23	24	-----
Amount reported.....	\$105,638	\$114,793	\$32,440	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$32,221	\$98,780	\$15,778	-----
All other salaries.....	\$16,057			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$12,506			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$5,173			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$25,522	\$9,444	\$4,421	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,333			-----
Home missions.....	\$265			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$476			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,616	\$6,569	\$12,241	-----
All other purposes.....	\$6,469			-----
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,408	\$4,991	\$1,352	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	20	13	6	4
Officers and teachers.....	126	57	17	9
Scholars.....	1,617	1,134	665	340

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of Armenia in America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18,787</b>	<b>18,632</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>6,580</b>	<b>6,447</b>	<b>5,780</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1,517</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>													
Massachusetts.....	7	7	—	6,462	6,462	—	2,733	3,379	350	80.9	4	34	359
Rhode Island.....	1	1	—	600	600	—	350	250	—	140.0	1	5	100
Connecticut.....	3	3	—	956	956	—	485	471	—	103.0	1	1	45
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>													
New York.....	6	6	—	2,288	2,288	—	763	625	900	122.1	3	19	116
New Jersey.....	3	3	—	558	558	—	329	229	—	143.7	2	8	80
Pennsylvania.....	2	2	—	1,230	1,230	—	650	580	—	112.1	2	16	220
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Ohio.....	1	1	—	49	49	—	40	9	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois.....	2	2	—	238	238	—	172	66	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan.....	1	1	—	535	535	—	225	310	—	72.6	1	2	85
Wisconsin.....	3	3	—	674	674	—	407	267	—	152.4	2	12	130
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>													
District of Columbia..	1	1	—	95	95	—	43	42	10	—	—	—	—
Virginia.....	1	1	—	300	300	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—
<b>PACIFIC:</b>													
California.....	6	4	2	4,802	4,647	155	383	219	4,200	174.9	4	29	382

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
<b>United States....</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>18,787</b>	<b>28,181</b>	<b>27,450</b>	<b>19,889</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>10,047</b>	<b>6,428</b>	<b>18.7</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>												
Maine.....	—	1	—	4	—	269	—	318	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire.....	—	—	—	4	—	478	—	465	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts.....	7	3	11	29	6,462	4,786	9,285	6,960	965	5,119	378	15.9
Rhode Island.....	1	1	4	—	600	800	3,500	4,000	—	600	—	—
Connecticut.....	3	2	1	3	956	1,100	112	579	385	571	—	40.3
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>												
New York.....	6	5	4	10	2,288	3,917	2,693	3,295	420	968	900	30.3
New Jersey.....	3	—	—	—	558	—	—	—	48	510	—	8.6
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Illinois.....	2	3	3	5	238	2,678	245	1,446	30	208	—	12.6
Michigan.....	1	1	5	2	535	655	5,000	168	81	454	—	15.1
Wisconsin.....	3	2	3	3	674	570	165	154	269	405	—	39.9
<b>PACIFIC:</b>												
California.....	6	6	4	4	4,802	5,490	3,347	2,134	71	531	4,200	11.8
Other States.....	5	5	2	5	1,674	5,216	2,603	2,267	43	681	950	5.9

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Pennsylvania, 2; Ohio, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Virginia, 1.

**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR-SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	37	26	24	\$584, 000	13	\$106, 028	4	\$15, 500
Massachusetts.....	7	5	3	113, 000	2	12, 700	1	(1)
New York.....	6	3	3	108, 000	3	37, 375	1	(1)
California.....	6	6	6	68, 000	-----	-----	2	(1)
Other States.....	18	12	12	295, 000	8	55, 953	-----	15, 500

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 2; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Illinois, 2; Michigan, 1; and Wisconsin, 2.**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	37	31	\$105, 638	\$32, 221	\$16, 057	\$12, 506
Massachusetts.....	7	5	21, 985	5, 999	3, 436	791
Connecticut.....	3	3	6, 556	3, 050	-----	562
New York.....	6	6	23, 790	4, 190	3, 000	3, 900
New Jersey.....	3	3	7, 412	2, 259	1, 416	811
Wisconsin.....	3	3	5, 372	1, 421	195	2, 581
California.....	6	5	14, 720	7, 420	3, 700	1, 000
Other States.....	9	6	25, 803	7, 882	4, 310	2, 861

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$5, 173	\$25, 522	\$3, 333	\$265	\$476	\$3, 616	\$6, 469
Massachusetts.....	1, 000	5, 636	345	-----	-----	1, 446	3, 332
Connecticut.....	2, 000	402	120	-----	-----	320	102
New York.....	600	10, 340	240	-----	250	290	980
New Jersey.....	453	968	103	190	26	60	1, 126
Wisconsin.....	-----	650	100	75	-----	-----	350
California.....	-----	1, 250	850	-----	200	150	150
Other States.....	1, 120	6, 276	1, 575	-----	-----	1, 350	429

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Rhode Island, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Illinois, 2; and Michigan, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

From general history the Armenians appear as a strong, vigorous, intellectual, and progressive people in Asia Minor, whose fame had spread throughout the civilized world long prior to the days of Caesar and the dawn of the Christian period. During the ministry of St. Paul, immediately after the ascension of the Lord, it is claimed that the Armenians were visited by Apostles Thaddeus and Bartholomew, who introduced Christianity among them early in the first century. The new faith spread throughout the land, and in 301 A. D. it was accepted by the King of Armenia, Tiridates the Great, by the evangelizing of St. Gregory the Illuminator, and thus the new faith became the state religion of Armenia. From that time on the Armenian race has persevered in its adherence to the Christian faith, and no persecution has been sufficient to alienate it. The Armenians were imbued with the fact that they were the very guardians of immortal truth and were to be ambassadors of the risen Lord for the salvation of man. The literature and art of Armenia reveal how strongly their lives were influenced by Christianity. During the early centuries of the Christian era an Armenian alphabet was developed, the Bible was translated into the vernacular of the people, as were also the great works of the fathers of the church and the Greek philosophers. They erected thousands of churches which exhibited the most beautiful forms of architectural design and testified to the religious devotion and spiritual aspirations of the people.

St. Gregory became the first bishop of the church which he had organized, and from him a regular succession of supreme patriarchs, who bear the title of "Catholicoi," has come down without interruption to the present time. The residence of the Catholicoi, which is at the same time the headquarters of the Armenian Church, is at Etchmiadzin, a famous monastery at the foot of Mount Ararat in Armenia, near the cathedral of the "Only Begotten" (Miadzine), which is one of the oldest Christian edifices in the world, founded and built by St. Gregory himself.

Until the time of the Fourth General Council, held at Chalcedon, 451 A. D., the Armenian Church was in full communion with all sections of the church. Owing to a conflict with the Persian king, who was seeking to force Mazdaism upon the people, the Armenian Church was not represented at that council and did not receive the report of its action for some time. When the report came, there was apparently some misunderstanding as to its meaning, and at a general synod held in 491 A. D., the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon were formally denounced, although the general doctrine of the Armenian Church continued to be in substantial accord with that of the Greek Church. As a result of a bitter controversy with the Greek Church over this matter, in which misrepresentation and misunderstanding played a large part, the Armenian Church took no part in subsequent general councils but maintained its independence under its own autocephalous hierarchy.

The establishment of the Ottoman Empire and the adoption by the Turks of the principle of the absolute identity of church and state, so that the ecclesiastics of the different Christian churches became also the civil heads of Christian communities, resulted in emphasizing the separation between the churches and in intensifying national and churchly loyalty. As certain sections of the Ottoman Empire acquired independence, the Armenians developed a desire for similar freedom, and, at the Congress of Berlin, in 1878, presented a plea for Armenian autonomy, emphasizing it in the claim of their national church upon the sympathy of Christendom. This effort was unsuccessful; nevertheless it aroused the suspicion of the Turkish Government, and, after some years of general disturbance, successive outbreaks occurred in the years 1894-96, in which thousands of Armenians lost their lives.

For many years, as a result largely of the influence of schools established by Americans, the attention of the people had been turned to the United States, and a number of young men had come to this country, chiefly for education. With

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by the Right Reverend Mampre Calfayan, acting primate, Church of Armenia in America, and approved by him in its present form.

the increase of political disturbances and the disappointment of political hopes, others followed until there were several large communities of Armenians. Some of these had belonged to the Protestant Armenian Church, and, on coming to America, identified themselves with either the Congregational or Presbyterian denominations. The greater number, however, especially as the immigration grew, belonged to the national church and felt the need of special services.

In 1889 Rev. Hovsep Sarajian, a bishop from Constantinople, was sent to minister to a few hundred Armenians, most of them living in the State of Massachusetts; and in 1891 a church was built in Worcester, Mass., which was, until recently, the headquarters of the Armenian Church in the United States. The great increase of Armenian immigrants made it necessary for him to have several assistants, and the still greater influx of Armenians during and after the outbreaks in 1894 and later, induced the Catholicos to raise the United States to a missionary diocese, Father Sarajian being consecrated as first bishop. Since then the Armenians have increased so rapidly, in both the United States and Canada, that the Catholicos found it necessary in 1902 to grant a special constitution, and in 1903 to invest the bishop with archiepiscopal authority. The mission was then reorganized and divided into pastorates—the nuclei of future dioceses—over each of which a pastor in priest's orders was appointed. All places outside these pastorates are regarded as mission stations under the direct management of the archbishop, who either visits them or sends missionaries to them from time to time.

Pending the building of churches, arrangements have frequently been made with the rectors of Episcopal churches for weekly services, to be conducted by Armenian pastors for their congregations. In other places halls have been rented and fitted up as churches, and regular weekly services have been conducted in them. Besides these regular weekly services, the pastors have bi-weekly, monthly, or quarterly services in different places, while occasional services, such as baptisms, marriages, and other devotional exercises, are frequently conducted in private houses.

On the outbreak of the World War the Turkish Government allied itself with Germany and asked the aid of the Armenians for the Central Powers, promising to establish them in their homeland under their own government in return for that aid. Only those in Turkish Armenia were able to respond, since those under Russian rule were already in the war on the other side. Claiming that Armenia was helping the Allies, Turkey annulled the constitution granted in 1862 to Turkish Armenia and began a policy of extermination which continued until 1918. During this time 1,500,000 were slain and 250,000 more were driven into the Arabian desert to starve or perish. The atrocities committed by governmental orders aroused great indignation in this country, and the Near East Relief was organized to care for the refugees.

Prior to this war practically every Armenian in the United States had some one in Turkey dependent upon him, and large sums of money were sent annually for the relief of these dependent persons. In most cases the money was sent through the State Department at Washington and was distributed by the United States consuls, the American missionaries, or other persons known to the Government. Under war conditions and afterwards many of these channels were closed though the need for relief grew constantly greater as persecutions increased.

In September 1922, Smyrna was sacked and burned. The major portion of the entire Christian population of Asia Minor was packed into Smyrna and the ships of Smyrna Harbor, and the city was filled to overflowing with frightened humanity—about 700,000 all told. After a reign of terror for several days a fire was started which wiped out two-thirds of the town, including the Armenian, Greek, and French quarters. In this debacle 100,000 people were massacred and 160,000 able-bodied men were torn from their families and deported into the interior never to be seen again. The American Relief Committee, the Near East Relief, and the United States Navy succeeded in rescuing 300,000 persons. The Greek Government did all in its power to help in the work and opened wide its doors to take the homeless in. During the series of persecutions culminating at Smyrna more than 1,150,000 refugees were driven from their homes and belongings and expelled from the land on which they had lived for centuries, to find what haven they could in Greece and on the islands of the Aegean.

As soon as the disaster at Smyrna became known to the American public the United States rang with the desire to be of service. As always in such an emergency, there was a great overlapping and duplication on the part of those wishing to aid, and in consequence the Red Cross stepped in and offered to take charge of the situation. In the more than 9 months that it remained in the field the Red Cross fed an average of 600,000 refugees per month and expended \$3,000,000. The

Near East Relief was assigned to Asiatic territory, yet it did much for the child refugees in Greece, and the Greek Government strained every resource to deal with the situation. The medical work was carried on by the American Women's Hospitals, and other agencies like the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the American Collegiate Institute of Smyrna gave much assistance.

The pages of history, perhaps, do not record a more courageous and valorous people than the Armenians nor one with a more tragic fate. In the eddy of the great contending forces of the East and the West, from a once powerful nation of some 30,000,000 souls in early times, it has been reduced to 1,000,000 in the Republic of Erivan, under the suzerainty of the Union of Soviet Republics. Here the Armenian Church still has its headquarters and is allowed some measure of freedom. Besides the Armenians in Erivan—the historic home of the race—there is a scattered remnant permanently settled in Russia, western Europe, and the New World, and others, perhaps another million altogether, existing under conditions of exile in the Near East, Syria, and Greece. All the others have perished, a sacrifice to religious persecution and the passions of war.

### DOCTRINE

The doctrinal system of the Armenian Church is founded on the Nicene Creed without the addition made by the Western Church in regard to the Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father. It has also a longer creed peculiar to itself, and accepts the canons of the first three General Councils of the Primitive Church, held at Nicea, Constantinople, and Ephesus, as well as the writings of the recognized fathers of the church of the period of those councils. While it has "not adopted the formula of the Council of Chalcedon with respect to the two natures of Christ," it is "explicit in teaching that Christ was perfect God and perfect man." The authorized version of the Scriptures is the translation made early in the fifth century (432 A. D.) by the Catholicos St. Sahak and St. Mesrob and other fathers of the Armenian Church. In both the interpretation of the Bible and ecclesiastical ordinances the tradition of the church is regarded as of paramount importance. Seven sacraments are accepted. Baptism is invariably administered by immersion, generally 8 days after birth, and is followed immediately by the sacrament of confirmation, which is administered by anointing with the chrism, or sacred oil, and by laying on of the hands of the officiating priest. Holy Communion is administered in both kinds, even to infants, so that practically every baptized Armenian is also a communicant.

Auricular confession is practiced and priestly absolution is given. Every communicant is required to present himself to the priest, even if he has no specific sins to confess, and to obtain individual absolution, before he can receive the Holy Communion.

Prayers for the dead are offered without any definite teaching as to the intermediate state. The saints and the Blessed Virgin are venerated, but the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception is not taught as a part of the creed.

### ORGANIZATION

The government of the Armenian Church is democratic, inasmuch as every officer of the church, from the lowest to the highest, is chosen by the people. It is at the same time strictly hierarchical, inasmuch as every minister has to be ordained by a bishop who can trace his own commission to the Apostles through bishops in apostolic succession. No bishop may ordain a man to the diaconate or priesthood before the members of the church at which he is to officiate have given their consent, and the objection of the humblest member of such a congregation must be taken into consideration. Similarly, a candidate for the episcopate must be duly elected by representatives of the whole diocese, each church or congregation having one or more votes according to the number of parishioners, and he must be furnished with proper credentials from the diocesan synod before he can be consecrated by the Catholicos in Etchmiadzine. According to a late ruling of the Catholicos, women may vote in affairs of the parish churches, though they are not eligible for the higher orders of the church. There are, however, in some places deaconesses who are equal in rank with deacons, and who, besides devoting themselves to general works of mercy and of education, are allowed to take a limited part in the public services of the church and to assist the priest in performing the liturgy. But this institution has not found general favor with the Armenians, and in all other places where women are engaged in works of mercy they do not take prominent part in the public services of the church, nor are they invested with any sacerdotal orders.



The Catholicos of Etchmiadzine is the supreme head of all the Armenian churches throughout the world. He is elected by both lay and ecclesiastical representatives of all the Armenian dioceses and once was subject to approval by the Czar of Russia. It is his exclusive privilege to consecrate bishops and to bless the chrism, or sacred oil, used for baptism, confirmation, ordination, and other rites.

Next in rank come the patriarchs of Jerusalem and Constantinople, the titular Catholicos of Sis, and the titular Catholicos of Agthamar, each with archiepiscopal jurisdiction, archbishops of other provinces, and bishops of dioceses. The patriarchs are elected by their synods and were formerly subject to approval by the Sultan. There are altogether 80 dioceses in Turkey and Transcaucasia and 4 missionary dioceses in Persia, India, Europe, and America. Many of the dioceses in Turkey are vacant and are governed by vicars general in priests' orders.

Although the government of the church is under the general supervision of the Catholicos, and in certain cases of ecclesiastical ordinances and discipline his decision is indispensable, each province is allowed to have a constitution of its own suited to its special needs, provided that such constitution has been previously ratified by the Catholicos. Thus, in Russia a code of laws known as the "Palajenia" was in use from 1836 to the recent revolution, and in Turkey the constitution of 1861 is in force; while a constitution, drawn up at a general convention of representatives of all the Armenians in the United States, was duly ratified by the Catholicos in 1902 for the government of the church in this country.

The Armenian clergy in the United States includes the following grades: Archbishop, resident pastors, missionary priests, and deacons. Missionary priests and deacons hold no fixed appointments, but assist the archbishop generally in supplying, so far as possible, the needs of the numerous mission stations. In each place a committee, or an agent, is appointed who is responsible for bringing to the notice of the church authorities any matter requiring their attention and for raising the funds necessary for carrying on the work of the church.

The principal divine service is the Holy Sacrifice, or Mass, which is generally celebrated on Sundays and feast days and is conducted with as much ritual solemnity as possible. On week days all churches hold public services, including hymns, psalms, and selections of Scripture, both morning and evening, and sometimes at noon and at midnight. In this way practically the whole Bible is read in public at least once a year, while certain portions of it, such as the Gospels and the Psalms, are read more often. The services of the church are held wholly in the classical Armenian language, the grammatical construction of which varies considerably from the modern colloquial dialect. The vocabularies, however, are very similar, so that most educated Armenians can follow the services easily.

The Armenians, like other Orientals, used the ancient Julian calendar, which, in the present century, is 13 days behind the new, or Gregorian calendar; but, since November 13, 1925, by a special bull of the Catholicos, they have used the Gregorian calendar.

## WORK

Wherever Armenians have church edifices of their own, and in a few other places, efforts are made to teach the children their native tongue, so as to make the services of the church and the teaching in the Sunday schools intelligible to them, and to instruct them in the language, history, and literature of their race. The schools are held in the halls or rooms of their churches or in the rooms rented for religious and social work, and the teaching is absolutely gratuitous. There are also a number of libraries in different places, well supplied with the works of standard Armenian authors and with Armenian newspapers and periodicals, in order to offer the readers an opportunity to study their national literature and history. Frequently, in connection with the libraries, courses of lectures on various educational and scientific subjects are given in the Armenian language or in English, a small fee being charged. The current expenses are small, as the books are mostly presents, kept generally in the parish hall or in whatever other place is rented for church services.

Numerous educational societies exist which before the World War contributed to the support of Armenian schools in Turkey. It is claimed that there is an Armenian educational society named for each place in Armenia from which enough Armenians have come to this country to support a school in their native place, but the activities of these have all been temporarily suspended since the outbreak of the World War.

# CHURCH OF CHRIST (HOLINESS) U. S. A.

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A. for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have declared their experience of salvation, their belief in the doctrines of this church, and their willingness to submit to its government.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	106	48	58	45.3	54.7
<b>Members, number</b> .....	7,379	3,535	3,844	47.9	52.1
Average membership per church.....	70	74	66		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,751	1,199	1,552	43.6	56.4
Female.....	4,628	2,336	2,292	50.5	49.5
Males per 100 females.....	59.4	51.3	67.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	758	323	435	42.6	57.4
13 years and over.....	6,398	3,208	3,190	50.1	49.9
Age not reported.....	223	4	219	1.8	98.2
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	10.6	9.1	12.0		
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	91	39	52		
Value—number reporting.....	88	37	51		
Amount reported.....	\$305,152	\$238,206	\$66,946	78.1	21.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$269,537	\$212,206	\$57,331	78.7	21.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$35,615	\$26,000	\$9,615	73.0	27.0
Average value per church.....	\$3,468	\$6,438	\$1,313		
Debt—number reporting.....	20	16	4		
Amount reported.....	\$40,812	\$39,981	\$831	98.0	2.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	46	14	32		
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	12	11	1		
Value—number reporting.....	12	11	1		
Amount reported.....	\$16,250	\$15,750	\$500	96.9	3.1
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	97	43	54		
Amount reported.....	\$52,961	\$38,727	\$14,234	74.2	25.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$19,674	\$12,986	\$6,688	66.0	34.0
All other salaries.....	\$4,289	\$3,313	\$976	77.2	22.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$7,345	\$4,616	\$2,729	62.8	37.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,886	\$7,215	\$671	91.5	8.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$6,765	\$6,121	\$644	90.5	9.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,615	\$968	\$647	59.9	40.1
Home missions.....	\$896	\$604	\$292	67.4	32.6
Foreign missions.....	\$181	\$125	\$56	69.1	30.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,704	\$1,806	\$898	66.8	33.2
All other purposes.....	\$1,606	\$973	\$633	60.6	39.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$546	\$914	\$253		
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	95	41	54		
Officers and teachers.....	892	398	494	44.6	55.4
Scholars.....	3,675	1,758	1,917	52.2	47.8

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A. for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	106	82
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	24	-----
Percent.....	29.3	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	7,379	4,919
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	2,460	-----
Percent.....	50.0	-----
Average membership per church.....	70	60
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	91	69
Value—number reporting.....	88	68
Amount reported.....	\$305,152	\$326,850
Average value per church.....	\$3,468	\$4,807
Debt—number reporting.....	20	20
Amount reported.....	\$40,812	\$70,224
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	12	11
Value—number reporting.....	12	11
Amount reported.....	\$16,250	\$30,500
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Churches reporting, number.....	97	64
Amount reported.....	\$52,961	\$48,968
Pastors' salaries.....	\$19,674	
All other salaries.....	\$4,289	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$7,345	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,886	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$6,785	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,615	
Home missions.....	\$396	
Foreign missions.....	\$181	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,704	
All other purposes.....	\$1,606	
Not classified.....		\$4,245
Average expenditure per church.....	\$546	\$765
<b>Sunday schools:</b>		
Churches reporting, number.....	95	72
Officers and teachers.....	892	460
Scholars.....	3,675	2,511

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A. by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and the membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of church debt for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	106	48	58	7,379	3,535	3,844	2,751	4,628	59.4	95	892	3,675
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2	2		25	25		7	18		2	11	25
Pennsylvania.....	1	1		7	7		3	4		1	5	15
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1	1		97	97		35	62		1	15	40
Indiana.....	2	2		145	145		45	100	45.0	2	18	76
Illinois.....	1	1		364	364		131	233	56.2	1	21	265
Michigan.....	1	1		34	34		15	19		1	11	43
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	2	2		25	25		10	15		2	11	24
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
District of Columbia.....	3	3		84	84		30	54		2	11	29
Virginia.....	13	5	8	584	426	158	218	366	59.6	12	100	295
North Carolina.....	1	1		13	13		2	11		1	4	7
Georgia.....	1	1		42	42		21	21		1	10	35
Florida.....	1		1	8		8	6	3		1	3	8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	2	1	1	75	46	29	23	52		2	12	30
Tennessee.....	2		2	132		132	52	80		2	11	90
Mississippi.....	52	14	38	3,740	997	2,743	1,476	2,264	65.2	46	458	1,817
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	5	3	2	251	164	87	72	179	40.2	5	53	157
Louisiana.....	10	5	5	952	280	672	353	599	58.9	8	94	453
Oklahoma.....	1	1		26	26		8	18		1	5	25
MOUNTAIN:												
Nevada.....	1	1		12	12		3	9		1	5	20
PACIFIC:												
California.....	4	3	1	763	748	15	242	521	46.4	3	34	221

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent un- der 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	106	82	7,379	4,919	758	6,393	223	10.6
Illinois.....	1	3	364	571	43	321		11.8
Missouri.....	2	3	25	189	2	23		
District of Columbia.....	3		84		8	72	4	
Virginia.....	13	17	584	733	54	530		9.2
Tennessee.....	2	4	132	123	4	123		3.0
Alabama.....		3		130				
Mississippi.....	52	25	3,740	1,632	470	3,089	181	13.2
Arkansas.....	5	7	251	287	12	239		4.8
Louisiana.....	10	6	952	393	99	815	38	10.8
California.....	4	7	763	538	18	745		2.4
Other States.....	14	7	484	323	48	436		9.9

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Indiana, and Kentucky; and 1 in each of the following—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Oklahoma, and Nevada.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	106	91	88	\$305, 152	20	\$40, 812	12	\$16, 250
Virginia.....	13	11	10	55, 900	2	5, 350	1	(1)
Mississippi.....	52	48	47	81, 720	4	731	4	4, 950
Arkansas.....	5	5	5	5, 050	2	1, 074	3	3, 000
Louisiana.....	10	10	10	34, 600	2	196	2	(1)
California.....	4	4	4	45, 700	3	3, 940	1	(1)
Other States.....	22	13	12	82, 182	7	29, 521	1	8, 300

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches each in the States of Indiana and Kentucky, and the District of Columbia; and 1 each in the following—Ohio, Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Oklahoma, and Nevada.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	106	97	\$52, 961	\$19, 674	\$4, 289	\$7, 345
Virginia.....	13	9	7, 695	2, 173	623	1, 414
Mississippi.....	52	51	13, 282	6, 546	1, 003	2, 011
Arkansas.....	5	5	2, 044	743	31	286
Louisiana.....	10	10	5, 189	2, 327	366	965
California.....	4	4	8, 146	2, 969	1, 052	300
Other States.....	22	18	16, 605	4, 916	1, 214	2, 369

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$7, 888	\$6, 765	\$1, 615	\$896	\$181	\$2, 704	\$1, 608
Virginia.....	2, 632	479	198	37	33	95	11
Mississippi.....	713	932	358	225	138	985	371
Arkansas.....	160	597	69	35	-----	87	36
Louisiana.....	68	333	265	148	-----	298	419
California.....	1, 437	938	153	197	-----	670	430
Other States.....	2, 876	3, 486	572	254	10	569	339

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following—New York, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Georgia, Oklahoma, and Nevada.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

This church was organized in 1894 by Dr. C. P. Jones, a pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of Selma, Ala. He was dissatisfied with his own spiritual experiences and longed for a new faith which would make him one of wisdom's true sons and, like Abraham, "a friend of God." After fasting and prayer, he had a new inspiration in his work and accepted a call to another Baptist church at Jackson, Miss., where he called a Holiness convention, inviting men who appeared to be interested in his purposes.

The movement was at first interdenominational and antisectarian, but its mission was misunderstood, and it finally developed into a new denomination in 1898, the original church at Jackson, Miss., being joined by others in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, under the National Convention of the Church of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A.

## DOCTRINE

This denomination stresses belief in original sin, the atonement, repentance, justification, regeneration, sanctification, the resurrection, the second coming of Christ, baptism by immersion, the Lord's Supper as a New Testament ordinance, the gift of the Holy Ghost, foot washing, and divine healing. The membership consists of persons who have declared their experience of salvation and their belief in the doctrines of this denomination and willingness to submit to its government.

## ORGANIZATION AND WORK

The supreme authority for expressing the doctrine and making the laws of this denomination is vested in the National Convention, which meets biennially. This body is composed of its regular and elected officers, district chairmen and superintendents, ordained elders, and both elected and general delegates.

Episcopal in form of government, it elects bishops, one of whom is designated senior bishop and is the executive head of the National Convention. At present the national work is divided into seven dioceses, namely: Northern, Eastern, Southeastern, Southwestern, Western, North Central, and Northwestern, each of which is presided over by a junior bishop. This convention also elects recording, corresponding, financial, and statistical secretaries; treasurer; one or more missionaries and evangelists; a committee on episcopacy; a general board of education; a general mission board; and a general board of publications.

The district convention is composed of representatives of the local churches and of their various auxiliaries, as well as all elders and licensed ministers in its jurisdiction. It meets semiannually.

Each local church may elect a pastor, clerk, treasurer, deacons, deaconesses, trustees, and such other officers as are necessary. The auxiliaries of the church are the Sunday school, the Holiness Young People's Union, and the Christian Women's Willing Workers.

Mission work, both home and foreign, is under the supervision of the general mission board.

The general board of education has charge of all matters pertaining to education. C. M. and I. College at Jackson, Miss., is under the supervision of this denomination.

All church literature and publications are under the supervision of the secretary of publications of the National Publishing Board.

The official organ of the denomination is *Truth Messenger*, published monthly at the National Publishing House, Los Angeles, Calif.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1928, has been revised by Rev. W. H. Dunn, D. D., presiding bishop of the Eastern Diocese, Church of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A., and approved by him in its present form.

# CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Christ, Scientist, for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

In the Church of Christ, Scientist, the term "member" denotes persons who have applied for membership and have been admitted and enrolled as members.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2, 113	1, 731	382	81.9	18.1
Members, number.....	1 268, 915	173, 935	9, 417	94.9	5.1
Average membership per church <sup>1</sup> .....	87	100	25		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	42, 939	40, 722	2, 217	94.8	5.2
Female.....	137, 029	129, 844	7, 185	94.8	5.2
Sex not reported.....	1 88, 947	3, 369	15	99.6	.4
Males per 100 females.....	31.3	31.4	30.9		
Membership by age:					
13 years and over.....	1 268, 915	173, 935	9, 417	94.9	5.1
Church edifices, number.....	1, 600	1, 357	243	84.8	15.2
Value—number reporting.....	1, 544	1, 307	237	84.7	15.3
Amount reported.....	\$65, 361, 301	\$63, 804, 809	\$1, 556, 492	97.6	2.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$63, 753, 563	\$62, 279, 586	\$1, 473, 977	97.7	2.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1, 607, 738	\$1, 525, 223	\$82, 515	94.9	5.1
Average value per church.....	\$42, 332	\$48, 818	\$6, 567		
Debt—number reporting.....	531	467	64	87.9	12.1
Amount reported.....	\$10, 124, 992	\$9, 881, 884	\$243, 108	97.6	2.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	896	746	150	83.3	16.7
Expenditures: <sup>2</sup>					
Churches reporting, number.....	2, 076	1, 709	367	82.3	17.7
Amount reported.....	\$10, 429, 418	\$10, 057, 709	\$371, 709	96.4	3.6
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$3, 635, 307	\$3, 499, 667	\$135, 640	96.3	3.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$635, 649	\$606, 978	\$28, 671	95.6	4.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 108, 977	\$1, 077, 396	\$31, 581	97.2	2.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3, 641, 411	\$3, 515, 218	\$126, 193	96.5	3.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$180, 176	\$171, 537	\$8, 639	95.2	4.8
Home missions.....	\$368, 589	\$367, 143	\$1, 446	99.6	.4
Foreign missions.....	\$31, 734	\$31, 666	\$68	99.8	.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$219, 492	\$209, 203	\$10, 289	95.3	4.7
All other purposes.....	\$608, 083	\$578, 901	\$29, 182	95.2	4.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$5, 024	\$5, 885	\$1, 013		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1, 742	1, 471	271	84.4	15.6
Officers and teachers.....	34, 287	32, 134	2, 153	93.7	6.3
Scholars.....	139, 758	133, 176	6, 582	95.3	4.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes 85,563 persons, members of The Mother Church, but not affiliated with any local church or society and, therefore, not distributed geographically, and not reported by sex and age.

<sup>2</sup> Based upon the membership of local organizations.

<sup>3</sup> Figures include the expenditures of The Mother Church and, therefore, contain some duplications. This is particularly true of the figures for benevolences and denominational support, resulting from the fact that certain contributions made by the local organizations to The Mother Church are again counted in the expenditures of The Mother Church.

Comparative data, 1890, 1906, 1926, and 1936.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of Christ, Scientist, for the census years 1936, 1926, 1906, and 1890. Data for 1916 are not available.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936, 1926, 1906, AND 1890

ITEM	1936	1926	1906	1890
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	2, 113	1, 913	635	221
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	200	1, 278	414	-----
Percent.....	10.5	201.3	187.3	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	1 268, 915	1 202, 098	1 65, 717	8, 724
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	66, 817	136, 381	56, 993	-----
Percent.....	33.1	207.5	653.3	-----
Average membership per church 4.....	87	73	103	39
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	1, 600	1, 206	253	7
Value—number reporting.....	1, 544	1, 185	253	-----
Amount reported.....	\$65, 361, 301	\$89, 416, 744	\$8, 806, 441	\$40, 666
Average value per church.....	\$42, 332	\$58, 580	\$34, 808	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	531	411	88	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10, 124, 992	\$9, 638, 400	\$391, 338	-----
<b>Expenditures: 1</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	2, 076	1, 859	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10, 429, 418	\$14, 202, 116	-----	-----
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$3, 635, 307	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$635, 649	-----	-----	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 108, 977	\$11, 809, 738	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3, 641, 411	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$180, 176	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$368, 589	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$31, 734	\$2, 312, 540	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$219, 492	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$608, 083	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$79, 838	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$5, 624	\$7, 640	-----	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	1, 742	1, 655	550	-----
Officers and teachers.....	34, 287	27, 439	3, 155	-----
Scholars.....	139, 758	140, 566	16, 116	-----

1 Includes 85,563 persons, members of The Mother Church but not affiliated with any local church or society.

2 Includes 62,017 persons, members of The Mother Church but not affiliated with any local church or society.

3 Exclusive of persons (estimated at about 20,000) who were reported both as members of local organizations and also as members of The Mother Church.

4 Based upon the membership of local organizations.

5 See footnote 3, table 1.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of Christ, Scientist, by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1936, 1926, and 1906. Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.



TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	2, 113	1, 731	382	268, 915	173, 935	9, 417	42, 839	137, 029	188, 947	31.3	1, 742	34, 287	139, 758
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	25	11	14	1, 152	824	328	233	919	-----	25.4	22	151	565
New Hampshire.....	20	13	7	736	640	96	161	575	-----	28.0	15	88	252
Vermont.....	14	9	5	386	272	114	64	284	38	22.5	12	56	173
Massachusetts.....	79	72	7	8, 416	8, 106	310	1, 924	5, 783	709	33.3	73	1, 533	6, 170
Rhode Island.....	6	5	1	847	813	34	217	630	-----	34.4	5	94	532
Connecticut.....	25	19	6	2, 111	1, 921	190	545	1, 566	-----	34.8	25	452	1, 644
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	157	139	18	15, 875	15, 351	524	3, 951	11, 924	-----	33.1	137	2, 785	11, 744
New Jersey.....	67	56	11	4, 963	4, 608	355	1, 305	3, 658	-----	35.7	60	980	4, 137
Pennsylvania.....	78	75	3	6, 534	6, 088	446	1, 791	4, 651	92	38.5	63	1, 099	4, 090
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	96	90	6	12, 247	12, 104	143	2, 952	8, 505	790	34.7	86	1, 851	8, 754
Indiana.....	79	72	7	6, 737	6, 574	163	1, 658	5, 024	55	33.0	64	976	3, 876
Illinois.....	132	120	12	21, 512	21, 290	222	5, 386	15, 983	143	33.7	110	3, 344	14, 332
Michigan.....	99	82	17	9, 183	8, 844	339	2, 188	6, 959	36	31.4	85	1, 758	6, 934
Wisconsin.....	71	61	10	5, 094	4, 945	149	1, 257	3, 777	60	33.3	57	838	4, 146
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	50	44	6	4, 973	4, 865	108	1, 230	3, 678	65	33.4	44	760	2, 905
Iowa.....	55	44	11	3, 325	3, 191	134	813	2, 512	-----	32.4	44	560	1, 895
Missouri.....	61	55	6	6, 931	6, 751	180	1, 582	5, 349	-----	29.6	50	991	4, 819
North Dakota.....	11	10	1	312	299	13	74	238	-----	31.1	8	44	125
South Dakota.....	18	14	4	599	541	58	129	470	-----	27.4	15	119	443
Nebraska.....	36	25	11	2, 105	1, 913	192	492	1, 613	-----	30.5	31	343	1, 017
Kansas.....	65	51	14	2, 887	2, 653	234	588	2, 171	128	27.1	50	1, 159	6, 176
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	-----	152	152	-----	60	92	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	16	90
Maryland.....	12	10	2	1, 357	1, 318	39	364	993	-----	36.7	8	202	721
Dist. of Columbia.....	4	4	-----	1, 826	1, 826	-----	357	1, 469	-----	24.3	4	244	1, 192
Virginia.....	14	12	2	845	766	79	171	672	2	25.4	10	143	467
West Virginia.....	8	8	-----	576	576	-----	142	424	10	33.5	6	47	160
North Carolina.....	20	19	1	692	682	10	177	515	-----	34.4	16	136	447
South Carolina.....	5	5	-----	181	181	-----	33	107	41	30.8	3	19	45
Georgia.....	14	12	2	1, 144	1, 119	25	264	880	-----	30.0	12	159	641
Florida.....	40	34	6	2, 819	2, 676	143	675	2, 144	-----	31.5	34	586	2, 268
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	14	13	1	1, 185	1, 170	15	270	915	-----	29.5	12	145	547
Tennessee.....	10	10	-----	1, 404	1, 404	-----	374	1, 030	-----	36.3	9	164	535
Alabama.....	15	14	1	643	616	27	115	503	25	22.9	12	98	357
Mississippi.....	12	12	-----	376	376	-----	74	302	-----	24.5	10	65	193
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	15	13	2	623	589	34	116	490	17	23.7	12	92	368
Louisiana.....	14	14	-----	1, 198	1, 198	-----	246	952	-----	25.8	8	117	423
Oklahoma.....	52	47	5	3, 373	3, 295	78	789	2, 584	-----	30.5	39	451	1, 621
Texas.....	69	63	6	4, 972	4, 835	137	1, 237	3, 723	12	33.2	54	841	3, 155
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	24	16	8	1, 128	977	151	256	872	-----	29.4	20	178	824
Idaho.....	19	15	4	701	633	68	124	577	-----	21.5	11	97	267
Wyoming.....	14	7	7	429	301	128	67	362	-----	18.5	9	91	349
Colorado.....	39	28	11	3, 088	2, 888	200	673	2, 397	18	28.1	32	457	1, 748
New Mexico.....	11	9	2	326	300	26	62	264	-----	23.5	8	67	216
Arizona.....	16	13	3	558	513	45	83	295	180	28.1	10	158	586
Utah.....	6	5	1	559	551	8	151	408	-----	37.0	3	26	79
Nevada.....	7	4	3	168	118	50	39	129	-----	30.2	5	36	116
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	96	51	45	6, 445	5, 514	931	1, 673	4, 235	537	39.5	67	1, 299	4, 413
Oregon.....	50	35	15	3, 752	3, 426	326	736	2, 974	42	24.7	38	535	2, 384
California.....	268	190	78	25, 907	23, 342	2, 565	5, 071	20, 452	384	24.8	233	7, 837	30, 817

<sup>1</sup> Includes 85,563 members of The Mother Church, not affiliated with any local church or society, and therefore not distributed geographically and not reported by sex.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, BY STATES, 1936, 1926, AND 1906

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	1936	1926	1906	1936	1926	1906
<b>United States</b> .....	2, 113	1, 913	635	1 268, 915	1 202, 098	1 65, 717
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>						
Maine.....	25	23	14	1, 152	911	384
New Hampshire.....	20	22	7	736	702	431
Vermont.....	14	12	6	386	310	144
Massachusetts.....	79	72	33	8, 416	8, 536	1 23, 547
Rhode Island.....	6	5	3	847	580	234
Connecticut.....	25	26	10	2, 111	1, 517	521
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>						
New York.....	157	141	51	15, 875	11, 530	5, 671
New Jersey.....	67	54	12	4, 963	3, 190	540
Pennsylvania.....	78	64	25	6, 534	4, 776	1, 551
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Ohio.....	96	90	34	12, 247	9, 477	2, 582
Indiana.....	79	80	25	6, 737	5, 514	1, 931
Illinois.....	132	123	54	21, 512	16, 763	5, 675
Michigan.....	99	87	33	9, 183	6, 338	1, 580
Wisconsin.....	71	70	29	5, 094	4, 035	1, 704
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Minnesota.....	50	43	20	4, 973	4, 430	2, 387
Iowa.....	55	60	34	3, 325	3, 171	1, 485
Missouri.....	61	57	20	6, 931	5, 979	2, 644
North Dakota.....	11	15	3	312	411	139
South Dakota.....	18	16	8	599	528	237
Nebraska.....	36	38	18	2, 105	2, 085	994
Kansas.....	65	63	31	2, 887	2, 719	1, 131
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>						
Delaware.....	1	7	1	152	990	74
Maryland.....	12		2	1, 357		223
District of Columbia.....	4	4	1	1, 826	1, 257	347
Virginia.....	14	12	2	845	616	175
West Virginia.....	8	8	3	576	477	74
North Carolina.....	20	14	4	692	492	110
South Carolina.....	5	4	1	181	124	23
Georgia.....	14	12	7	1, 144	809	397
Florida.....	40	37	6	2, 819	2, 024	171
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Kentucky.....	14	15	4	1, 185	844	137
Tennessee.....	10	9	5	1, 404	1, 064	337
Alabama.....	15	13	3	643	542	94
Mississippi.....	12	11	2	376	263	92
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Arkansas.....	15	15	3	623	506	82
Louisiana.....	14	8	1	1, 198	788	63
Oklahoma.....	52	37	10	3, 373	2, 118	391
Texas.....	69	53	16	4, 972	3, 296	796
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>						
Montana.....	24	21	6	1, 128	926	213
Idaho.....	19	23	3	701	771	119
Wyoming.....	14	12		429	359	
Colorado.....	39	41	20	3, 088	2, 948	1, 489
New Mexico.....	11	9		326	228	
Arizona.....	16	12	3	558	335	78
Utah.....	6	5	5	559	601	452
Nevada.....	7	9		168	180	
<b>PACIFIC:</b>						
Washington.....	96	78	14	6, 445	4, 773	924
Oregon.....	50	48	8	3, 752	2, 893	591
California.....	268	235	35	25, 907	16, 355	2, 753

<sup>1</sup> Includes 85,563 persons, members of The Mother Church, not distributed by States.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 62,017 persons, members of The Mother Church, not distributed by States.

<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of persons (estimated at about 20,000) who were reported both as members of a local church or society and also as members of The Mother Church.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	2, 113	1, 600	1, 544	\$85, 361, 301	531	\$10, 124, 992
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	25	20	17	267, 000	7	34, 165
New Hampshire.....	20	14	13	378, 773	2	5, 799
Vermont.....	14	8	8	154, 500	1	13, 480
Massachusetts.....	79	61	60	5, 100, 250	15	186, 202
Rhode Island.....	6	5	4	31, 947	3	30, 825
Connecticut.....	25	21	19	917, 521	7	63, 480
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	157	126	121	11, 241, 942	61	2, 590, 587
New Jersey.....	67	51	51	1, 791, 934	29	383, 447
Pennsylvania.....	78	49	49	2, 445, 930	31	447, 597
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	96	64	61	4, 829, 006	26	801, 914
Indiana.....	79	65	64	2, 063, 060	24	503, 594
Illinois.....	132	95	90	5, 846, 031	19	170, 644
Michigan.....	99	66	64	2, 392, 878	16	247, 022
Wisconsin.....	71	58	56	2, 068, 924	19	359, 781
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	50	35	34	1, 289, 768	5	80, 850
Iowa.....	55	42	38	827, 881	5	135, 956
Missouri.....	61	46	45	3, 595, 130	14	674, 477
North Dakota.....	11	9	8	34, 200	1	1, 900
South Dakota.....	18	15	15	198, 800	1	1, 000
Nebraska.....	36	28	27	437, 090	4	52, 110
Kansas.....	65	52	49	582, 960	14	116, 623
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	1	1	1	518, 685	1	64, 600
Maryland.....	12	6	4	955, 142	3	284, 789
District of Columbia.....	4	4	4	203, 335	4	14, 910
Virginia.....	14	9	7	224, 580	6	70, 916
West Virginia.....	8	6	6	143, 464	5	18, 827
North Carolina.....	20	12	12	26, 640	1	63
South Carolina.....	5	3	3	247, 800	3	12, 750
Georgia.....	14	10	10	1, 451, 315	10	371, 419
Florida.....	40	34	33			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	14	11	11	659, 532	7	200, 169
Tennessee.....	10	9	8	265, 500	3	35, 887
Alabama.....	15	7	7	116, 427	2	6, 650
Mississippi.....	12	10	10	60, 538	4	6, 015
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	15	12	11	87, 147	2	4, 090
Louisiana.....	14	10	10	292, 517	5	82, 734
Oklahoma.....	52	37	35	477, 335	7	47, 604
Texas.....	69	59	55	1, 197, 454	23	206, 575
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	24	18	17	256, 130	6	55, 162
Idaho.....	19	18	18	102, 000	3	8, 616
Wyoming.....	14	7	7	53, 672	3	5, 468
Colorado.....	39	33	32	1, 031, 516	5	38, 580
New Mexico.....	11	7	5	35, 425	3	7, 402
Arizona.....	16	6	6	192, 120	2	11, 800
Utah.....	6	5	5			
Nevada.....	7	2	2	172, 700	1	500
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	96	74	74	1, 184, 206	21	145, 013
Oregon.....	50	40	40	1, 047, 143	13	284, 767
California.....	268	220	216	7, 583, 453	81	1, 238, 233

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Delaware combined with figures for Maryland, and, also the amount for Nevada with Utah, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES <sup>1</sup>				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors'	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	2, 113	2, 076	\$10, 429, 418	\$3, 635, 307	\$335, 649	\$1, 108, 977
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	25	25	45, 248	17, 367	3, 095	1, 976
New Hampshire.....	20	20	30, 376	13, 672	2, 531	1, 260
Vermont.....	14	14	20, 808	5, 065	6, 859	55
Massachusetts.....	79	78	1, 636, 410	646, 352	115, 244	21, 558
Rhode Island.....	6	5	42, 556	15, 147	1, 508	5, 395
Connecticut.....	25	25	130, 087	51, 641	11, 834	3, 370
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	157	156	1, 266, 655	448, 951	46, 310	172, 630
New Jersey.....	67	66	301, 184	101, 153	19, 883	33, 504
Pennsylvania.....	78	77	416, 505	115, 590	28, 106	84, 231
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	96	95	576, 166	156, 531	28, 958	122, 535
Indiana.....	79	77	253, 699	75, 281	14, 384	31, 733
Illinois.....	132	130	954, 103	357, 467	71, 568	83, 175
Michigan.....	99	98	386, 184	141, 863	20, 643	51, 137
Wisconsin.....	71	69	221, 161	77, 864	27, 028	17, 292
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	50	50	169, 678	53, 454	9, 735	8, 804
Iowa.....	55	54	118, 400	35, 115	5, 905	16, 950
Missouri.....	61	61	332, 517	98, 637	19, 869	44, 542
North Dakota.....	11	11	11, 899	3, 863	2, 712	187
South Dakota.....	18	18	21, 892	8, 517	1, 139	100
Nebraska.....	36	36	63, 935	24, 627	2, 344	6, 172
Kansas.....	65	61	111, 874	29, 840	19, 434	6, 318
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	1	1	\$70, 418	25, 581	1, 634	3, 450
Maryland.....	12	12				
District of Columbia.....	4	4	130, 576	28, 575	13, 539	27, 915
Virginia.....	14	13	34, 898	13, 793	1, 398	5, 761
West Virginia.....	8	8	30, 188	8, 677	4, 801	3, 066
North Carolina.....	20	19	26, 144	8, 727	2, 098	2, 972
South Carolina.....	5	5	6, 819	1, 833	476	1, 020
Georgia.....	14	14	38, 074	15, 164	2, 728	500
Florida.....	40	37	171, 557	36, 152	9, 245	56, 062
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	14	13	44, 601	17, 077	1, 582	2, 272
Tennessee.....	10	10	30, 772	12, 246	2, 911	1, 300
Alabama.....	15	14	21, 464	7, 346	1, 085	1, 300
Mississippi.....	12	12	12, 829	3, 031	465	4, 019
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	15	15	19, 554	5, 679	785	701
Louisiana.....	14	14	45, 843	11, 639	6, 033	5, 634
Oklahoma.....	52	51	106, 581	35, 455	10, 744	14, 030
Texas.....	69	65	190, 837	61, 416	6, 994	23, 248
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	24	24	57, 310	16, 160	730	20, 797
Idaho.....	19	19	30, 293	10, 335	1, 972	4, 914
Wyoming.....	14	13	12, 762	4, 925	144	1, 221
Colorado.....	39	39	105, 197	44, 931	4, 653	5, 525
New Mexico.....	11	11	13, 197	3, 590	916	1, 532
Arizona.....	16	16	24, 994	9, 512	2, 274	3, 032
Utah.....	6	6	14, 244	6, 708	976	-----
Nevada.....	7	7	26, 008	15, 157	233	1, 000
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	96	95	245, 869	81, 301	18, 014	27, 229
Oregon.....	50	46	157, 853	56, 089	4, 856	12, 099
California.....	268	267	1, 649, 199	616, 211	75, 284	165, 464

<sup>1</sup> Figures include the expenditures of The Mother Church and therefore contain some duplications. This is particularly true of the figures for benevolences and denominational support, resulting from the fact that certain contributions made by the local organizations to The Mother Church are again counted in expenditures of The Mother Church.

<sup>2</sup> Amount for Delaware combined with figures for Maryland, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES <sup>1</sup> —continued					
	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States .....	\$3,641,411	\$180,176	\$398,589	\$31,734	\$219,482	\$808,093
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine .....	17,423	831	145	-----	1,020	3,391
New Hampshire .....	10,298	833	-----	-----	779	1,013
Vermont .....	7,113	311	-----	-----	396	1,009
Massachusetts .....	381,923	21,903	322,068	26,195	9,722	91,445
Rhode Island .....	7,278	704	-----	-----	289	12,235
Connecticut .....	50,773	2,688	1,138	-----	3,351	5,292
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York .....	465,226	24,857	5,707	2,119	32,943	67,912
New Jersey .....	122,408	2,429	702	-----	7,590	13,515
Pennsylvania .....	152,058	7,355	1,174	-----	8,983	19,008
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio .....	221,937	6,525	1,696	182	12,446	25,356
Indiana .....	109,718	3,638	619	-----	3,243	15,083
Illinois .....	346,120	16,279	4,383	2,648	17,821	54,642
Michigan .....	131,086	9,959	7,215	-----	9,978	14,303
Wisconsin .....	84,439	1,005	789	-----	3,364	9,380
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota .....	62,956	2,022	625	-----	3,356	28,726
Iowa .....	54,767	1,344	358	-----	1,864	2,097
Missouri .....	133,328	2,480	1,515	-----	6,864	25,292
North Dakota .....	4,741	78	-----	-----	218	100
South Dakota .....	9,199	254	5	-----	524	2,154
Nebraska .....	19,116	955	25	-----	903	9,793
Kansas .....	50,253	895	42	-----	1,314	3,778
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware .....	29,003	753	-----	-----	1,638	8,359
Maryland .....		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
District of Columbia .....	50,116	2,423	-----	-----	5,857	2,151
Virginia .....	11,021	935	-----	-----	515	1,475
West Virginia .....	12,457	831	-----	-----	219	137
North Carolina .....	9,539	484	-----	-----	854	1,470
South Carolina .....	2,659	77	-----	-----	32	722
Georgia .....	18,122	446	36	-----	842	236
Florida .....	58,120	2,893	327	-----	5,560	3,198
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky .....	20,827	276	1,902	-----	217	448
Tennessee .....	10,980	531	-----	-----	484	2,320
Alabama .....	8,465	144	-----	-----	608	2,516
Mississippi .....	4,279	160	-----	-----	291	584
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas .....	8,443	273	513	441	195	2,524
Louisiana .....	18,456	440	-----	-----	1,708	1,933
Oklahoma .....	35,007	597	3,760	-----	1,979	5,009
Texas .....	75,480	2,382	6,461	-----	5,923	8,933
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana .....	15,982	211	-----	-----	735	2,695
Idaho .....	9,518	250	120	17	773	2,394
Wyoming .....	4,907	43	299	-----	395	828
Colorado .....	42,173	786	172	-----	2,121	4,836
New Mexico .....	4,435	350	-----	-----	145	2,229
Arizona .....	5,292	468	-----	-----	529	3,887
Utah .....	5,871	310	-----	-----	343	36
Nevada .....	3,468	2,550	-----	-----	-----	3,600
PACIFIC:						
Washington .....	97,969	8,440	705	-----	4,532	7,679
Oregon .....	63,482	1,816	974	-----	3,268	15,269
California .....	573,180	43,962	5,114	132	52,761	117,091

<sup>1</sup> Figures include the expenditures of The Mother Church and therefore contain some duplications. This is particularly true of the figures for benevolences and denominational support, resulting from the fact that certain contributions made by the local organizations to The Mother Church are again counted in expenditures of The Mother Church.

<sup>2</sup> Amount for Delaware combined with figures for Maryland, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Christian Science is the religion founded by Mary Baker Eddy and represented by the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Christian Science denomination was founded by Mrs. Eddy at Boston in 1879, following her discovery of this religion at Lynn, Mass., in 1866, and her issuing of its textbook, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, in 1875.

For many years prior to 1866 Mrs. Eddy observed and studied mental causes and effects. Profoundly religious, she was disposed to attribute causation to God and to regard Him as divine Mind. In that year, she recovered almost instantly from a severe injury after reading an account of healing in the Gospel according to Matthew. The discovery of what she named Christian Science ensued from this incident. As she has said, "I knew the Principle of all harmonious Mind-action to be God, and that cures were produced in primitive Christian healing by holy, uplifting faith; but I must know the Science of this healing, and I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration." (*Science and Health*, p. 109.)

As her discovery developed in her thought, Mrs. Eddy demonstrated its importance to mankind by many cases of healing and by teaching which equipped students for successful practice. In due course, a distinct church became necessary to facilitate cooperation and unity between Christian Scientists, to present Christian Science to all people, and to maintain the purity of its teachings and practice. Accordingly, she and her followers organized the Church of Christ, Scientist, "to commemorate the words and works of our Master" and to "reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing." (*Church Manual*, p. 17.)

Mrs. Eddy passed away in 1910. Until then, she had initiated every step in the progress of Christian Science. Although the organic law of the Christian Science movement, its *Church Manual*, confers adequate powers upon an administrative board, The Christian Science Board of Directors, yet this board always had functioned under her supervision. Mrs. Eddy's demise, therefore, tested the *Church Manual* as an organic law in the absence of its author, but it has fulfilled the most confident expectations. The period since 1910 has been the most fruitful and prosperous in the history of Christian Science.

The primary source of information about Christian Science is Mrs. Eddy's book, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, first published in 1875 and occasionally revised "only to give a clearer and fuller expression of its original meaning." This book received from the author its final revision in 1907. Mrs. Eddy is the author of other books on Christian Science, published from 1886 to 1913, which are collected in her *Prose Works Other Than Science and Health* and her *Poetical Works*. Her writings can be found in many public libraries and in all Christian Science reading rooms.

## DOCTRINE

Christian Science is a religious teaching and practice based on the words and works of Christ Jesus, which is applicable to health for the same reasons that the Christian religion originally was. As defined by Mrs. Eddy, the religion she founded is "divine metaphysics"; it is "the scientific system of divine healing"; it is "the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." (*Science and Health*, pp. 111, 123; *Rudimental Divine Science*, p. 1.)

The theology of Christian Science begins with the propositions that God is "All-in-all"; He is the "Divine Principle of all that really is." To define God further, it employs frequently the word "good," besides such terms as Life, Truth, Love, and Mind, Soul, Spirit. Next to God, the name of Jesus and references to him occur most frequently in the authorized literature of Christian Science. Concerning Jesus Christ and His relation to God and man, Christian Science distinguishes between what is in the New Testament and what is in the creeds, doctrines, and dogmas of later times. Accordingly, Christian Scientists

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Clifford P. Smith, editor of the bureau of history and records of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., and approved by him in its present form.

speak of Him oftenest as the Master or the "Way-shower," and they regard the atonement, His chief work, as "the exemplification of man's unity with God" whereby man reflects divine Truth, Life, and Love." (*Science and Health*, p. 18.)

The most distinctive feature of Christian Science teaching is its absolute distinction between what is real and what is apparent or seeming, but unreal. This distinction Mrs. Eddy explains, for instance, as follows: "All reality is in God and His creation, harmonious and eternal. That which He creates is good, and He makes all that is made. Therefore the only reality of sin, sickness, or death is the awful fact that unrealities seem real to human, erring belief, until God strips off their disguise. They are not true, because they are not of God." (*Science and Health*, p. 472.)

Contrary to common misapprehension, Christian Science does not ignore what it regards as unreal. This religion teaches its adherents to forsake and overcome every form of error or evil on the basis of its unreality; that is, by demonstrating the true idea of reality. This it teaches them to do by means of spiritual law and spiritual power.

In this connection, Christian Science maintains that the truth of being—the truth concerning God and man—includes a rule for its practice and a law by which its practice produces effects. To a certain extent Jesus declared this rule and law when he said, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free" (*John* viii, 32). Accordingly, for an individual to gain his freedom from any form of error or evil, he should know the truth, the absolute truth of being, applicable to his case; and Christian Science further teaches that this practice is effective when employed by one individual for another, because such is the unity of real being and such is the law of God. For these reasons, evidently Jesus could and did declare the possibility of Christian healing in unlimited terms. (See *Matthew* x, 5-10 and xxviii, 16-20; *Mark* xvi, 14-18; *John* xiv, 12.)

The practice of Christian Science is not merely mental; it must be also spiritual. Indeed, it is truly mental only as it is absolutely spiritual. The nonspiritual elements in the so-called human mind do not contribute to harmony or to health. The practitioner must know or realize spiritually, and his ability to do this is derived from the divine Mind. Therefore, he must agree with the Teacher and Way-shower, who said, "I can of mine own self do nothing" (*John* v, 30), and he must prepare for the healing ministry and keep himself in condition for it by living the life of a genuine Christian. The practice of Christian Science is not limited, as is commonly supposed, to the healing of the sick. On the contrary, Christian Scientists regard their religion as applicable to practically every human need.

Membership in this denomination is limited to those applicants who are at least 12 years of age; not members of any other denomination; of Christian character; and who believe in and understand Christian Science according to the teaching and tenets in its textbook *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*.

## ORGANIZATION

Since its reorganization in 1892, the denomination has consisted of the Christian Science Mother Church, the proper name of which is The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., and branch churches or branch societies at all places where there are enough adherents for a local organization. A branch church is called First Church of Christ, Scientist, of its city or town, or is called Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of that place, and so on. A society is the beginning of a church, and is called Christian Science Society of its locality.

Viewed in another way, The Mother Church consists of members who constitute the local congregation in Boston and of members who reside in other places throughout the world, either where there are branch organizations or where there are not. Thus, on December 31, 1936, The Mother Church had 255,563 members, of whom 222,067 were in the United States (not including Canal Zone, Alaska, Hawaii, and Philippine Islands) and 33,496 were in these possessions and in other countries. At the same time, The Mother Church had 136,504 members in the United States (as defined above) who were members of branch organizations. At approximately the same time, 2,113 of the branch organizations in the United States had 183,352 members of whom 136,504 were members of The Mother Church and 46,848 were not. Therefore, at the end of 1936, there were in the United States (as defined above) 268,915 persons who were enrolled as members in the Christian Science denomination, or Church of Christ, Scientist.

At the same time, there were enrolled in the Sunday schools of this denomination in the United States 139,758 pupils not more than 20 years of age, of whom comparatively few were members of the church. The number of Christian Science practitioners listed in *The Christian Science Journal* (official organ of The Mother Church) was 10,994. In a sense, the Christian Science church can be said to include a large number of persons who believe in Christian Science and attend its services, or study the Bible with Mrs. Eddy's writings, but are not yet admitted to membership; and the number of adherents who are not members is estimated as exceeding the number who are.

The officers of The Mother Church consist of The Christian Science Board of Directors, a president, the first and second readers, a clerk, and a treasurer. The governing body of the denomination is The Christian Science Board of Directors, but each branch church has its own self-government.

The lesson-sermon, which constitutes the principal part of the Sunday services in Christian Science churches, is prepared by a committee connected with The Mother Church and is read in every church by two readers who read alternately, the first reader from Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, the second reader from the Bible.

A Wednesday evening testimony meeting, conducted by the first reader, is likewise held, at which are given the testimonies of those who have been healed and reformed by Christian Science. In addition to Sunday and Wednesday meetings, the churches of this denomination provide public lectures on Christian Science which are delivered by lecturers appointed by The Mother Church.

Besides Sunday schools for children, the educational system of the Christian Science denomination includes the teaching of classes composed of adult students. This is done by authorized teachers who have been instructed and certified for this purpose by The Mother Church's Board of Education.

All of the activities of the Christian Science denomination are intended to promote spiritualization of thought, together with the innumerable results thereof which include Christian healing. In the healing of the sick, practiced for the benefit of particular persons, the service rendered by healers or practitioners is regarded as an individual ministry, subject only to a degree of regulation by the church. The efficacy of Christian Science as a practical religion is attested by a constantly increasing multitude of witnesses who can speak from personal experience.

The following are the principal publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society: *The Christian Science Journal* (a monthly in English including directories of churches and practitioners); *The Christian Science Quarterly* (containing citations from the Bible and from the Christian Science textbook for Sunday services and study, and published in English, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Swedish, and revised Braille); *The Christian Science Sentinel* (a weekly in English); *The Herald of Christian Science* (a monthly and quarterly in French, German, Danish, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, and Braille); and *The Christian Science Monitor* (an international daily newspaper including articles on Christian Science translated into many languages).



# CHURCH OF GOD

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons, including children, who are enrolled in the local churches upon profession of faith and evidence of a Christian life.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,081	336	745	31.1	68.9
Members, number.....	44,818	18,564	26,254	41.4	58.6
Average membership per church.....	41	55	35		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	13,803	5,713	8,090	41.4	58.6
Female.....	30,943	12,851	18,092	41.5	58.5
Sex not reported.....	72		72		
Males per 100 females.....	44.6	44.5	44.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,198	546	652	45.6	54.4
13 years and over.....	38,896	16,175	22,721	41.6	58.4
Age not reported.....	4,724	1,843	2,881	39.0	61.0
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	3.0	3.3	2.8		
Church edifices, number.....	719	232	487	32.3	67.7
Value—number reporting.....	683	217	466	31.8	68.2
Amount reported.....	\$954,962	\$452,226	\$502,736	47.4	52.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$766,483	\$356,288	\$410,195	46.5	53.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$188,479	\$95,938	\$92,541	50.9	49.1
Average value per church.....	\$1,398	\$2,084	\$1,079		
Debt—number reporting.....	197	89	108	45.2	54.8
Amount reported.....	\$141,842	\$79,356	\$62,486	55.9	44.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	270	80	190	29.6	70.4
Parsonages, number.....	203	83	120	40.9	59.1
Value—number reporting.....	177	74	103	41.8	58.2
Amount reported.....	\$134,495	\$69,850	\$64,645	51.9	48.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,011	323	688	31.9	68.1
Amount reported.....	\$568,030	\$302,349	\$265,681	53.2	46.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$303,285	\$159,703	\$143,582	52.7	47.3
All other salaries.....	\$30,920	\$15,447	\$15,473	50.0	50.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$38,387	\$17,524	\$20,863	45.7	54.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$49,055	\$28,156	\$20,899	57.4	42.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$53,670	\$33,788	\$19,882	63.0	37.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$8,446	\$5,210	\$3,236	61.7	38.3
Home missions.....	\$11,812	\$5,945	\$5,867	50.3	49.7
Foreign missions.....	\$11,668	\$5,308	\$6,360	45.5	54.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$33,348	\$17,009	\$16,339	51.0	49.0
All other purposes.....	\$27,439	\$14,259	\$13,180	52.0	48.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$562	\$936	\$386		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	884	305	579	34.5	65.5
Officers and teachers.....	6,668	2,542	4,126	38.1	61.9
Scholars.....	52,206	22,259	29,947	42.6	57.4

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	5	6	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	75	35	40	-----	-----
Scholars.....	519	300	219	57.8	42.2
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	26	7	19	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	122	35	87	28.7	71.3
Scholars.....	1,114	461	653	41.4	58.6
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	1	5	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	34	7	27	-----	-----
Scholars.....	288	40	248	13.9	86.1

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916. In 1916 this body was reported under the name of Churches of God, General Assembly.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	1,081	644	202
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	437	442	-----
Percent.....	67.9	218.8	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	44,818	23,247	7,784
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	21,571	15,463	-----
Percent.....	92.8	198.7	-----
Average membership per church.....	41	36	39
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	719	379	122
Value—number reporting.....	683	373	122
Amount reported.....	\$954,962	\$718,329	\$73,283
Average value per church.....	\$1,398	\$1,926	\$601
Debt—number reporting.....	197	119	31
Amount reported.....	\$141,842	\$85,885	\$6,639
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	203	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	177	50	4
Amount reported.....	\$134,495	\$58,075	\$3,000
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	1,011	471	149
Amount reported.....	\$568,030	\$290,981	\$32,090
Pastors' salaries.....	\$303,285	\$241,505	\$22,715
All other salaries.....	\$30,920		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$38,387		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$49,055		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$53,670	\$44,972	\$5,807
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$8,446		
Home missions.....	\$11,812		
Foreign missions.....	\$11,668		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$33,348	\$4,504	\$3,568
All other purposes.....	\$27,439		
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$562	\$618	\$215
<b>Sunday schools:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	884	429	142
Officers and teachers.....	6,668	2,644	740
Scholars.....	52,206	21,377	6,475

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of God by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>44,818</b>	<b>18,564</b>	<b>26,254</b>	<b>13,803</b>	<b>30,943</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>6,668</b>	<b>52,206</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>													
Maine.....	6	4	2	154	131	23	60	94	—	—	5	29	161
New Hampshire.....	1	1	—	7	7	—	2	5	—	—	1	6	15
Massachusetts.....	1	1	—	10	10	—	3	7	—	—	1	6	15
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>													
New Jersey.....	1	—	1	8	—	8	1	7	—	—	1	8	16
Pennsylvania.....	30	14	16	1,210	557	653	425	785	—	54.1	29	262	1,574
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Ohio.....	31	18	13	1,741	1,380	361	570	1,171	—	48.7	28	222	2,009
Indiana.....	8	3	5	586	222	364	153	407	26	37.6	7	56	372
Illinois.....	32	18	14	1,598	1,137	461	466	1,119	13	41.6	28	237	1,964
Michigan.....	12	8	4	570	471	99	193	377	—	51.2	12	85	708
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Minnesota.....	1	—	1	7	—	7	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa.....	2	2	—	80	80	—	30	50	—	—	2	15	70
Missouri.....	20	7	13	839	351	488	278	561	—	49.6	19	135	1,001
North Dakota.....	10	1	9	415	107	308	155	260	—	59.6	9	53	283
South Dakota.....	5	1	4	270	67	203	111	159	—	69.8	5	37	323
Kansas.....	6	5	1	176	133	43	53	123	—	43.1	5	41	245
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>													
Delaware.....	4	2	2	90	33	57	33	57	—	—	3	22	83
Maryland.....	8	3	5	356	227	129	115	241	—	47.7	6	58	325
District of Columbia.....	1	1	—	32	32	—	12	20	—	—	1	1	40
Virginia.....	38	8	30	1,159	377	782	331	828	—	40.0	29	191	1,611
West Virginia.....	81	10	71	3,004	677	2,327	907	2,097	—	43.3	57	436	3,450
North Carolina.....	88	31	57	3,378	1,533	1,845	1,031	2,347	—	43.9	80	605	4,242
South Carolina.....	53	19	34	3,289	1,893	1,396	1,049	2,240	—	46.8	49	366	4,949
Georgia.....	107	29	78	4,029	1,417	2,612	1,223	2,806	—	43.6	70	479	3,478
Florida.....	107	39	68	4,245	2,216	2,029	1,260	2,985	—	42.2	94	788	5,345
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Kentucky.....	70	12	58	2,640	725	1,915	751	1,889	—	39.8	47	336	2,725
Tennessee.....	84	25	59	4,230	1,640	2,590	1,204	3,026	—	39.8	72	577	4,686
Alabama.....	95	20	75	4,071	1,010	3,061	1,293	2,778	—	46.5	83	586	4,172
Mississippi.....	44	4	40	1,659	188	1,471	574	1,052	33	54.6	33	229	1,320
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Arkansas.....	22	3	19	716	62	654	200	516	—	38.8	13	111	503
Louisiana.....	21	5	16	705	202	503	208	497	—	41.9	19	140	831
Oklahoma.....	19	8	11	899	377	522	282	617	—	45.7	17	148	984
Texas.....	51	21	30	1,990	848	1,142	596	1,394	—	42.8	41	286	1,934
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>													
Montana.....	3	2	1	106	71	35	41	65	—	—	3	19	133
Wyoming.....	1	1	—	20	20	—	5	15	—	—	1	7	40
New Mexico.....	6	2	4	180	109	71	52	128	—	40.6	5	34	190
Arizona.....	2	2	—	53	53	—	15	38	—	—	1	7	50
Utah.....	1	—	1	15	—	15	3	12	—	—	1	4	20
<b>PACIFIC:</b>													
California.....	9	6	3	281	201	80	116	165	—	70.3	7	46	367

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	1,081	644	202	44,818	23,247	7,784	1,198	38,896	4,724	3.0
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine.....	6	—	—	154	—	—	3	151	—	1.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
Pennsylvania.....	30	8	—	1,210	157	—	36	1,067	107	3.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	31	20	3	1,741	847	58	36	1,510	195	2.3
Indiana.....	8	4	1	586	299	57	7	160	419	4.2
Illinois.....	32	24	1	1,598	1,257	136	13	1,507	78	.9
Michigan.....	12	6	—	570	198	—	30	540	—	5.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Missouri.....	20	15	—	839	434	—	15	742	82	2.0
North Dakota.....	10	2	—	415	109	—	6	361	48	1.6
South Dakota.....	5	—	—	270	—	—	12	239	19	4.8
Kansas.....	6	2	—	176	78	—	5	165	6	2.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware.....	4	—	—	90	—	—	3	68	19	—
Maryland.....	8	7	2	356	137	128	22	290	44	7.1
Virginia.....	38	27	13	1,159	647	344	33	1,026	100	3.1
West Virginia.....	81	42	7	3,004	1,226	146	120	2,696	188	4.3
North Carolina.....	88	33	8	3,378	949	285	64	2,966	348	2.1
South Carolina.....	53	24	2	3,289	925	89	109	2,961	219	3.6
Georgia.....	107	68	27	4,029	2,435	978	135	3,714	180	3.5
Florida.....	107	84	44	4,245	2,948	1,294	66	3,727	452	1.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	70	37	6	2,640	1,394	203	24	2,234	382	1.1
Tennessee.....	84	75	39	4,230	3,391	2,288	97	3,246	887	2.9
Alabama.....	95	57	27	4,071	2,153	918	86	3,547	438	2.4
Mississippi.....	44	32	11	1,659	1,255	510	42	1,436	181	2.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	22	25	1	716	823	38	42	605	69	6.5
Louisiana.....	21	9	3	705	379	149	19	668	18	2.8
Oklahoma.....	19	8	—	899	216	—	56	843	—	6.2
Texas.....	51	28	3	1,990	907	84	88	1,815	87	4.6
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	3	1	—	106	23	—	—	66	40	—
New Mexico.....	6	3	2	180	17	46	10	150	20	6.3
PACIFIC:										
California.....	9	1	1	281	28	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	210	63	3.7
Other States.....	* 11	2	1	232	15	33	11	186	35	5.6

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Membership included in figures for "Other States."<sup>3</sup> Includes 2 churches each in the States of Iowa and Arizona; and 1 in each of the following—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Minnesota, Wyoming, and Utah, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1, 081	719	683	\$954, 962	197	\$141, 642	177	\$134, 495
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	6	3	3	3, 000	2	437		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....	30	16	15	32, 075	6	7, 782	3	1, 400
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	31	11	11	35, 689	7	4, 956		
Indiana.....	8	4	4	3, 280	1	560		
Illinois.....	32	25	25	46, 310	8	5, 345	7	4, 600
Michigan.....	12	5	5	14, 650	2	3, 900	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	20	13	12	10, 225	3	2, 107	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
North Dakota.....	10	7	7	7, 825	3	705	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	4	3	3	8, 220	2	657		
Maryland.....	8	6	5	12, 450	3	3, 562	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Virginia.....	38	25	22	25, 240	5	4, 554	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
West Virginia.....	81	39	35	61, 263	10	8, 335	5	5, 300
North Carolina.....	88	65	64	91, 216	22	12, 013	20	18, 800
South Carolina.....	53	39	39	117, 121	16	21, 744	6	6, 600
Georgia.....	107	83	83	58, 930	14	21, 530	9	3, 650
Florida.....	107	93	89	161, 808	31	16, 356	37	34, 700
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	70	34	31	26, 875	9	2, 067	5	1, 425
Tennessee.....	84	59	57	93, 979	16	15, 491	10	12, 000
Alabama.....	95	67	58	45, 765	11	2, 003	20	11, 275
Mississippi.....	44	28	28	13, 235	2	630	7	2, 850
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	22	11	11	5, 225	2	177	3	800
Louisiana.....	21	19	17	12, 150	2	265	7	5, 875
Oklahoma.....	19	12	11	16, 518	5	2, 370	7	3, 665
Texas.....	51	39	37	33, 163	13	2, 776	22	10, 705
PACIFIC:								
California.....	9	5	4	6, 500				
Other States.....	31	8	7	12, 250	2	1, 520	2	10, 850

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Iowa, 1; South Dakota, 1; Kansas, 2; New Mexico, 2; and Arizona, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1,081	1,011	\$588,030	\$303,285	\$30,920	\$38,387
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	6	6	3,771	1,892	78	200
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	30	29	30,107	13,859	1,684	1,785
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	31	30	31,938	17,322	1,462	1,494
Indiana.....	8	8	5,267	3,537	128	55
Illinois.....	32	31	22,190	11,040	1,099	1,017
Michigan.....	12	12	14,232	8,442	634	485
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	20	20	8,892	6,104	192	514
North Dakota.....	10	10	5,830	3,889	89	220
South Dakota.....	5	5	3,672	2,473	248	88
Kansas.....	6	6	2,303	1,003	121	93
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	4	3	1,331	486	137	113
Maryland.....	8	8	9,166	4,766	546	563
Virginia.....	38	34	11,633	5,771	548	172
West Virginia.....	81	76	37,934	21,254	3,230	1,341
North Carolina.....	88	84	66,278	37,130	3,992	3,074
South Carolina.....	53	52	61,215	27,431	5,134	1,388
Georgia.....	107	94	34,942	17,969	1,715	5,006
Florida.....	107	103	70,700	38,670	2,890	9,417
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	70	62	20,850	11,181	1,409	1,322
Tennessee.....	84	79	42,350	22,164	1,634	3,808
Alabama.....	95	88	26,714	15,067	1,265	2,538
Mississippi.....	44	42	6,714	4,309	340	533
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	22	17	2,931	1,828	201	268
Louisiana.....	21	19	5,499	3,154	268	410
Oklahoma.....	19	16	8,313	4,023	725	425
Texas.....	51	49	18,654	10,992	569	1,252
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	3	3	2,109	1,168	76	150
New Mexico.....	6	6	2,865	1,523	-----	337
PACIFIC:						
California.....	9	8	4,888	2,795	261	263
Other States.....	11	11	4,742	2,043	45	56

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches each in the States of Iowa and Arizona; and 1 in each of the following—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Minnesota, Wyoming, and Utah, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$49,055	\$53,670	\$8,446	\$11,812	\$11,668	\$33,348	\$27,439
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	246	1,163	3	19	10	43	117
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania.....	5,300	3,031	87	444	331	1,036	2,460
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	1,384	4,894	427	697	466	1,806	1,986
Indiana.....	520	579	16	77	42	185	128
Illinois.....	3,128	2,635	40	477	106	1,100	1,548
Michigan.....	163	2,080	151	241	291	1,015	730
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	310	678	70	166	129	569	160
North Dakota.....	541	300	35	133	97	311	215
South Dakota.....	-----	427	11	87	84	201	53
Kansas.....	600	273	6	26	14	97	70
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	199	315	14	9	5	23	30
Maryland.....	557	1,908	73	137	64	239	313
Virginia.....	1,087	1,098	197	309	473	753	1,225
West Virginia.....	3,051	2,566	477	563	559	2,467	2,426
North Carolina.....	6,259	5,264	1,054	1,694	1,362	3,611	2,838
South Carolina.....	9,372	6,904	1,464	1,385	2,309	4,016	1,812
Georgia.....	1,726	2,361	638	588	1,036	2,140	1,763
Florida.....	4,252	4,755	1,346	1,195	787	3,834	3,554
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	1,018	2,044	811	465	308	1,372	920
Tennessee.....	4,233	3,636	604	801	792	3,066	1,412
Alabama.....	688	1,371	281	933	1,360	1,752	1,459
Mississippi.....	10	206	144	262	219	431	260
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	-----	48	51	50	50	311	124
Louisiana.....	325	438	40	101	76	443	244
Oklahoma.....	1,241	871	147	356	99	320	106
Texas.....	1,293	1,458	158	399	311	1,412	810
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	192	245	11	53	11	92	111
New Mexico.....	250	366	-----	42	54	99	194
PACIFIC:							
California.....	-----	912	50	46	82	235	244
Other States.....	1,020	844	40	57	141	369	127

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The denomination known as the Church of God had its origin in the conviction of a number of people, in different denominations in Tennessee, that existing bodies with which they were acquainted were not strictly in accord with their views of Scripture, and in the belief that their wishes for a body conforming to their own views must be satisfied. The first organization was formed in August 1886 in Monroe County, Tenn., under the name "Christian Union." In 1902 there was a reorganization under the name "Holiness Church," and in January 1907 a third meeting, at Union Grove, Bradley County, Tenn., adopted the name "Church of God," with a membership of 150, representing 5 local churches

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. J. H. Walker, general overseer of the Church of God, Cleveland, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee. From that time the body has grown until it is represented in 45 States and has churches in 11 foreign countries. The international headquarters in 1936 were in Cleveland, Tenn.

### DOCTRINE

In doctrine this body is Arminian and in accord with the Methodist bodies. It recognizes no creed as authoritative, but relies upon the Bible "as a whole rightly divided" and as the final court of appeals. It emphasizes sanctification as an experience subsequent to regeneration; also the baptism of the Holy Ghost, evidenced by speaking in other tongues, subsequent to sanctification. Conditions of membership are profession of faith in Christ, experience of being "born again," bearing the fruits of a Christian life, and recognition of the obligation to accept and practice all the teachings of the church. The sacraments observed are the Lord's Supper, foot washing, and water baptism by immersion.

### ORGANIZATION AND WORK

The ecclesiastical organization is described as "a blending of congregational and episcopal, ending in theocratical," by which is meant that every question is to be decided by God's Word. The pastor of the local church is the chief ruler, and after conference with the board of deacons or councillors for the purpose of ascertaining facts and general sentiment, he announces the decision of the board of deacons or councillors, after which a vote is taken to determine the sentiment of the church concerning the question.

The officers of the churches are bishops, deacons, evangelists, and exhorters. Bishops and deacons must be at least 25 years of age, having experienced sanctification and the baptism of the Holy Ghost, evidenced by speaking with other tongues as the spirit gives utterance; and they must prove themselves to have lived what they profess. There is no age limit for the evangelists and exhorters. All are required to have a fair general education, good judgment, wisdom, and ability to speak.

When a reasonable number of churches have been organized in a State an annual State assembly is held, not legislative in character, but rather educational and for the advancement and interest of the church in that State. A general assembly convenes annually, and is composed of representatives from all States, provinces, and countries; and this is recognized as the supreme council.

The foreign mission work of the church is under the direction of a mission board, with the general overseer as ex officio chairman. The home mission work is under the direction of the State overseer, or superintendent and his council.

A general Bible school is being maintained for the education and the training of the ministers together with a Bible training correspondence department. A number of branch Bible schools are located in the various States of the Union.

The church operates an orphanage and children's home at its headquarters at Cleveland, Tenn. This home is under the supervision of the general overseer and the orphanage committee.

The Church of God Evangel is the official organ of the church and is a weekly periodical.

The Lighted Pathway, a monthly periodical, is the official organ of the Young People's Endeavor.

The church owns and operates a publishing house, printing its own Sunday school literature, periodicals, and commercial printing.

The church maintains compensation for aged disabled ministers, also aid for widows of deceased ministers. The direction of this matter is in the hands of the 12 councillors with the general overseer as ex officio chairman.



# CHURCH OF GOD

(HEADQUARTERS, ANDERSON, IND.)

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God (headquarters, Anderson, Ind.) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this body consists of those persons who profess union with Christ alone and who worship together in the local congregations, besides a number of scattered adherents.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	1, 032	531	501	51. 5	48. 5
<b>Members, number</b> .....	56, 911	39, 128	17, 783	68. 8	31. 2
Average membership per church.....	55	74	35		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	21, 242	14, 456	6, 786	68. 1	31. 9
Female.....	33, 281	22, 636	10, 645	68. 0	32. 0
Sex not reported.....	2, 388	2, 036	352	85. 3	14. 7
Males per 100 females.....	63. 8	63. 9	63. 7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	8, 059	6, 056	2, 003	75. 1	24. 9
13 years and over.....	42, 793	29, 250	13, 543	68. 4	31. 6
Age not reported.....	6, 059	3, 822	2, 237	63. 1	36. 9
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	15. 8	17. 2	12. 9		
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	832	436	396	52. 4	47. 6
Value—number reporting.....	795	420	375	52. 8	47. 2
Amount reported.....	\$3, 687, 312	\$2, 979, 441	\$707, 871	80. 8	19. 2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$3, 381, 576	\$2, 731, 341	\$650, 235	80. 8	19. 2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$305, 736	\$248, 100	\$57, 636	81. 1	18. 9
Average value per church.....	\$4, 638	\$7, 094	\$1, 888		
Debt—number reporting.....	305	216	89	70. 8	29. 2
Amount reported.....	\$742, 361	\$690, 099	\$52, 262	93. 0	7. 0
Number reporting "no debt".....	356	146	210	41. 0	59. 0
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	201	119	82	59. 2	40. 8
Value—number reporting.....	187	111	76	59. 4	40. 6
Amount reported.....	\$373, 475	\$273, 850	\$99, 625	73. 3	26. 7
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	942	502	440	53. 3	46. 7
Amount reported.....	\$942, 568	\$722, 240	\$220, 328	76. 6	23. 4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$448, 620	\$336, 155	\$112, 465	74. 9	25. 1
All other salaries.....	\$43, 926	\$34, 864	\$9, 062	79. 4	20. 6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$85, 455	\$63, 554	\$21, 901	74. 4	25. 6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$104, 523	\$87, 509	\$17, 014	83. 7	16. 3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$135, 034	\$107, 578	\$27, 456	79. 7	20. 3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$16, 198	\$11, 944	\$4, 254	73. 7	26. 3
Home missions.....	\$16, 681	\$11, 532	\$5, 149	69. 1	30. 9
Foreign missions.....	\$20, 974	\$14, 707	\$6, 267	70. 1	29. 9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$28, 080	\$20, 560	\$7, 520	73. 2	26. 8
All other purposes.....	\$43, 077	\$33, 837	\$9, 240	78. 6	21. 4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 001	\$1, 439	\$501		
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	953	496	457	52. 0	48. 0
Officers and teachers.....	10, 899	6, 654	4, 245	61. 1	38. 9
Scholars.....	82, 277	55, 500	26, 777	67. 5	32. 5

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued**

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	73	51	22	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers.....	587	412	175	70.2	29.8
Scholars.....	4,670	3,540	1,130	75.8	24.2
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	43	27	16	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers.....	179	107	72	59.8	40.2
Scholars.....	1,583	1,129	454	71.3	28.7
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers.....	46	35	11	(?)	(?)
Scholars.....	102	82	20	80.4	19.6

\* Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God (headquarters, Anderson, Ind.) for the census years 1936 and 1926.

**TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926**

ITEM	1936	1926
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	1,032	932
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	100	
Percent.....	10.7	
<b>Members, number.....</b>	56,911	38,249
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	18,662	
Percent.....	48.8	
Average membership per church.....	55	41
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	832	717
Value—number reporting.....	795	697
Amount reported.....	\$3,687,312	\$3,541,102
Average value per church.....	\$4,638	\$5,080
Debt—number reporting.....	305	314
Amount reported.....	\$742,361	\$726,126
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	201	
Value—number reporting.....	187	123
Amount reported.....	\$373,475	\$414,950
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Churches reporting, number.....	942	817
Amount reported.....	\$942,568	\$1,115,121
Pastors' salaries.....	\$448,620	
All other salaries.....	\$43,926	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$85,455	\$895,891
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$104,523	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$135,034	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$16,198	
Home missions.....	\$16,681	
Foreign missions.....	\$20,974	\$177,601
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$28,080	
All other purposes.....	\$43,077	
Not classified.....		\$41,629
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,001	\$1,365
<b>Sunday schools:</b>		
Churches reporting, number.....	953	819
Officers and teachers.....	10,899	6,469
Scholars.....	82,277	61,448

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of God (headquarters, Anderson, Ind.) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location

in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value of edifices.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1,032	531	501	56,911	39,128	17,783	21,242	33,261	2,388	63.8	953	10,899	82,277
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	5	5	—	242	242	—	84	158	—	53.2	4	42	236
Rhode Island.....	4	3	1	86	56	30	22	64	—	—	3	30	115
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	17	13	4	894	785	109	289	605	—	47.8	17	173	1,038
New Jersey.....	7	7	—	255	255	—	107	148	—	72.3	7	70	436
Pennsylvania.....	52	30	22	2,373	1,661	712	898	1,450	25	61.9	48	573	4,151
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	80	54	26	8,472	7,433	1,039	3,118	4,384	970	71.1	75	1,208	12,172
Indiana.....	69	45	24	6,118	4,996	1,122	2,254	3,494	370	64.5	65	941	8,698
Illinois.....	54	28	26	2,822	1,905	917	1,067	1,685	70	63.3	48	566	4,127
Michigan.....	62	40	22	3,434	2,613	821	1,279	1,945	210	65.8	59	690	4,513
Wisconsin.....	13	6	7	452	255	197	166	286	—	58.0	12	131	698
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	13	6	7	538	324	214	217	321	—	67.6	10	104	702
Iowa.....	9	7	2	443	401	42	165	278	—	59.4	8	109	654
Missouri.....	39	15	24	2,109	1,091	1,018	773	1,301	35	59.4	37	409	2,871
North Dakota.....	7	1	6	168	44	124	78	90	—	—	6	79	246
South Dakota.....	5	2	3	171	59	112	73	98	—	—	5	37	285
Nebraska.....	17	9	8	714	405	309	205	369	140	55.6	15	192	942
Kansas.....	38	26	12	2,071	1,580	491	768	1,253	50	61.3	36	421	2,937
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	9	1	8	623	150	473	272	351	—	77.5	9	139	1,207
District of Columbia.....	3	3	—	255	255	—	114	141	—	80.9	3	43	170
Virginia.....	20	7	13	888	462	426	362	526	—	68.8	19	181	1,610
West Virginia.....	35	14	21	1,989	1,172	817	749	1,196	44	62.6	30	387	3,157
North Carolina.....	18	6	12	750	348	402	292	458	—	63.8	16	148	1,246
South Carolina.....	23	10	13	646	422	224	243	403	—	60.3	20	161	1,007
Georgia.....	10	7	3	466	393	73	167	299	—	55.9	9	88	495
Florida.....	17	9	8	802	442	360	323	479	—	67.4	17	145	1,057
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	48	11	37	2,857	1,231	1,626	1,093	1,689	75	64.7	44	454	4,198
Tennessee.....	32	11	21	1,269	607	662	514	705	50	72.9	32	266	2,031
Alabama.....	41	17	24	1,702	936	766	614	1,088	—	56.4	35	302	2,080
Mississippi.....	39	7	32	1,171	296	875	415	741	15	56.0	32	248	1,482
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	12	5	7	491	258	233	193	298	—	64.8	12	118	813
Louisiana.....	31	10	21	1,096	481	615	375	592	129	63.3	27	208	1,500
Oklahoma.....	62	28	34	2,842	1,625	1,217	934	1,798	110	51.9	57	687	5,163
Texas.....	25	13	12	887	550	337	293	519	75	56.5	24	210	1,340
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	6	1	5	253	81	172	82	171	—	48.0	6	52	336
Idaho.....	10	3	7	290	153	137	118	172	—	68.6	10	80	428
Wyoming.....	2	1	1	26	10	16	12	14	—	—	2	10	47
Colorado.....	16	9	7	894	612	282	325	569	—	57.1	16	180	1,261
Arizona.....	4	3	1	226	213	13	104	122	—	55.2	4	53	378
Utah.....	1	1	—	12	12	—	4	8	—	—	1	2	5
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	19	12	7	1,092	807	285	409	663	20	61.7	19	208	1,397
Oregon.....	17	11	6	897	751	246	393	604	—	65.1	16	208	1,317
California.....	41	34	7	3,025	2,756	269	1,279	1,746	—	73.3	38	516	3,731

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	1,032	932	56,911	38,249	8,059	42,793	6,059	15.8
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	5	3	242	134	23	219	-----	9.5
Rhode Island.....	4	1	86	5	28	63	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	17	16	894	563	83	811	-----	9.3
New Jersey.....	7	3	255	120	55	124	76	30.7
Pennsylvania.....	52	38	2,373	1,564	286	1,888	199	13.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	80	70	8,472	4,085	1,594	5,859	1,019	21.4
Indiana.....	69	69	6,118	3,801	1,069	4,487	562	19.2
Illinois.....	54	56	2,822	3,059	409	2,153	260	16.0
Michigan.....	62	52	3,434	2,322	433	2,589	412	14.3
Wisconsin.....	13	11	452	344	23	429	-----	5.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	13	17	538	466	55	418	65	11.6
Iowa.....	9	5	443	324	82	269	92	23.4
Missouri.....	39	45	2,109	1,821	249	1,541	319	13.9
North Dakota.....	7	4	168	116	22	90	56	19.6
South Dakota.....	5	10	171	314	10	161	-----	5.8
Nebraska.....	17	15	714	623	49	511	154	8.8
Kansas.....	38	45	2,071	1,376	252	1,631	188	13.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	9	8	623	397	72	251	300	22.3
District of Columbia.....	3	2	255	104	63	192	-----	24.7
Virginia.....	20	27	888	824	138	737	13	15.8
West Virginia.....	35	35	1,989	1,197	160	1,685	144	8.7
North Carolina.....	18	18	750	527	21	614	115	3.3
South Carolina.....	23	28	646	693	31	459	156	6.3
Georgia.....	10	15	466	466	125	325	16	27.8
Florida.....	17	21	802	727	107	665	30	13.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	48	44	2,857	1,773	485	2,029	343	19.3
Tennessee.....	32	17	1,269	536	149	903	217	14.2
Alabama.....	41	24	1,702	811	180	1,381	141	11.5
Mississippi.....	39	24	1,171	558	96	932	143	9.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	12	31	491	631	49	406	36	10.8
Louisiana.....	31	22	1,096	677	113	834	149	11.9
Oklahoma.....	62	34	2,842	1,750	364	2,237	241	14.0
Texas.....	25	18	887	925	91	663	133	12.1
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	6	2	253	34	19	220	14	7.9
Idaho.....	10	6	290	162	67	190	33	26.1
Colorado.....	16	18	894	599	117	717	60	14.0
Arizona.....	4	3	226	112	11	215	-----	4.9
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	19	22	1,092	1,039	182	872	38	17.3
Oregon.....	17	25	997	923	127	609	261	17.3
California.....	41	26	3,025	1,704	575	2,392	58	19.4
Other States.....	3	2	38	43	-----	22	16	-----

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: Wyoming, 2, and Utah, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1,032	832	795	\$3,687,312	305	\$742,361	187	\$373,475
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	17	9	9	160,189	4	17,350		
New Jersey.....	7	4	4	31,500	3	18,100	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Pennsylvania.....	52	37	35	202,500	14	24,201	6	29,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	80	64	60	599,882	37	188,909	10	31,000
Indiana.....	69	60	60	492,475	33	136,201	7	19,250
Illinois.....	54	38	38	209,350	16	34,397	6	6,450
Michigan.....	62	48	47	151,515	23	30,705	11	29,500
Wisconsin.....	13	6	6	29,800	3	6,500	3	4,300
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	13	10	10	25,700	2	2,600	6	13,000
Iowa.....	9	6	6	21,000	1	940	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Missouri.....	39	31	30	80,850	7	4,647	9	10,800
North Dakota.....	7	7	7	15,700	3	900	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
South Dakota.....	5	4	4	8,400	1	170		
Nebraska.....	17	14	12	26,400	6	6,950	4	6,900
Kansas.....	38	34	33	108,550	16	26,767	17	23,250
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	9	9	8	85,600	5	22,398	3	9,500
Virginia.....	20	15	15	68,810	5	4,850	4	15,500
West Virginia.....	35	31	31	158,940	12	31,125	3	13,200
North Carolina.....	18	16	14	52,650	6	17,447	3	3,500
South Carolina.....	23	23	21	33,700	8	2,124	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Georgia.....	10	10	9	27,500	2	800	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Florida.....	17	13	13	36,500	4	4,417	6	8,400
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	48	39	37	242,750	11	37,790	3	14,400
Tennessee.....	32	28	27	63,410	4	1,503	3	7,000
Alabama.....	41	34	34	84,886	4	2,133	5	5,350
Mississippi.....	39	30	29	27,995	6	1,889	6	5,300
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	12	12	12	16,195	4	2,125	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Louisiana.....	31	29	29	57,790	8	5,750	10	12,150
Oklahoma.....	62	50	44	102,325	15	18,625	14	17,775
Texas.....	25	24	22	56,425	6	5,582	7	9,600
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	6	5	5	8,625	3	1,035	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Idaho.....	10	9	6	9,850	2	1,065	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Colorado.....	16	13	12	37,400	5	9,200	6	7,450
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	19	13	12	58,200	4	11,276	3	5,000
Oregon.....	17	15	15	65,600	6	8,274	4	4,300
California.....	41	35	32	158,100	13	22,925	13	26,000
Other States.....	19	7	7	70,250	3	30,691	2	35,600

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Massachusetts, 2; Rhode Island, 2; District of Columbia, 2; and Arizona, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States .....	1, 032	942	\$942, 568	\$448, 620	\$43, 926	\$85, 455
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts .....	5	5	4, 803	920	266	253
Rhode Island .....	4	3	1, 109	350		20
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York .....	17	15	21, 272	6, 125	1, 671	922
New Jersey .....	7	7	8, 336	3, 986	184	1, 314
Pennsylvania .....	52	47	60, 521	28, 322	2, 535	7, 836
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio .....	80	76	133, 652	58, 639	9, 264	9, 054
Indiana .....	69	69	99, 482	42, 579	5, 248	7, 123
Illinois .....	54	50	51, 637	24, 044	3, 385	7, 277
Michigan .....	62	57	54, 105	29, 472	2, 362	3, 264
Wisconsin .....	13	13	9, 255	4, 116	117	882
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota .....	13	11	9, 229	5, 457	336	494
Iowa .....	9	6	7, 239	4, 551	195	332
Missouri .....	39	35	31, 503	17, 251	1, 538	2, 336
North Dakota .....	7	6	2, 681	1, 220	62	150
South Dakota .....	5	5	2, 493	1, 063	220	118
Nebraska .....	17	15	12, 484	6, 662	285	1, 583
Kansas .....	38	37	33, 658	19, 341	700	3, 159
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland .....	9	9	16, 528	6, 810	935	1, 103
District of Columbia .....	3	3	5, 104	1, 118	172	95
Virginia .....	20	19	14, 643	6, 308	614	1, 030
West Virginia .....	35	32	41, 499	19, 472	1, 283	6, 767
North Carolina .....	18	17	11, 426	5, 220	542	897
South Carolina .....	23	21	7, 659	3, 353	378	955
Georgia .....	10	10	6, 104	3, 626	150	1, 175
Florida .....	17	17	14, 970	8, 165	472	3, 901
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky .....	48	43	38, 864	13, 804	1, 647	4, 579
Tennessee .....	32	26	15, 605	8, 310	773	1, 492
Alabama .....	41	32	17, 569	8, 398	1, 015	2, 214
Mississippi .....	39	36	9, 173	4, 816	397	725
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas .....	12	12	6, 328	2, 989	25	1, 535
Louisiana .....	31	28	12, 827	6, 757	452	1, 816
Oklahoma .....	62	52	46, 936	24, 708	2, 371	3, 853
Texas .....	25	23	16, 266	10, 708	289	1, 440
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana .....	6	4	3, 801	1, 660	18	290
Idaho .....	10	9	4, 304	2, 189	50	964
Wyoming .....	2	1				
Colorado .....	16	14	14, 218	7, 192	490	710
Arizona .....	4	4				
Utah .....	1	1	3, 956	2, 013	127	217
PACIFIC:						
Washington .....	19	17	18, 517	10, 164	624	1, 553
Oregon .....	17	16	19, 741	9, 291	416	304
California .....	41	39	53, 071	27, 451	2, 318	2, 723

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Wyoming combined with figures for Colorado, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

<sup>2</sup> Amount for Utah combined with figures for Arizona, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$104, 523	\$135, 034	\$16, 198	\$16, 681	\$20, 974	\$28, 080	\$43, 077
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	1, 014	875	228	50	39	186	972
Rhode Island.....		300	65	50	37		287
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	4, 258	4, 525	418	424	453	718	1, 758
New Jersey.....	226	1, 659	174	47	117	432	197
Pennsylvania.....	7, 212	6, 769	1, 045	636	838	2, 308	3, 020
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	15, 552	22, 356	1, 818	1, 299	3, 453	4, 085	8, 132
Indiana.....	15, 836	17, 255	1, 284	852	2, 632	4, 071	2, 602
Illinois.....	3, 443	6, 077	1, 056	892	2, 076	1, 606	1, 781
Michigan.....	4, 160	7, 875	1, 048	817	1, 514	1, 233	2, 360
Wisconsin.....	727	1, 756	111	129	555	324	538
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	744	1, 086	66	39	184	256	537
Iowa.....	475	1, 080	10	113	166	237	80
Missouri.....	1, 845	4, 608	444	316	404	1, 078	1, 683
North Dakota.....	200	432	20	222	107	203	65
South Dakota.....	230	402	1	100	295	56	8
Nebraska.....	260	2, 132	43	313	566	325	315
Kansas.....	3, 650	4, 045	368	592	661	642	500
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	1, 877	3, 592	492	85	214	523	897
District of Columbia.....	1, 960	996	118	149	118	20	358
Virginia.....	2, 199	1, 641	456	303	148	509	1, 435
West Virginia.....	3, 954	6, 888	714	360	489	1, 245	1, 327
North Carolina.....	1, 025	1, 533	390	323	60	75	1, 361
South Carolina.....	963	838	176	285	125	358	228
Georgia.....	271	478	85	88	68	35	128
Florida.....	315	925	313	408	199		272
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	10, 640	3, 596	1, 677	364	388	928	1, 241
Tennessee.....	1, 432	1, 148	238	295	280	422	1, 215
Alabama.....	1, 661	2, 897	229	207	288	229	431
Mississippi.....	805	760	398	445	240	229	358
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	274	1, 111	2	75	68	139	110
Louisiana.....	635	1, 942	53	306	156	125	585
Oklahoma.....	5, 389	5, 079	976	689	675	1, 380	1, 816
Texas.....	550	2, 012	267	315	142	293	250
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	583	663	127	160	90	40	170
Idaho.....	252	629	5	38	28	37	112
Wyoming.....	2, 382	1, 074	248	550	838	489	245
Colorado.....							
Arizona.....	50	1, 087	40		10	206	206
Utah.....							
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	653	2, 892	268	553	200	969	641
Oregon.....	3, 363	1, 862	7	2, 667	353	688	790
California.....	3, 458	8, 159	720	1, 125	1, 700	1, 351	4, 066

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

The name Church of God is used by a number of small religious groups in the United States, and this fact makes for confusion. This particular group sometimes attempts to differentiate itself from the others using this name by inserting

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by Dr. Earl L. Martin, professor of theology and Bible in the Anderson College and Theological Seminary, Anderson, Ind.

the name of its headquarters (Anderson, Ind.), but regards such insertion as no part of the name. At Anderson, Ind., are the offices of its general boards, its college and seminary, its publishing plant, and other promotional organizations. The group uses the name Church of God, which it holds as the Scriptural designation of the church, not in a denominational or exclusive sense, but in an inclusive sense, as the name of the church to which all true Christians belong, and that a recognition of this fact would be a big step forward in the direction of Christian unity, and the name Church of God would then be applied to all Christians in all the world.

From the beginning this group has regarded itself as a movement within the church rather than another denomination or church among churches, working, as it holds, for the restoration of the New Testament standard of faith and life, particularly in the matter of church or Christian unity.

The movement began about 1880 when D. S. Warner, of the Church of God, Winebrennerian movement, began to work in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and other Midwestern States, and soon found others in various sections of the United States who were possessed of like beliefs and ideals. They believed that the church was too much restricted by human organization and ecclesiasticism and demanded that the church be more directly under the rule of God. The movement was strongly evangelistic and spread rapidly into many States. Considerable emphasis was put upon the doctrine of holiness, and in this the church held many things in common with the various holiness movements of that period, though in other respects differing from them.

### DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Church of God would be classed orthodox and evangelical. The members, in common with many groups of Christians, hold: The divine inspiration of the Scriptures; that the Bible is a book at once divine and human; that it grew out of human life in touch with God. They believe in the Holy Trinity; that Christ is the Son of God; that the Holy Spirit is a person, in His indwelling presence in the heart of man, sanctifying and giving power for life and service; that the Holy Spirit gives gifts for the work of God in the world, but that none or all of these gifts are evidences of the presence of the Holy Spirit; that sin separates men from God; in the forgiveness of sin on the basis of the atonement of Christ and by repentance and faith on the part of the person; in the doctrine and experience of holiness; in a personal second coming of Christ, that this coming has no connection with a millennial reign, but that the kingdom of God is here and now; in the final judgment, the general resurrection of the dead, with reward of the righteous and punishment of the wicked.

Generally, they practice baptism by immersion, the Lord's Supper, and feet washing, but do not regard their practice as an essential basis of fellowship. Perhaps their most distinctive doctrine is that concerning the nature of the church and the unity of Christian people; that the church is the body of Christ, made up of all Christians, and that all Christians are one in Christ Jesus, but the denominationalism and the sectarian system are a hindrance to the expression of this unity, hence are unscriptural. They believe that God is working in this time to restore the New Testament ideal of this church; and that this restoration is based upon the fact of spiritual experience rather than of creedal agreement.

### ORGANIZATION

The local churches of the movement, numbering nearly 2,000, are congregational in form of church government, and though they hold the ideal of God governing His church, they recognize that He does it through human instrumentality, and that this government may be expressed in any one of the many forms. Membership in the local churches is not on a formal basis, and there are no membership lists kept, in accordance with the belief that being a Christian constitutes one a member of the Church of God. In the business affairs of the local church other qualifications must be met. The ministers of the various States meet in State or regional conventions, but such associations are purely voluntary, and in no way are invested with authority over local churches, but act in an advisory capacity. The General Ministerial Assembly meets annually in connection with the annual convention and camp meeting in June at Anderson, Ind., which has jurisdiction over the business and cooperative aspects of the work, but not in doctrinal matters or over the local churches. Ministers are ordained by other ministers.



# THE (ORIGINAL) CHURCH OF GOD

## STATISTICS

**Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.**—A general summary of the statistics for The (Original) Church of God for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes all persons who have been formally received into any of the local churches.

**TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936**

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	58	15	43	-----	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	2,269	843	1,426	37.2	62.8
Average membership per church.....	39	56	33	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	765	283	482	37.0	63.0
Female.....	1,504	560	944	37.2	62.8
Males per 100 females.....	50.9	50.5	51.1	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	107	28	79	26.2	73.8
13 years and over.....	2,134	815	1,319	38.2	61.8
Age not reported.....	28		28	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	4.8	3.3	5.7	-----	-----
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	35	10	25	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	31	9	22	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$61,750	\$25,400	\$36,350	41.1	58.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$61,050	\$25,400	\$35,650	41.6	58.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$700		\$700	-----	100.0
Average value per church.....	\$1,992	\$2,822	\$1,652	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	11	6	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$7,369	\$6,375	\$1,194	84.2	15.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	15	3	12	-----	-----
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	2		2	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2		2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,200		\$2,200	-----	100.0
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	54	14	40	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$15,477	\$8,224	\$7,253	53.1	46.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$8,464	\$4,100	\$4,364	48.4	51.6
All other salaries.....	\$204	\$25	\$179	12.3	87.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$289	\$225	\$64	77.9	22.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$644	\$290	\$354	45.0	55.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3313	\$1,700	\$1,613	51.3	48.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$255	\$220	\$35	86.3	13.7
Home missions.....	\$258	\$250	\$8	96.9	3.1
Foreign missions.....	\$207	\$100	\$107	48.3	51.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$761	\$384	\$377	50.5	49.5
All other purposes.....	\$1,082	\$930	\$152	86.0	14.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$287	\$587	\$181	-----	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	41	13	28	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	311	117	194	37.6	62.4
Scholars.....	2,699	1,118	1,581	41.4	58.6

<sup>1</sup>Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup>Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of The (Original) Church of God for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	58	50	<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Increase over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	54	11
Number.....	8		Amount reported.....	\$15,477	\$5,348
Percent <sup>1</sup> .....			Pastors' salaries.....	\$8,464	
<b>Members, number</b> .....	2,269	1,869	All other salaries.....	\$204	
Increase over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$289	\$4,120
Number.....	400		Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$644	
Percent.....	21.4		All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,313	
Average membership per church.....	39	37	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$255	
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	35	22	Home missions.....	\$258	
Value—number reporting.....	31	21	Foreign missions.....	\$207	\$1,228
Amount reported.....	\$61,750	\$37,415	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$761	
Average value per church.....	\$1,992	\$1,782	All other purposes.....	\$1,082	
Debt—number reporting.....	11	4	Average expenditure per church.....	\$287	\$496
Amount reported.....	\$7,569	\$3,684	<b>Sunday schools:</b>		
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	2		Churches reporting, number.....	41	11
Value—number reporting.....	2	1	Officers and teachers.....	311	69
Amount reported.....	\$2,200	\$400	Scholars.....	2,699	644

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for The (Original) Church of God by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	58	15	43	2,269	843	1,426	765	1,504	50.9	41	311	2,699
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	2		2	161		161	70	91		2	14	100
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	1		1	28		28	8	20				
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Michigan.....	1		1	27		27	14	13		1	3	15
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	2	2		207	207		70	137	51.1	2	17	233
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	2		2	87		87	31	56		1	13	150
North Carolina.....	5	2	3	120	52	68	27	93		5	29	225
South Carolina.....	1	1		55	55		20	35		1	10	100
Georgia.....	1	1		10	10		2	8		1	9	65
Florida.....	3		3	98		98	32	66		1	5	45
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	2	1	1	76	46	30	21	55		2	14	120
Tennessee.....	5	2	3	501	332	169	159	342	46.5	4	48	535
Alabama.....	17	3	14	374	54	320	131	243	53.9	9	60	443
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	16	3	13	525	87	438	180	345	52.2	12	89	668

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	58	50	2,269	1,869	107	2,134	28	4.8
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	2	5	161	178		161		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....		2		57				
New York.....	1		28		11	17		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....		1		12				
Michigan.....	1	1	27	31	15	12		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	2	4	207	441	1	206		.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	2	2	87	60	1	86		
North Carolina.....	5	7	120	116	4	116		3.3
South Carolina.....	1		55		3	52		
Georgia.....	1	1	10	38		10		
Florida.....	3	2	98	47	5	93		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	2	2	76	54		76		
Tennessee.....	5	8	501	510	7	477	17	1.4
Alabama.....	17	11	374	197	18	345	11	5.0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	16	4	525	98	42	483		8.0

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	58	35	31	\$61,750	11	\$7,569
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
North Carolina.....	5	3	3	2,050	1	150
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Alabama.....	17	5	5	2,700	1	12
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	16	11	10	5,900	5	682
Other States.....	20	16	13	51,100	4	6,725

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee; and 1 in each of the following—Michigan, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	58	54	\$15,477	\$8,464	\$204	\$289	\$644	\$3,313	\$255	\$258	\$207	\$761	\$1,082
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
North Carolina.....	5	4	381	47	---	53	50	189	---	---	---	---	42
Florida.....	3	3	760	500	---	---	---	135	---	---	---	50	76
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Tennessee.....	5	4	2,892	1,612	36	---	---	285	100	200	---	59	600
Alabama.....	17	16	1,400	290	6	---	4	912	10	8	---	110	60
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	16	16	1,810	524	62	153	210	745	25	---	4	87	---
Other States.....	12	11	8,234	5,491	100	83	380	1,047	120	50	203	455	305

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maine, Missouri, Virginia, and Kentucky; and 1 in each of the following—Michigan, South Carolina, and Georgia.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The (Original) Church of God was organized August 19, 1886, near Birchwood, Tenn. (in what was at that time James County, but at present is Hamilton County), by Rev. R. Spurling, with 13 members.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Joseph L. Scott, D. D., editor, publisher, and general manager of The (Original) Church of God, Chattanooga, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

The name Church of God was chosen because it was a Bible name and, so far as was known, had never been applied to any other denomination.

From the place of organization, the church spread first into the State of North Carolina, where it went through the trials and difficulties common to all new denominations. However, it multiplied and spread farther into several other States, to the Bahama Islands, to Japan, and to South America.

In 1917 a difference of opinion arose among the members in regard to the fundamental principles and teachings of the church and it divided into factions. Later, one faction withdrew. The faction which claimed to adhere to the original teachings and doctrines of the church adopted the word "original," as part of the title and legally inserted it into the name of the denomination, which has since been known as The (Original) Church of God, incorporated in 1922.

### DOCTRINE

This denomination stands for the whole Bible, rightly divided. It believes in and teaches repentance, justification, regeneration as defined by Martin Luther; sanctification as set forth by John Wesley; divine healing for the body, not exclusively, but does believe in praying for the sick; the premillennial second coming of Jesus; eternal life for the righteous; and eternal punishment, with no liberation or annihilation, for the wicked.

This church invites all persons who avow faith in Christ and live a Christian life to become members. Christian fruits are taken as an evidence of Christian living for "By their fruits ye shall know them." The only reason for exclusion is a known violation of God's word, for each member is accountable to God. Conscience binding creeds are regarded as being contrary to the Scripture and love.

It accepts pentecostal experience, when, under divine power of the Holy Ghost, it speaks in other tongues as the Spirit gives utterance, as the disciples did on the Day of Pentecost. (Acts 2: 4.)

All Christians who are eligible to vote, have a right to vote, remembering to obey all laws that are not sinful to obey and if anyone is elected to an office to let God rule in his heart and office.

The ordinances of the church are baptism by immersion, the Lord's Supper, tithing, and freewill offerings.

### ORGANIZATION AND WORK

This church, in its organization, is founded on the practices of the apostolic church of God. Like the early churches, each individual organization takes a local name, such as the Church of God at Corinth, etc. They have local government, each church with its pastor, officers, and members having authority to transact its own business, such as dealing with its own members, finances, and church property.

It recognizes the orders of the ministry as given in the New Testament—apostles, exhorters, evangelists, bishops (elder bishops), and teachers as given in Eph. 4: 11-14. Any local church may recommend a person whom it believes to be called of God and qualified for the ministry, and after an examination by the presbytery, he may be ordained or licensed to preach.

A general convention meets annually in the autumn at Chattanooga, Tenn. It is a delegated body in which all the churches are represented.

In connection with the usual work of evangelization, the church has a general office and publishing house, located at Chattanooga, Tenn. This city is also the location of the official headquarters of the denomination. Here a church manual, various tracts and other church literature, as well as the official organ, The (Original) Church of God Sunday School Weekly, are published.

# CHURCH OF GOD (SALEM, W. VA.)

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God (Salem, W. Va.) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The disciples (members) shall consist of all faithful men and women whom the Lord has seen fit to add unto the Church of God, who keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus, as upheld in the constitution of this church.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	39	15	24		
Members, number.....	1, 154	475	679	41.2	58.8
Average membership per church.....	30	32	28		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	399	167	232	41.9	58.1
Female.....	755	308	447	40.8	59.2
Males per 100 females.....	52.8	54.2	51.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	65	5	60		
13 years and over.....	1, 089	470	619	43.2	56.8
Percent under 13 years.....	5.6	1.1	8.8		
Church edifices, number.....	12	5	7		
Value—number reporting.....	10	3	7		
Amount reported.....	\$9, 600	\$6, 200	\$3, 400	64.6	35.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$7, 350	\$4, 500	\$2, 850	61.2	38.8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2, 250	\$1, 700	\$550	75.6	24.4
Average value per church.....	\$960	\$2, 067	\$486		
Debt—number reporting.....	5	5			
Amount reported.....	\$1, 372	\$1, 372		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	4		4		
Parsonages, number.....	2	2			
Value—number reporting.....	2	2			
Amount reported.....	\$2, 500	\$2, 500		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	31	13	18		
Amount reported.....	\$14, 130	\$10, 943	\$3, 187	77.4	22.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2, 975	\$2, 397	\$578	80.6	19.4
All other salaries.....	\$248	\$208	\$40	83.9	16.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$194	\$74	\$120	38.1	61.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 620	\$1, 620		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2, 988	\$2, 900	\$88	97.1	2.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$184	\$169	\$15	91.8	8.2
Home missions.....	\$73	\$67	\$6		
Foreign missions.....	\$366	\$146	\$220	39.9	60.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$4, 643	\$2, 782	\$1, 861	59.9	40.1
All other purposes.....	\$839	\$580	\$259	69.1	30.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$456	\$842	\$177		
Sabbath schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	25	9	16		
Officers and teachers.....	182	57	125	31.3	68.7
Scholars.....	754	309	445	41.0	59.0

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 2 and 3 present the statistics for 1936 for the Church of God (Salem, W. Va.) by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex and by age, and data for Sabbath schools. Table 3 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 3 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

**TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SABBATH SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			SABBATH SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13 <sup>2</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>754</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>															
Vermont.....	1	---	1	5	---	5	2	3	---	---	5	---	---	---	---
Connecticut.....	1	---	1	60	---	60	21	39	---	---	60	---	1	6	57
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>															
New York.....	1	---	1	20	---	20	7	13	---	---	20	---	1	3	7
Pennsylvania.....	2	1	1	24	13	11	6	18	---	---	24	---	1	6	24
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>															
Michigan.....	3	1	2	99	48	51	43	56	---	18	81	---	1	5	18
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>															
Missouri.....	6	2	4	175	82	93	61	114	53.5	6	169	3.4	6	42	134
Kansas.....	1	1	---	66	66	---	23	43	---	---	66	---	---	---	---
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>															
West Virginia.....	4	3	1	81	53	28	29	52	---	---	81	---	2	12	49
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>															
Tennessee.....	3	1	2	224	77	147	60	164	36.6	1	223	.4	3	20	159
Alabama.....	2	---	2	53	---	53	24	29	---	31	22	---	2	12	54
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>															
Arkansas.....	3	1	2	54	5	49	12	42	---	6	48	---	2	11	35
Oklahoma.....	4	1	3	75	4	71	22	53	---	---	75	---	1	35	25
Texas.....	3	---	3	52	---	52	26	26	---	2	50	---	1	4	25
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>															
Idaho.....	1	1	---	17	17	---	8	9	---	---	17	---	---	---	---
<b>PACIFIC:</b>															
Oregon.....	2	1	1	100	61	39	38	62	---	1	99	1.0	2	15	121
California.....	2	2	---	49	49	---	17	32	---	---	49	---	2	11	46

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches		EXPENDITURES										
			Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, includ- ing interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters
United States.....	39	31	\$14, 130	\$2, 975	\$248	\$194	\$1, 620	\$2, 988	\$184	\$73	\$366	\$4, 643	\$839
Michigan.....	3	3	601	---	---	---	---	51	---	---	85	315	150
Missouri.....	3	4	804	100	---	---	---	22	5	---	15	205	457
West Virginia.....	4	3	1, 828	360	---	---	---	---	19	---	118	1, 311	20
Tennessee.....	3	3	2, 996	1, 000	160	---	1, 500	25	50	31	31	189	10
Arkansas.....	3	3	244	48	40	---	---	---	---	---	30	106	20
Oklahoma.....	4	3	1, 027	---	---	52	120	29	---	---	---	826	---
Other States.....	16	12	6, 630	1, 467	48	142	---	2, 861	110	42	87	1, 691	182

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Alabama, Texas, Oregon, and California; and 1 each in New York and Idaho.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

The Church of God (seventh day) was organized in separate church organizations in this country soon after the landing of the Pilgrims, who came here from London, England, in 1620, at which time there were known to be seven local churches in London.

In the year 1664 Stephen Mumford settled at Newport, R. I., having come from England, and in 1671 a church was organized there with William Hiscox chosen and ordained the elder. He served as pastor of the church until his death (1704) when William Gibson became pastor, serving till 1717. He was in turn succeeded by Joseph Crandall who held the pastorate until 1737. He was succeeded by Joseph Maxen and he was followed by William Bliss, who remained pastor until his death in 1808.

During this same period there were Churches of God established at the following cities in Pennsylvania: Newton, Pennepack, Jottingham, and French Creek. These churches fraternized with the Churches of God in Rhode Island and others in New Jersey. Some of the New Jersey churches were at Piscataway and Cohansey. These are the oldest Sabbatarian churches in America. The Church History of New England, 1783 to 1796, chapter 11, section 10, mentions Stephen Mumford and his faith in connection with the Ten Commandments being the Christian standard of a sinless life and of keeping Saturday instead of Sunday.

The oldest Sabbatarian Christian Church in America was connected with the oldest in London—the Mill Yard Church—and on the old church records of this church is found a copy of a letter dated December 21, 1680, addressed to the church in Newport, R. I., which proves their connection. There is much other evidence in the records of both churches besides, which is set forth verbatim on page 271 of The History of the True Church by Dugger and Dodd.

In the year 1705 a church was organized at Piscataway, N. J., and according to a letter from Samuel Hubbard, one of the charter members of the Newport, R. I., church, there was another church organized that year at Noodles Island, now East Boston, Mass.

Thomas Ward, a prominent lawyer of Newport, R. I., in 1689 was an outstanding member of the Rhode Island church. Richard Ward, Governor of Rhode Island, 1741–42, was a member of the church also. Col. Jobe Bennett in 1763 was the treasurer of this church and that year served on a committee in drafting the constitution for the Brownsville University.

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by Elder A. N. Dugger, general overseer, the Church of God (Salem, W. Va.), Salem, W. Va.



One of the outstanding Churches of God in the early days of American history was the church at Shrewsbury, N. J. Elder Davis was pastor of that church early in the seventeenth century, and other churches in New Jersey were organized as this church branched out. For instance, the church at Piscataway was organized in 1705 and at Hopewell at about the same time. The records of this church are still to be found, and in Randolph's History of the Seventh Day Baptists it is also mentioned as one of the early Sabbatarian churches in this country. It was the Shrewsbury, N. J., church that went westward and settled in Salem, W. Va., in 1789. It was called New Salem, Va., then and is now Salem, W. Va. At this time there were churches organized at Lost Creek, W. Va., and at South Fork of Hughes River, W. Va.

Between the years 1845 and 1860 State conferences were formed and started functioning in Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other States. Two gospel tents were paid for and operated in the State of Iowa in evangelical meetings and tents were also in operation in other State conferences during the summer months.

In the year 1861 a general conference convened at Battle Creek, Mich., and voted to change the name, adopting the name Seventh-day Adventist, for various reasons set forth by Mrs. E. G. White, a supposed prophetess of the denomination. Because of the undaunted faith in the leadership of their prophetess, many of their leaders recommended the change in all parts of the country and the great majority of the ministers followed the decision of the church, but there was a remnant who refused to sanction this name in the place of the Scriptural name, "Church of God" mentioned just 12 times in the New Testament. Consequently they called an assembly at Battle Creek, Mich., the following year and launched a paper called the Remnant of Israel, printed monthly. This was later changed to a weekly and the name changed to the Sabbath Advocate, and later to The Bible Advocate, which is the present name of the publication. The church headquarters were transferred from Battle Creek, Mich., to Marion, Iowa, and the paper issued from there for a number of years, then it was moved to Stanberry, Mo. The name was changed from Sabbath Advocate to The Bible Advocate since being printed at Stanberry, Mo.

*The reorganization.*—In the fall a general meeting was called of many ministers and leaders of the church to consider a reorganization of the body patterning it more in accordance with the Bible organization. The meeting was called to convene at Salem, W. Va., on November 4, 1933. Ministers and local elders of congregations in many parts of the world were invited to attend or submit names of ministers favoring the reorganization policy, and consequently there were 145 names submitted together with the company assembled. These names were used in choosing officers, respectively, for the different offices according to the Scriptural organization. There were 12 men chosen as spiritual leaders, known as apostles (I Cor. 12: 28), and 70 for the elders, and then 7 business stewards (Acts 6: 1 to 6).

It was unanimously voted at this gathering to move our world headquarters to Jerusalem, Palestine, and all foreign fields to consider this the world headquarters, as a work had previously been started at Jerusalem.

### DOCTRINE

The doctrine of this body shall in all cases be according to the Holy Bible, and inasmuch as the Scriptures clearly teach the following points of doctrine, the same are listed as essentials of our faith: The Bible is inspired as no other writing is, and is complete, infallible, and expresses God's will to man; Jehovah alone is God, the Creator of the heaven, earth, the sea, and all therein; Jesus of Nazareth was the only begotten Son of God, conceived of the Holy Spirit, born of the Virgin Mary, and is our Lord, Savior, and Redeemer; Jesus proved his Messiahship by remaining in the tomb exactly 3 days and 3 nights, rising in the end of the Sabbath; the Holy Spirit is the Comforter, which abides in the believer; Satan is a personality and is an adversary of God and the children of God; man was created perfect originally, but through disobedience fell, bringing imperfection, death, and God's wrath upon mankind; the Christian's life must be patterned after the example of the perfect man Christ Jesus; the inspired Bible name for God's called out assembly is the "Church of God"; the apostolic organization and government is the only one taught in the Bible for the Church of God; experimental religion, or religion personally experienced by the one regenerated by its power, is the only safe one to trust in; repentance must be preached; conversion is essential to salvation; sanctification is commanded for the people of God; immersion is for the remission of sins; there is efficacy in the prayer of the right-

eous; prayer and anointing will save the sick; laying on of hands is to be practiced; the Lord's Supper is to be observed annually, on the beginning of the Passover, the 14th of Nisan, and after the example of Jesus; we ought to wash one another's feet; we should observe the seventh day of the week, from even to even, as the Sabbath of the Lord; the paying of the tithe of all increase is a continued obligation; all carnal warfare, and the participation therein, is condemned; the law of the clean and unclean is still to be observed in this age; the habitual use of intoxicating liquors, alcoholic stimulants, narcotics, tobacco, and any habit-forming drug, is condemned; the perfection and continuity of the law of God, the Ten Commandments, should be taught; sin is the transgression of the law; justification from sin is through Christ alone; the return of Jesus Christ will be literal, visible, personal, and is imminent; the throne of David will be established at Jerusalem in the person of Jesus Christ; the institution of the kingdom of heaven is at the return of Jesus; judgment is upon the house of God during the gospel age; the righteous are resurrected and rewarded at the coming of Jesus; the meek shall inherit the earth and dwell therein forever; there shall be a final regathering of the dispersed nation of fleshly Israel; the dead are unconscious; the wicked dead are resurrected to final judgment, and not to probation; the wicked are eternally destroyed; the third angel's message is a present-day message, and will continue to the advent of Jesus; and the seven last plagues are literal, and fall at the termination of this gospel age.

### ORGANIZATION

This body retains the apostolic form of the primitive church and consists of: The Twelve, The Seventy, The Seven, the elders, the overseers, the helpers, and the disciples.

The Twelve have the oversight over the body of believers as a whole; The Seventy give themselves to the evangelistic ministry of the Word; The Seven have general oversight and management of the business of the church; the elders give themselves to the ministry of the Word and to prayers; the overseer under the supervision of The Twelve has general care over the church as a whole and has assistant overseers to care for the affairs of the church in States, territories, or various countries, as the need may require; the helpers give themselves to the advancement of the work and the truth, as the Lord has given them talents and opportunities; and the disciples give themselves wholly into the Lord's hands to use as He will.

# (TOMLINSON) CHURCH OF GOD

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the (Tomlinson) Church of God for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who accept the Bible as the Word of God and promise to follow the discipline of the church.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	441	142	299	32.2	67.8
<b>Members, number</b> .....	18,351	7,759	10,592	42.3	57.7
Average membership per church.....	42	55	35		
<b>Membership by sex:</b>					
Male.....	6,061	2,535	3,526	41.8	58.2
Female.....	12,140	5,184	6,956	42.7	57.3
Sex not reported.....	150	40	110	26.7	73.3
Males per 100 females.....	49.9	48.9	50.7		
<b>Membership by age:</b>					
Under 13 years.....	823	505	318	61.4	38.6
13 years and over.....	17,508	7,234	10,274	41.3	58.7
Age not reported.....	20	20			
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	4.5	6.5	3.0		
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	239	77	162	32.2	67.8
Value—number reporting.....	226	73	153	32.3	67.7
Amount reported.....	\$410,559	\$207,503	\$203,056	50.5	49.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$376,648	\$180,552	\$196,096	47.9	52.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$33,911	\$26,951	\$6,960	79.5	20.5
Average value per church.....	\$1,817	\$2,843	\$1,327		
Debt—number reporting.....	68	34	34		
Amount reported.....	\$104,229	\$39,735	\$64,494	38.1	61.9
Number reporting "no debt".....	112	26	86	23.2	76.8
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	51	20	31		
Value—number reporting.....	40	16	24		
Amount reported.....	\$41,400	\$19,650	\$21,750	47.5	52.5
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	391	127	264	32.5	67.5
Amount reported.....	\$179,268	\$97,388	\$81,880	54.3	45.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$86,143	\$45,675	\$40,468	53.0	47.0
All other salaries.....	\$7,472	\$4,629	\$2,843	62.0	38.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$12,961	\$8,194	\$4,767	63.2	36.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$17,362	\$8,398	\$8,964	48.4	51.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$19,840	\$12,714	\$7,126	64.1	35.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,684	\$2,764	\$920	75.0	25.0
Home missions.....	\$7,569	\$2,944	\$4,625	38.9	61.1
Foreign missions.....	\$6,017	\$2,981	\$3,036	49.5	50.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$11,301	\$5,517	\$5,784	48.8	51.2
All other purposes.....	\$6,919	\$3,572	\$3,347	51.6	48.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$458	\$767	\$310		
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	352	118	234	33.5	66.5
Officers and teachers.....	2,536	1,006	1,530	39.7	60.3
Scholars.....	17,083	7,810	9,273	45.7	54.3

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number	5	3	2		
Officers and teachers	24	15	9		
Scholars	164	122	42	74.4	25.6
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number	11	3	8		
Officers and teachers	38	13	25		
Scholars	240	44	196	18.3	81.7
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number	1		1		
Officers and teachers	1		1		
Scholars	4		4		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the (Tomlinson) Church of God by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, the membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>
<b>United States</b>	441	142	299	18,351	7,759	10,592	6,061	12,140	150	49.9
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>										
New York	4	2	2	1,455	24	1,431	606	849		71.4
New Jersey	1	1		14	14		5	9		
Pennsylvania	9	1	8	337	39	298	126	211		59.7
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Ohio	6	5	1	282	248	34	107	175		61.1
Indiana	7	5	2	281	255	26	101	180		56.1
Illinois	4	4		185	185		46	139		33.1
Michigan	1	1		45	45		22	23		
Wisconsin	3	3		129	129		53	76		
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Minnesota	2		2	61		61	26	35		
Iowa	3	3		100	100		24	76		
Missouri	18	4	14	599	118	481	223	376		59.3
North Dakota	2		2	38		38	21	17		
South Dakota	4		4	71		71	33	38		
Nebraska	3	3		94	94		32	62		
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>										
Maryland	1	1		50	50		15	35		
Virginia	38	8	30	1,205	411	794	334	871		38.3

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC—Con.</b>										
West Virginia.....	15	2	13	440	41	399	90	274	76	32.8
North Carolina.....	38	18	20	1,171	628	543	345	794	32	43.5
South Carolina.....	8	5	3	767	715	52	238	529	-----	45.0
Georgia.....	44	18	26	2,045	1,219	826	672	1,373	-----	48.9
Florida.....	18	8	10	696	445	251	233	463	-----	50.3
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Kentucky.....	37	8	29	1,878	825	1,053	612	1,264	2	48.4
Tennessee.....	40	10	30	2,172	1,071	1,101	715	1,457	-----	49.1
Alabama.....	15	5	10	497	183	314	152	345	-----	44.1
Mississippi.....	32	6	26	1,200	111	1,089	409	791	-----	51.7
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Arkansas.....	20	-----	20	384	-----	384	117	267	-----	43.8
Louisiana.....	6	3	3	226	119	107	65	121	40	53.7
Oklahoma.....	12	5	7	513	211	302	151	362	-----	41.7
Texas.....	26	4	22	627	76	551	210	417	-----	50.4
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>										
Idaho.....	2	-----	2	34	-----	34	11	23	-----	-----
Wyoming.....	11	-----	11	330	-----	330	116	214	-----	54.2
Colorado.....	3	3	-----	265	265	-----	90	175	-----	51.4
New Mexico.....	3	2	1	44	39	5	20	24	-----	-----
Arizona.....	2	1	1	24	7	17	4	20	-----	-----
<b>PACIFIC:</b>										
Oregon.....	1	1	-----	7	7	-----	1	6	-----	-----
California.....	2	2	-----	85	85	-----	36	49	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholar- s
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>18,351</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>17,508</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>2,538</b>	<b>17,083</b>
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>									
New York.....	4	1,455	12	1,443	-----	.8	3	18	125
New Jersey.....	1	14	-----	14	-----	-----	1	4	11
Pennsylvania.....	9	337	23	314	-----	6.8	9	71	420
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Ohio.....	6	282	7	275	-----	2.5	6	58	364
Indiana.....	7	281	35	246	-----	12.5	4	28	340
Illinois.....	4	185	1	184	-----	.5	2	17	140
Michigan.....	1	45	1	44	-----	-----	1	8	45
Wisconsin.....	3	129	12	117	-----	9.3	3	29	70
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Minnesota.....	2	61	1	60	-----	-----	2	11	88
Iowa.....	3	100	7	93	-----	7.0	3	20	161
Missouri.....	18	599	20	579	-----	3.3	13	102	642
North Dakota.....	2	38	-----	38	-----	-----	2	10	70
South Dakota.....	4	71	6	65	-----	-----	3	19	89
Nebraska.....	3	94	-----	94	-----	-----	3	18	88
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>									
Maryland.....	1	50	-----	50	-----	-----	1	8	80
Virginia.....	38	1,205	40	1,165	-----	3.3	32	221	1,795
West Virginia.....	15	440	15	425	-----	3.4	10	65	407
North Carolina.....	38	1,171	35	1,136	-----	3.0	31	225	1,459
South Carolina.....	8	767	31	736	-----	4.0	6	58	910
Georgia.....	44	2,045	132	1,913	-----	6.5	36	274	1,822
Florida.....	18	696	4	692	-----	.6	16	124	708

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Schol- ars
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Kentucky.....	37	1,878	176	1,702	-----	9.4	25	178	1,485
Tennessee.....	40	2,172	55	2,097	20	2.6	38	282	1,989
Alabama.....	15	497	15	482	-----	3.0	9	65	381
Mississippi.....	32	1,200	39	1,161	-----	3.3	25	158	880
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Arkansas.....	20	384	20	364	-----	5.2	15	100	425
Louisiana.....	6	226	3	223	-----	1.3	5	33	191
Oklahoma.....	12	513	8	505	-----	1.6	10	72	442
Texas.....	26	627	31	596	-----	4.9	20	126	620
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>									
Idaho.....	2	34	-----	34	-----	-----	2	15	59
Wyoming.....	11	330	23	307	-----	7.0	9	60	250
Colorado.....	3	265	65	200	-----	24.5	2	26	350
New Mexico.....	3	44	1	43	-----	-----	2	12	60
Arizona.....	2	24	1	23	-----	-----	1	7	42
<b>PACIFIC:</b>									
Oregon.....	1	7	2	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
California.....	2	85	2	83	-----	-----	2	14	85

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>\$410,559</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>\$104,289</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>\$41,400</b>
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
Pennsylvania.....	9	4	4	5,200	2	863	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Missouri.....	18	8	8	3,650	2	675	-----	-----
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Virginia.....	38	22	22	21,575	3	302	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	38	19	19	21,775	9	2,477	3	3,050
South Carolina.....	8	4	4	29,500	2	2,095	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Georgia.....	44	35	34	30,578	11	5,354	9	16,500
Florida.....	18	13	13	19,700	3	991	4	4,450
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Kentucky.....	37	20	19	19,591	3	1,713	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	40	25	22	48,402	8	17,246	5	1,300
Alabama.....	15	8	7	6,425	1	612	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Mississippi.....	32	22	20	9,325	1	150	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Arkansas.....	20	10	8	1,295	1	19	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Louisiana.....	6	4	4	2,700	-----	-----	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Oklahoma.....	12	7	7	6,000	3	894	4	1,150
Texas.....	26	9	9	3,275	2	388	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Wyoming.....	11	9	8	11,260	5	1,720	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>Other States.....</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>* 18</b>	<b>170,308</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>68,730</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14,950</b>

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

\* Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, and Colorado; and 1 in each of the following—Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Maryland, Idaho, and Arizona.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	441	391	\$179, 268	\$86, 143	\$7, 472	\$12, 961
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	4	3	7, 335	87		10
Pennsylvania.....	9	9	4, 037	2, 354	156	115
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	6	5	4, 739	1, 741	519	
Indiana.....	7	5	2, 519	808	80	57
Illinois.....	4	4	3, 706	2, 250	111	300
Wisconsin.....	3	3	535			67
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	3	3	558	152		25
Missouri.....	18	16	4, 679	2, 556	55	139
South Dakota.....	4	4	841	508	34	40
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	38	37	15, 136	8, 659	294	1, 025
West Virginia.....	15	11	2, 726	1, 188	60	60
North Carolina.....	38	34	13, 550	7, 148	573	1, 579
South Carolina.....	8	8	16, 894	6, 465	340	597
Georgia.....	44	41	20, 821	12, 636	882	519
Florida.....	18	15	11, 328	5, 086	1, 652	2, 418
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	37	33	10, 521	5, 368	449	1, 131
Tennessee.....	40	37	19, 736	9, 600	973	1, 623
Alabama.....	15	12	3, 362	1, 913		348
Mississippi.....	32	27	6, 005	3, 019	95	975
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	20	15	1, 995	649	43	230
Louisiana.....	6	5	1, 142	555	111	145
Oklahoma.....	12	12	3, 766	2, 317	75	40
Texas.....	26	21	5, 960	2, 044	8	97
MOUNTAIN:						
Wyoming.....	11	10	4, 734	2, 776	162	150
New Mexico.....	3	3	451	119		
Other States.....	20	18	12, 192	6, 145	800	1, 271

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, and California; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Michigan, Maryland, and Oregon.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$17,382	\$19,840	\$3,684	\$7,569	\$6,017	\$11,301	\$6,919
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	3,000	3,223	100	280	280	355	-----
Pennsylvania.....	452	253	12	166	122	313	94
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....		1,488	-----	236	178	350	227
Indiana.....		1,348	-----	23	23	170	10
Illinois.....	75	564	10	210	16	121	49
Wisconsin.....	-----	140	-----	157	5	143	23
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	38	132	-----	30	30	31	120
Missouri.....	536	444	2	229	230	359	129
South Dakota.....	78	54	6	55	37	27	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	397	1,074	200	892	526	1,213	856
West Virginia.....	630	304	5	75	84	207	113
North Carolina.....	1,750	910	158	249	228	544	411
South Carolina.....	1,950	2,337	1,325	387	1,171	1,308	1,014
Georgia.....	2,708	1,054	562	911	537	672	840
Florida.....	267	1,003	114	98	73	314	303
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	99	774	200	782	326	933	459
Tennessee.....	1,850	1,874	212	546	531	1,324	1,203
Alabama.....	378	382	53	39	140	68	41
Mississippi.....	55	42	35	537	379	543	325
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	226	94	70	211	217	127	128
Louisiana.....	-----	29	14	82	82	89	35
Oklahoma.....	405	186	60	118	128	299	138
Texas.....	1,375	572	123	592	114	826	209
MOUNTAIN:							
Wyoming.....	538	33	64	376	186	307	142
New Mexico.....	-----	66	5	4	23	41	193
Other States.....	555	1,460	354	284	351	617	355



## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### HISTORY AND DOCTRINE

To distinguish this Church of God from others of a similar name it has been the custom of this body to add the name of the general overseer to the title, thus—(Tomlinson) Church of God. The name of the general overseer is no part of the name of the church and the name of the church remains as the Bible gives it—Church of God.

There are no creeds connected with the (Tomlinson) Church of God, but only the whole Bible, rightly divided, with the New Testament as the only rule of faith and practice. This principle was followed until the year 1922, when a division occurred in the Church of God as a result of an attempt to abrogate the constitution which had been adopted in 1921. This division was very grievous to all concerned, and loyal members discarded the constitution and continued with the original principles and government. Since that time the growth of the body holding to the original doctrine, faith, and practice has been quite healthy and successful.

### ORGANIZATION

A General Assembly was called in 1906 to correspond with the early Church Assembly at Jerusalem. It has been the practice to hold an annual assembly and feast ever since that time. These feasts, which continue for 7 days, are held in Cleveland, Tenn., and many members from foreign countries attend, as well as persons from nearly every State in the United States.

According to the latest estimates there are 177 bishops, 163 deacons, 707 male evangelists, and 467 female evangelists, and approximately 1,000 local churches.

The purpose of this organization is the spread of the glorious gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, to every creature in the whole wide world, and fulfill the prophecies of Scripture for the last days, and make special preparation for the return of the same Christ who went away while His followers watched as He ascended. Then will come the fulfillment of the story of the angels who sang at His birth—"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." Luke 2: 14.

<sup>1</sup> This statement was prepared from information furnished by A. J. Tomlinson, general overseer, (Tomlinson) Church of God, Cleveland, Tenn.

# CHURCH OF GOD AND SAINTS OF CHRIST

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God and Saints of Christ for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

In this denomination persons are admitted to membership in the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	213	184	29	86.4	13.6
Members, number.....	37,084	35,001	2,083	94.4	5.6
Average membership per church.....	174	190	72		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	14,026	13,220	806	94.3	5.7
Female.....	23,058	21,781	1,277	94.5	5.5
Males per 100 females.....	60.8	60.7	63.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10,373	9,743	630	93.9	6.1
13 years and over.....	26,711	25,258	1,453	94.6	5.4
Percent under 13 years.....	28.0	27.8	30.2		
Church edifices, number.....	79	76	3		
Value—number reporting.....	78	75	3		
Amount reported.....	\$544,270	\$527,520	\$16,750	96.9	3.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$499,270	\$492,520	\$6,750	98.6	1.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$45,000	\$35,000	\$10,000	77.8	22.2
Average value per church.....	\$6,978	\$7,034	\$5,583		
Debt—number reporting.....	17	17			
Amount reported.....	\$104,300	\$104,300		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	11	11			
Parsonages, number.....	35	32	3		
Value—number reporting.....	33	30	3		
Amount reported.....	\$88,400	\$76,350	\$12,050	86.4	13.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	213	184	29	86.4	13.6
Amount reported.....	\$363,049	\$300,006	\$63,043	82.6	17.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$166,744	\$150,361	\$16,383	90.2	9.8
All other salaries.....	\$31,917	\$28,650	\$3,267	89.8	10.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$18,506	\$16,506	\$2,000	89.2	10.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$21,706	\$13,671	\$8,035	63.0	37.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$26,826	\$22,745	\$4,081	84.8	15.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$28,271	\$17,940	\$10,331	63.5	36.5
Home missions.....	\$6,758	\$5,845	\$913	86.5	13.5
Foreign missions.....	\$1,127	\$327	\$800	73.4	26.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$43,012	\$26,450	\$16,562	61.5	38.5
All other purposes.....	\$18,182	\$17,011	\$1,171	93.6	6.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,704	\$1,630	\$2,174		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	211	183	28	86.7	13.3
Officers and teachers.....	1,385	1,208	177	87.2	12.8
Scholars.....	17,356	15,612	1,744	90.0	10.0
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	5		5		
Scholars.....	103		103		100.0

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics for the Church of God and Saints of Christ for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	213	112	92	48
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	101	20	44	-----
Percent <sup>1</sup> .....	90.2	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	37,084	6,741	3,311	1,823
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	30,343	3,430	1,488	-----
Percent.....	450.1	103.6	81.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	174	60	36	38
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	79	49	37	1
Value—number reporting.....	78	48	26	1
Amount reported.....	\$544,270	\$149,210	\$43,746	\$6,000
Average value per church.....	\$6,978	\$3,109	\$1,683	\$6,000
Debt—number reporting.....	17	20	12	-----
Amount reported.....	\$104,300	\$30,219	\$11,754	-----
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	35	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	33	23	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$88,400	\$68,450	-----	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	213	100	45	-----
Amount reported.....	\$363,049	\$137,345	\$18,674	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$166,744	\$76,414	\$14,522	-----
All other salaries.....	\$31,917			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$18,506			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$21,706			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$26,826			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$28,271	\$53,917	\$4,152	-----
Home missions.....	\$6,758			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,127			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$43,012			
All other purposes.....	\$18,182			
Not classified.....	-----	\$7,014	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,704	\$1,373	\$415	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	211	67	57	1
Officers and teachers.....	1,385	303	257	6
Scholars.....	17,356	2,010	1,526	150

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of God and Saints of Christ by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each district in the Church of God and Saints of Christ, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	213	184	29	37,084	35,001	2,083	14,026	23,058	60.8	211	1,385	17,356
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	5	5	---	704	704	---	232	472	49.2	5	34	182
Rhode Island.....	3	3	---	710	710	---	186	524	35.5	3	25	250
Connecticut.....	7	7	---	697	697	---	237	460	51.5	7	47	316
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	26	25	1	6,366	6,291	75	2,107	4,259	49.5	26	189	3,574
New Jersey.....	19	18	1	3,421	3,381	40	1,256	2,165	58.0	19	126	1,418
Pennsylvania.....	23	21	2	7,644	7,525	119	3,248	4,396	73.9	23	154	3,673
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	13	13	---	1,879	1,879	---	614	1,265	48.5	13	82	951
Indiana.....	3	3	---	275	275	---	128	147	87.1	3	18	170
Illinois.....	3	3	---	620	620	---	247	373	66.2	3	22	122
Michigan.....	3	3	---	458	458	---	210	248	84.7	3	23	195
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	2	1	1	61	26	35	27	34	---	2	10	38
Missouri.....	3	3	---	355	355	---	124	231	53.7	3	19	335
Kansas.....	9	8	1	456	405	51	168	288	58.3	9	52	325
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	2	2	---	260	260	---	85	175	48.6	2	15	210
Maryland.....	9	6	3	495	391	104	200	295	67.8	8	48	282
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	1,500	1,500	---	642	858	74.8	1	11	300
Virginia.....	30	19	11	6,808	5,576	1,232	2,514	4,294	58.5	29	190	2,801
West Virginia.....	7	7	---	406	406	---	119	287	41.5	7	43	302
North Carolina.....	27	19	8	2,817	2,435	382	1,230	1,587	77.5	27	162	1,230
South Carolina.....	1	1	---	30	30	---	20	10	---	1	7	25
Georgia.....	5	4	1	430	385	45	159	271	58.7	5	31	248
Florida.....	4	4	---	328	328	---	150	178	84.3	4	29	213
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	3	3	---	90	90	---	39	51	---	3	17	82
Tennessee.....	2	2	---	119	119	---	39	80	---	2	12	94
Alabama.....	1	1	---	70	70	---	25	45	---	1	6	50
MOUNTAIN:												
Utah.....	1	1	---	40	40	---	10	30	---	1	6	35
PACIFIC:												
California.....	1	1	---	45	45	---	10	35	---	1	7	35

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per-cent under 13
United States.....	213	112	92	48	37,084	6,741	3,311	1,823	10,373	26,711	28.0
NEW ENGLAND:											
Massachusetts.....	5	3	2	2	704	188	76	202	105	599	14.9
Rhode Island.....	3				710				112	598	15.8
Connecticut.....	7	6	5	4	697	381	145	42	170	527	24.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:											
New York.....	26	13	16	7	6,366	711	473	102	1,634	4,732	25.7
New Jersey.....	19	7	8	5	3,421	458	245	253	976	2,445	28.5
Pennsylvania.....	23	6	9	5	7,644	472	603	548	2,514	5,130	32.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Ohio.....	13	8	3		1,879	356	44		328	1,551	17.5
Indiana.....	3				275				60	215	21.8
Illinois.....	3				620				206	414	33.2
Michigan.....	3				458				127	331	27.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Missouri.....	3				355				106	249	29.9
Kansas.....	9	3	2	3	456	47	56	78	142	314	31.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:											
Maryland.....	9	6	3	2	495	255	82	44	168	327	33.9
Virginia.....	30	19	17	10	6,808	1,298	439	260	1,805	5,003	26.5
West Virginia.....	7	5	2		406	182	86		82	324	20.2
North Carolina.....	27	14	11	2	2,817	692	301	32	967	1,850	34.3
Georgia.....	5	4	4	2	430	392	174	32	114	316	26.5
Florida.....	4				328				83	245	25.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Kentucky.....	3				90				19	71	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other States.....	* 11	18	10	6	2,125	1,309	587	230	655	1,470	30.8

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Iowa, Delaware, and Tennessee; and 1 in each of the following States—South Carolina, Alabama, Utah, and California, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR-SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	213	79	78	\$544,270	17	\$104,300	33	\$88,400
Massachusetts.....	5	3	3	12,700			1	( <sup>1</sup> )
New York.....	26	10	10	101,000	1	17,000	4	15,000
New Jersey.....	19	9	8	84,920	3	45,890	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Pennsylvania.....	23	4	4	54,500	1	25,000	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Ohio.....	13	6	6	37,500	2	1,560	3	7,300
Kansas.....	9	4	4	7,300			2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Maryland.....	9	6	6	10,750			2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Virginia.....	30	10	10	72,200			4	15,800
North Carolina.....	27	8	8	19,800	5	2,850	5	5,900
Georgia.....	5	4	4	7,400			1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Kentucky.....	3	3	3	5,000			1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other States.....	44	12	* 12	131,200	5	12,000	7	44,400

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches each in the States of Connecticut and Indiana; and 1 in each of the following—Rhode Island, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Florida, West Virginia, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia.

**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**  
 [Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>\$363, 049</b>	<b>\$166, 744</b>	<b>\$31, 917</b>	<b>\$18, 506</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>						
Massachusetts.....	5	5	10, 090	5, 445	606	1, 100
Rhode Island.....	3	3	8, 180	4, 400	1, 104	500
Connecticut.....	7	7	11, 088	4, 945	960	800
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>						
New York.....	26	26	57, 600	30, 800	7, 233	1, 003
New Jersey.....	19	19	33, 912	15, 240	2, 087	2, 560
Pennsylvania.....	23	23	34, 966	15, 297	2, 432	2, 765
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Ohio.....	13	13	22, 417	11, 825	2, 417	440
Indiana.....	3	3	6, 807	3, 930	1, 179	-----
Illinois.....	3	3	7, 664	2, 975	1, 800	400
Michigan.....	3	3	4, 264	2, 500	595	-----
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Missouri.....	3	3	2, 071	1, 625	-----	-----
Kansas.....	9	9	7, 057	4, 350	827	-----
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>						
Maryland.....	9	9	9, 755	6, 029	466	-----
Virginia.....	30	30	83, 973	25, 051	5, 441	5, 000
West Virginia.....	7	7	7, 156	3, 425	400	582
North Carolina.....	27	27	21, 177	13, 147	1, 322	654
Georgia.....	5	5	4, 689	3, 150	278	102
Florida.....	4	4	10, 575	3, 450	660	2, 000
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Kentucky.....	3	3	1, 480	675	-----	-----
Other States.....	11	11	18, 128	8, 485	2, 112	600

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>\$21, 706</b>	<b>\$26, 826</b>	<b>\$28, 271</b>	<b>\$6, 758</b>	<b>\$1, 127</b>	<b>\$43, 012</b>	<b>\$18, 182</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>							
Massachusetts.....	20	805	975	163	-----	573	403
Rhode Island.....	1, 000	140	22	90	-----	150	774
Connecticut.....	1, 300	1, 650	656	103	-----	209	465
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>							
New York.....	2, 750	2, 633	3, 593	1, 571	-----	5, 478	2, 539
New Jersey.....	5, 040	3, 289	1, 227	308	-----	1, 990	2, 171
Pennsylvania.....	-----	3, 862	1, 132	908	827	5, 557	2, 186
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Ohio.....	51	2, 481	1, 700	378	-----	2, 030	1, 095
Indiana.....	-----	640	438	77	-----	165	378
Illinois.....	-----	1, 010	297	117	-----	165	900
Michigan.....	-----	358	368	95	-----	241	107
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Missouri.....	-----	210	45	50	-----	71	70
Kansas.....	40	240	365	334	-----	791	110
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>							
Maryland.....	185	658	133	145	-----	1, 092	1, 047
Virginia.....	8, 150	5, 539	11, 376	1, 172	300	19, 764	2, 180
West Virginia.....	800	759	331	100	-----	253	506
North Carolina.....	1, 545	818	874	445	-----	1, 451	921
Georgia.....	-----	279	170	143	-----	439	130
Florida.....	100	265	3, 045	127	-----	290	638
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Kentucky.....	25	610	33	25	-----	65	47
Other States.....	700	580	1, 491	407	-----	2, 238	1, 515

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Iowa, Delaware, and Tennessee; and 1 in each of the following—South Carolina, Alabama, Utah, California, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	213	37, 084	78	\$544, 270	17	\$104, 300	213	\$363, 049	211	17, 356
Eastern.....	108	23, 879	41	394, 870	11	100, 150	108	203, 112	107	11, 189
Southern.....	85	11, 198	29	112, 100	6	4, 150	85	135, 262	84	5, 122
Western.....	20	2, 007	8	37, 300			20	24, 675	20	1, 045

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In the latter part of the year 1896 William S. Crowdy, a Negro employed on the Santa Fe Railroad as a cook, claimed to have a vision from God, calling him to lead his people to the true religion and giving him prophetic endowment. He immediately gave up his employment, leaving his home in Guthrie, Okla., went into Kansas, and soon after organized the Church of God and Saints of Christ, November 1896, at Lawrence, Kans. At first only a few persons joined him, but the numbers increased rapidly. In 1900 the headquarters were removed to Philadelphia, Pa. He was appointed bishop of the new body, and a white man who was associated with him was subsequently raised to the same office.

In September 1900 the first annual assembly convened, officers were appointed, the church constitution drawn and adopted, and the Daughters of Jerusalem and Sisters of Mercy organized, and its constitution approved. The districts were made.

In 1904 the general officers' ranks were completed, naming Bishop Albert Christian to the African Continent, as its presiding bishop. Under his guidance thousands joined and the church prospered. At his death his successor, Bishop John M. Sykenia, was called to the African post.

During the Passover session of 1906 the founder, Prophet William S. Crowdy, named the following: Chief Evangelist, Joseph W. Crowdy as chief speaker over all pulpits; Evangelist, William H. Plummer; Grand Father Abraham, general business manager of said church; also, Elder Calvin S. Skinner, counsellor of the said body; giving them full authority to act at all times as designated.

In the summer of 1908 William S. Crowdy died, leaving those here mentioned to assume leadership in the order named.

Joseph W. Crowdy and William H. Plummer were ordained to the bishopric by the presbytery, at the district annual assembly held at Washington, D. C., in 1909. The following year, James W. Brent and Thomas C. Person were elevated to the bishopric of the Southern and Western districts, respectively. Joseph W. Crowdy was a successful leader from August 1908 to January 1917, when death claimed him.

His successor, Bishop William H. Plummer, being a business man, was successful in the redemption of the church's lands at Belleville, Va. (This land was first purchased by the founder as early as 1902.) Headquarters were moved to Belleville in 1917. Bishop Plummer enjoyed a large following, with churches reaching from coast to coast. He established churches in the West Indies Islands with Evangelist H. L. Chase as their overseer, while the African churches were guided by Evangelist Matashaka as their overseer.

Elder Calvin S. Skinner followed in the procession of leaders in December 1931 when Bishop William H. Plummer passed from this life at Belleville, Va. Elder

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Bishop H. Z. Plummer, of the Church of God and Saints of Christ, and approved by him in its present form.

Calvin S. Skinner held the coveted position but a very short time, being the last one named by the founder. He appointed and acclaimed Elder Howard Z. Plummer cardinal head and leader of the said church to fill all the offices and granting him all authority given his predecessor, Bishop William H. Plummer, by the founder, Prophet William S. Crowdy. Elder Calvin S. Skinner held the leadership from December 1931 to February 1932, when he passed from this life.

Bishop H. Z. Plummer, the present head and leader, is active in all walks of life to bring the ideals set forth by his predecessors and founder of the church to a glorious success; he is ever alert, looking forward to the advancement of the work, being guided by the divine hand. He has broadened the social status of the body and has added two to the bishopric, namely, August M. Crowdy, the son of the late founder, Prophet William S. Crowdy; and Howard L. Chase as bishop, with the West Indies and South America as his diocese.

### DOCTRINE

Preamble: We, the Church of God and Saints of Christ of the United States and its jurisdiction, do declare all persons as members of the Church of God, after having repented of their sins and being baptized by burial into the water upon confession of faith in Christ Jesus, and having received the unleavened bread and water for Christ's body and blood, their feet washed by the elder, as written in St. John 13: 1-23, having agreed to keep the Ten Commandments and having been breathed upon with a holy kiss, also being taught how to pray, as it is written in Matt. 6: 9-13. We do try to perpetuate a union among the Saints of Christ and maintain a correspondence with all other Churches of God and Saints of Christ throughout the United States and the whole world. We therefore purpose to maintain and keep the Commandments of God and the sayings of Jesus, according to the doctrine of the Bible.

Believing that the Negro race is descended from the 10 lost tribes of Israel, the prophet taught that the Ten Commandments and a literal adherence to the teachings of the Bible, including both the Old and the New Testaments, are man's positive guides to salvation. In order, however, that the faithful may make no mistake as to the commandments which they are to follow, a pamphlet has been published by the church under the direction of the prophet, called the "Seven Keys," which includes Bible references giving the authority for the various customs and orders of the church. Among these customs are the observance of the Jewish calendar and feast days, especially the Jewish Sabbath, and the use of the corresponding Hebrew names.

### ORGANIZATION

The organization of the church centers in an executive board or council, called a presbytery, consisting of 12 ordained elders and evangelists, whose duty it is to look after the general business of the church. The prophet, who is presiding officer both of the executive board and of the church, is not elected but holds his position by virtue of a divine call. He is believed by his followers to be in direct communication with the Deity, to utter prophecies by the will of God, and to perform miracles. On his death the prophetic office lapses until a new vision appears.

There are district annual and general assemblies, composed of the different orders of the ministry, and including delegates from each local church or tabernacle. The ministerial order includes ministers not in full ordination, elders fully ordained, evangelists (elders engaged in general missionary work), and bishops, the last mentioned not exceeding four in number. The ministers hold office during good behavior. The temporal affairs of the church are cared for by deacons under general supervision of the assemblies. The Church of God and Saints of Christ is the name of all local churches. They are designated in each State by tabernacle numbers, the first one in the State, number one, the next number two and so on.

### WORK

For the support of the ministry, including the prophet, tithes are collected as well as freewill offerings, and the district assemblies are required to establish storehouses for the tithes. From these storehouses groceries and other necessities of life are sold to the members, the net receipts being used to supplement the tithes contributed for the support of the ministers in the work.

The church is a strong advocate of temperance, refusing even to use wine in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. It allows marriage only within the circle



of the faithful, except by special permit, and exercises a rigid censorship over all printed matter, permitting only that to be used which receives the approval of the publishing house, and referring the decision of all disputed points to the Bible.

One of the main auxiliaries of the church is an organization known as the Daughters of Jerusalem and Sisters of Mercy. It is the duty of this organization to look out for straying members; to attend to the comforts and welfare of the sick and needy and, as missionaries, to help forward the gospel; to devise plans and assist in finding means to care for the orphans; and to attend to the comfort and welfare of the members of sister churches of the organization, who may chance to be visiting the place in which the tabernacle is located.

The church maintains a home at Belleville, Va., for aged widows and orphans and the Belleville Industrial School (first time reporting in 1936), which are supported and sponsored through contributions and freewill offerings. The church, an advocate of humanitarianism regardless of race or creed, encourages endowments for the furtherance of the cause of humanity. The home was first conceived in the mind of the founder, when a small tract of land was purchased. Fitting so greatly, other tracts, which comprise nearly 850 acres, were purchased by the late Bishop William H. Plummer in 1918, and the tract known as Belleville came into prominence. Belleville is located in an agricultural region, famous for its production of truck crops, and it is in close proximity to great fields of cotton, peanuts, and other farm crops, as well as to the many and varied industries centered in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Newport News, Va., and other Hampton Roads communities.

Seeing the dire need of a school for the education of the orphan youth, Bishop William H. Plummer shouldered the ardent task and incorporated the present institution, known as the Belleville Industrial School. This institution is non-sectarian, reaching forth to help those most in need of its graces. Its curriculum at present reaches the junior high school. Plans have been drawn for its new administrative, school, and dormitory buildings, with a class A high school as its goal.

The Belleville Industrial School and Widows and Orphans Home, Incorporated, is a private corporation, without capital stock, having been chartered and organized under the laws of the State of Virginia in 1921, with its principal office located at Belleville, county of Nansemond, Va., and is managed by a board of trustees consisting of 25 members.

The purpose of the corporation, as named in its certificate of incorporation, is as follows:

1. To establish, own, conduct, and operate a school where students may obtain, on such terms and in such manner as may be deemed advisable and permitted by law, a general education and courses of instruction in agriculture, business, trades, and professions.

2. To establish, own, conduct, and operate a widows and orphans home (or homes) for the care, maintenance, and relief of indigent widows, orphans, and other poor, needy, or homeless persons.

3. To acquire, take, hold, and own all such property, both real and personal, including stocks and bonds of other corporations, as may be acquired by gift, purchase, devise, or bequest, and use, operate, enjoy, and dispose of the same for its benefit in such manner as may be deemed advisable and permitted by law.

4. To do any and all lawful acts and things whatsoever which may be incidental to or necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes hereinbefore mentioned.

In conformity with our charter we are putting forth this special effort to raise sufficient money to renovate our present buildings (18 in number) to pay off our indebtedness and to erect the new school building and four dormitories to improve the condition of our institution. It is hoped that we will be sufficiently successful to complete this program in 2 years, together with our regular budget. This will enable us to extend the benefits offered by this institution to a greater number of widows and orphans. Not only in the community where our institution is located, but in every State of the United States, we do propose to operate a charitable agency in the interest of widows and orphans. A fund is to be provided through the medium of solicitation, and a certain percentage of all monies received in each State will be retained for widows and orphans of that State wherein these collections are made.

Athletics are encouraged as in all noted institutions of learning for the development of the youth. A seminary has been planned to follow in pursuit of university degrees.

# CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God in Christ for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all persons who have professed belief in the Gospel and have been accepted as members by the local organizations.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	772	476	296	61.7	38.3
Members, number.....	31,564	23,816	7,748	75.5	24.5
Average membership per church.....	41	50	26		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	8,796	6,484	2,312	73.7	26.3
Female.....	22,504	17,068	5,436	75.8	24.2
Sex not reported.....	264	264		100.0	
Males per 100 females.....	39.1	38.0	42.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,710	1,996	714	73.7	26.3
13 years and over.....	25,478	19,479	5,999	76.5	23.5
Age not reported.....	3,376	2,341	1,035	69.3	30.7
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	9.6	9.3	10.6		
Church edifices, number.....	523	325	198	62.1	37.9
Value—number reporting.....	504	311	193	61.7	38.3
Amount reported.....	\$1,453,128	\$1,259,649	\$193,479	86.7	13.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,188,881	\$1,023,126	\$165,755	86.1	13.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$264,247	\$236,523	\$27,724	89.5	10.5
Average value per church.....	\$2,883	\$4,050	\$1,002		
Debt—number reporting.....	226	160	66	71.2	28.8
Amount reported.....	\$288,276	\$258,884	\$29,392	89.8	10.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	180	94	86	52.2	47.8
Parsonages, number.....	74	62	12	(?)	(?)
Value—number reporting.....	58	47	11	(?)	(?)
Amount reported.....	\$63,345	\$57,095	\$6,250	90.1	9.9
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	736	456	280	62.0	38.0
Amount reported.....	\$392,009	\$327,499	\$64,510	83.5	16.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$153,706	\$124,279	\$29,427	80.9	19.1
All other salaries.....	\$15,578	\$12,336	\$3,242	79.2	20.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$35,884	\$28,691	\$7,193	80.0	20.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$55,260	\$50,303	\$4,957	91.0	9.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$69,084	\$60,091	\$8,993	87.0	13.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$15,488	\$13,067	\$2,421	84.4	15.6
Home missions.....	\$10,116	\$8,965	\$1,151	88.6	11.4
Foreign missions.....	\$5,320	\$4,566	\$754	85.8	14.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$15,890	\$12,157	\$3,733	76.5	23.5
All other purposes.....	\$15,683	\$13,044	\$2,639	83.2	16.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$533	\$718	\$230		

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	648	402	246	62.0	38.0
Officers and teachers.....	4,788	3,292	1,496	68.8	31.2
Scholars.....	20,770	15,011	5,759	72.3	27.7
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	18	9	9	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers.....	68	35	33	(?)	(?)
Scholars.....	321	206	115	64.2	35.8
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	98	62	36	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers.....	518	356	162	68.7	31.3
Scholars.....	2,258	1,573	685	69.7	30.3

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God in Christ for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	772	733
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	39	-----
Percent.....	5.3	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	31,564	30,263
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	1,301	-----
Percent.....	4.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	41	41
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	523	531
Value—number reporting.....	504	516
Amount reported.....	\$1,453,128	\$1,508,079
Average value per church.....	\$2,883	\$2,923
Debt—number reporting.....	226	234
Amount reported.....	\$288,276	\$261,611
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	74	-----
Value—number reporting.....	58	48
Amount reported.....	\$63,345	\$85,000
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Churches reporting, number.....	736	624
Amount reported.....	\$392,009	\$516,011
Pastors' salaries.....	\$153,706	\$394,773
All other salaries.....	\$15,578	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$35,884	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$55,260	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$69,084	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$15,488	\$90,384
Home missions.....	\$10,116	
Foreign missions.....	\$5,320	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$15,890	
All other purposes.....	\$15,683	
Not classified.....	-----	\$30,854
Average expenditure per church.....	\$533	\$827
<b>Sunday schools:</b>		
Churches reporting, number.....	648	585
Officers and teachers.....	4,788	3,216
Scholars.....	20,770	19,282

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of God in Christ by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>31,564</b>	<b>23,816</b>	<b>7,748</b>	<b>8,796</b>	<b>22,504</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>4,788</b>	<b>20,770</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>													
Massachusetts.....	4	4	—	143	143	—	38	105	—	36.2	3	27	88
Connecticut.....	9	8	1	356	324	62	134	252	—	53.2	9	70	279
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>													
New York.....	31	30	1	1,411	1,407	4	386	1,025	—	37.7	27	188	1,008
New Jersey.....	25	19	6	1,167	1,073	94	272	695	200	39.1	24	180	697
Pennsylvania.....	31	26	5	1,961	1,854	107	652	1,309	—	49.8	26	222	1,162
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Ohio.....	5	4	1	244	228	16	74	170	—	43.5	5	42	254
Indiana.....	18	15	3	599	532	67	171	428	—	40.0	15	137	674
Illinois.....	36	32	4	2,046	1,848	198	562	1,484	—	37.9	29	262	1,160
Michigan.....	26	23	3	1,449	1,268	181	441	1,008	—	43.8	20	178	991
Wisconsin.....	1	1	—	55	55	—	14	41	—	—	1	6	60
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Minnesota.....	4	4	—	76	76	—	27	49	—	—	3	22	75
Iowa.....	12	12	—	362	362	—	111	251	—	44.2	2	18	80
Missouri.....	16	13	3	955	888	67	250	705	—	35.5	11	74	413
Kansas.....	32	23	9	1,220	1,073	147	346	874	—	39.6	31	206	1,056
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>													
Delaware.....	1	1	—	65	65	—	24	41	—	—	1	19	30
Maryland.....	5	4	1	386	376	10	98	288	—	34.0	4	32	233
District of Columbia.....	2	2	—	206	206	—	32	174	—	18.4	2	10	81
Virginia.....	16	8	8	662	351	311	192	470	—	40.9	14	108	468
West Virginia.....	5	2	3	93	42	51	28	65	—	—	5	27	127
North Carolina.....	17	8	9	582	264	318	159	423	—	37.6	15	100	424
South Carolina.....	4	3	1	91	79	12	28	63	—	—	3	16	56
Georgia.....	13	8	5	367	232	135	81	286	—	28.3	9	48	185
Florida.....	41	23	18	1,414	979	435	366	991	57	36.9	40	249	968
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Kentucky.....	14	7	7	388	230	158	126	262	—	48.1	12	67	240
Tennessee.....	21	10	11	1,211	939	272	345	866	—	39.8	17	149	689
Alabama.....	19	9	10	615	381	234	151	464	—	32.5	16	100	258
Mississippi.....	90	22	68	2,916	859	2,057	881	2,035	—	43.3	71	497	1,790
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Arkansas.....	31	11	20	879	345	534	249	630	—	39.5	31	198	794
Louisiana.....	31	21	10	1,250	893	356	334	925	—	36.1	28	186	691
Oklahoma.....	45	27	18	1,318	983	335	344	974	—	35.3	37	247	941
Texas.....	128	65	63	5,052	3,594	1,458	1,286	3,766	—	34.1	104	815	3,303
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>													
Colorado.....	14	10	4	336	298	38	92	244	—	37.7	11	86	303
New Mexico.....	3	2	1	34	29	5	5	22	7	—	2	10	45
Arizona.....	3	1	2	154	107	47	40	114	—	35.1	2	13	65
<b>PACIFIC:</b>													
Washington.....	2	2	—	39	39	—	15	24	—	—	2	12	52
California.....	17	16	1	1,423	1,394	29	442	981	—	45.1	16	167	1,023

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	772	733	31,564	30,263	2,710	25,478	3,376	9.6
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	4	2	143	92	25	118	-----	17.5
Connecticut.....	9	4	386	144	30	336	20	8.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	31	6	1,411	180	126	1,081	204	10.4
New Jersey.....	25	14	1,167	517	58	779	330	6.9
Pennsylvania.....	31	11	1,961	1,073	314	1,591	56	16.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	5	7	244	447	39	205	-----	16.0
Indiana.....	18	12	599	589	19	518	62	3.5
Illinois.....	36	38	2,046	1,939	156	1,784	106	8.0
Michigan.....	26	17	1,449	1,253	124	1,044	281	10.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	4	1	76	37	12	58	6	-----
Iowa.....	12	4	362	114	71	291	-----	19.6
Missouri.....	16	35	955	1,768	50	613	292	7.5
Nebraska.....	-----	4	170	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas.....	32	22	1,220	968	122	1,027	71	10.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	5	-----	386	-----	76	310	-----	19.7
Virginia.....	16	14	662	677	48	501	113	8.7
West Virginia.....	5	1	93	15	11	82	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	17	8	582	213	67	463	52	12.6
South Carolina.....	4	-----	91	-----	14	55	22	-----
Georgia.....	13	21	367	763	15	318	34	4.5
Florida.....	41	27	1,414	1,080	108	1,055	251	9.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	14	12	388	384	37	329	22	10.1
Tennessee.....	21	32	1,211	1,258	101	1,025	85	9.0
Alabama.....	19	24	615	773	15	451	149	3.2
Mississippi.....	90	86	2,916	3,314	306	2,436	174	11.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	31	63	879	2,305	43	719	117	5.6
Louisiana.....	31	52	1,259	1,661	105	1,154	-----	8.3
Oklahoma.....	45	59	1,318	1,700	129	990	199	11.5
Texas.....	128	126	5,052	5,430	282	4,274	496	6.2
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	14	14	336	394	36	279	21	11.4
New Mexico.....	3	-----	34	-----	2	25	7	-----
Arizona.....	3	3	154	102	5	42	107	-----
PACIFIC:								
California.....	17	10	1,423	724	131	1,232	60	9.6
Other States.....	16	4	365	179	33	293	39	10.1

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Wisconsin, 1; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 2; and Washington, 2.

**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>\$1,453,128</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>\$288,276</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>\$63,345</b>
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York.....	31	6	3	2,650	1	600	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
New Jersey.....	25	15	15	52,300	10	21,566	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	31	14	12	260,700	10	84,275	3	5,800
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Ohio.....	5	4	4	11,000	2	2,300	-----	-----
Indiana.....	18	7	7	24,500	5	13,390	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Illinois.....	36	19	18	60,614	8	9,815	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Michigan.....	26	17	16	126,372	9	27,961	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Minnesota.....	4	3	3	6,400	2	3,200	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Iowa.....	12	11	11	18,600	8	5,155	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Missouri.....	16	13	13	125,565	7	23,026	6	6,600
Kansas.....	32	26	26	57,861	13	11,280	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Virginia.....	16	14	13	57,725	5	12,683	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	5	3	3	30,000	1	60	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	17	13	12	19,350	7	2,094	-----	-----
South Carolina.....	4	3	3	3,100	3	1,300	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Georgia.....	13	10	10	6,152	4	405	-----	-----
Florida.....	41	33	33	58,867	17	4,172	8	3,450
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Kentucky.....	14	4	4	4,500	2	1,000	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Tennessee.....	21	15	14	28,050	5	1,271	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Alabama.....	19	14	14	8,540	6	2,138	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	90	59	57	73,055	25	7,296	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Arkansas.....	31	23	23	16,892	9	1,530	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Louisiana.....	31	25	25	32,889	13	4,809	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Oklahoma.....	45	40	36	44,689	11	2,890	7	3,550
Texas.....	128	102	99	179,373	24	9,432	14	24,925
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Colorado.....	14	10	10	22,550	3	7,515	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
California.....	17	10	10	62,834	7	11,517	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other States.....	30	10	* 10	58,000	9	15,596	-----	19,020

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

\* Includes 2 churches in Connecticut; and 1 in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Washington, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches report- ing	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	772	736	\$392, 009	\$153, 706	\$15, 578	\$35, 884
NEW ENGLAND:						
Connecticut.....	9	9	8, 937	3, 837	750	155
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	31	30	22, 867	8, 799	230	640
New Jersey.....	25	25	23, 446	9, 483	693	1, 744
Pennsylvania.....	31	31	26, 354	5, 452	2, 138	2, 601
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	5	5	5, 858	2, 516	151	525
Indiana.....	18	16	9, 935	3, 919	339	249
Illinois.....	36	34	22, 769	8, 894	1, 373	2, 204
Michigan.....	26	23	24, 667	8, 744	597	1, 588
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	4	3	2, 274	644	6	500
Iowa.....	12	12	4, 935	2, 089		314
Missouri.....	16	16	11, 378	1, 042	716	1, 605
Kansas.....	32	30	11, 428	5, 217	298	1, 798
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	5	5	6, 372	1, 781	205	474
Virginia.....	16	16	7, 905	3, 062	379	723
West Virginia.....	5	5	2, 139	1, 219	152	142
North Carolina.....	17	15	5, 070	2, 402	284	785
South Carolina.....	4	4	1, 270	720	48	224
Georgia.....	13	13	3, 287	1, 579	130	324
Florida.....	41	40	25, 455	11, 295	1, 197	2, 043
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	14	9	2, 414	1, 467	55	115
Tennessee.....	21	20	14, 529	3, 523	417	1, 665
Alabama.....	19	18	5, 623	3, 060	120	475
Mississippi.....	90	86	21, 695	11, 189	1, 313	2, 281
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	31	31	6, 655	3, 050	143	655
Louisiana.....	31	30	9, 567	5, 405	353	540
Oklahoma.....	45	44	15, 810	6, 404	403	2, 473
Texas.....	128	122	50, 528	25, 011	2, 104	3, 845
MOUNTAIN:						
Colorado.....	14	14	6, 635	2, 857	224	485
New Mexico.....	3	3	734	210		35
Arizona.....	3	3	846	425		
PACIFIC:						
California.....	17	16	21, 886	5, 693	560	4, 275
Other States.....	10	18	8, 741	2, 718	200	502

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Massachusetts, 2; Wisconsin, 1; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 2; and Washington, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on church debt, exclud- ing interest	Other current expenses, includ- ing interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$55,260	\$69,084	\$15,488	\$10,116	\$5,320	\$15,890	\$15,693
NEW ENGLAND:							
Connecticut.....	1,434	1,302	290	72	108	241	748
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	2,595	8,500	436	118	86	820	643
New Jersey.....	4,810	2,713	1,170	881	382	594	976
Pennsylvania.....	6,741	6,371	429	820	500	842	460
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	868	716	183	337	180	202	180
Indiana.....	1,356	2,344	118	314	153	333	810
Illinois.....	1,747	2,912	1,797	1,034	354	1,661	793
Michigan.....	5,424	4,802	899	677	297	655	984
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	445	510	-----	25	42	17	85
Iowa.....	565	1,249	7	83	103	127	398
Missouri.....	3,055	3,419	762	200	126	460	93
Kansas.....	1,437	1,121	452	97	84	387	537
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	340	1,840	41	-----	-----	41	1,650
Virginia.....	1,281	842	723	104	116	574	101
West Virginia.....	10	391	43	61	15	96	10
North Carolina.....	360	355	14	225	112	357	176
South Carolina.....	132	64	-----	24	22	21	15
Georgia.....	449	209	83	45	55	342	71
Florida.....	2,187	4,386	1,241	569	573	1,286	678
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	237	262	32	28	28	164	26
Tennessee.....	3,708	2,922	774	147	46	757	570
Alabama.....	940	189	180	95	39	353	172
Mississippi.....	2,088	1,860	372	254	214	1,082	1,042
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	558	1,148	116	106	48	383	448
Louisiana.....	1,270	759	422	139	67	366	246
Oklahoma.....	1,052	2,271	771	919	217	710	590
Texas.....	6,885	5,246	1,992	1,738	703	1,454	1,550
MOUNTAIN:							
Colorado.....	570	1,383	84	273	90	351	318
New Mexico.....	56	236	49	35	17	26	70
Arizona.....	200	151	5	-----	-----	8	57
PACIFIC:							
California.....	1,745	5,095	1,928	614	384	666	926
Other States.....	715	3,516	75	82	159	514	280



HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

The founder and organizer of the Church of God in Christ was Elder C. H. Mason, a Negro who had received his early training in the Baptist Church. He found his own beliefs at variance with the teachings of the Baptist faith, and with Elder C. P. Jones and others sought to establish a church with stronger appeal and greater encouragement for all Christian believers, one which would emphasize the doctrine of entire sanctification through the outpourings of the Holy Spirit. These brethren formed a body which was known as the Church of God.

In 1897 while seeking a Scriptural name which would distinguish this church from others of similar title, the name "Church of God in Christ" was revealed to Elder Mason.

This union continued until 1906, when a great revival was held in Los Angeles, Calif. Elder Mason attended this revival and received the baptism of the Holy Ghost with signs of speaking with other tongues.

He preached this as a New Testament doctrine, to which many of the brethren were averse. As a result of this disagreement, in the general assembly which convened at Jackson, Miss., in August 1907, Elder Jones and the assembly withdrew.

Later in the same year Elder Mason called a meeting in Memphis, Tenn., of all ministers who believed in receiving the baptism of the Holy Ghost according to the Scriptures and these brethren formed the first general assembly of the Church of God in Christ. Elder Mason was called as general overseer and chief apostle. Under his leadership the church has witnessed a great triumph and growth.

## DOCTRINE

The church is trinitarian in doctrine, acknowledging its belief in God in three persons. It accepts the Bible as the Word of God and teaches repentance, regeneration, justification, and sanctification. The church believes in the power of speaking with new tongues and gifts of healing as evidences of the baptism of the Holy Spirit.

Three ordinances are recognized—baptism of believers by immersion, the Lord's Supper, and washing of the feet of the saints.

## ORGANIZATION

The Church of God in Christ claims to be divinely instituted and to trace authority for all its offices directly to the Scriptures.

The organization includes the following: The chief apostle (or general overseer), apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, elders, overseers, teachers, deacons, deaconesses, and missionaries.

Each local church has its overseer; the groups of churches are united, under a State overseer who holds district or State convocations annually. Matters in dispute are adjusted by the State overseers in consultation with two or more elders, but only upon application of the local churches. This body also assigns the pastors of churches.

A general convocation also meets annually and takes up questions referred to it by the State overseers and elders of the State convocations.

The women's work is well organized under a body called "Mothers," general and State. There are also Bible Bands, Sunshine Bands, and an organization called the Young People's Willing Workers.

<sup>1</sup> This statement was prepared from information furnished by Bishop O. T. Jones, of the Church of God in Christ, Philadelphia, Pa.

# CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of the Nazarene for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of the Church of the Nazarene consists of those persons who have been publicly received, after having declared their experience of salvation, belief in the doctrines of the church, and willingness to submit to its government. Baptism by sprinkling is generally accepted, though no special form is emphasized.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2, 197	1, 127	1, 070	51.3	48.7
Members, number.....	136, 227	96, 844	39, 383	71.1	28.9
Average membership per church.....	62	86	37		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	47, 899	34, 412	13, 487	71.8	28.2
Female.....	84, 027	59, 655	24, 372	71.0	29.0
Sex not reported.....	4, 301	2, 777	1, 524	64.6	35.4
Males per 100 females.....	57.0	57.7	55.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	8, 472	6, 308	2, 164	74.5	25.5
13 years and over.....	120, 030	86, 365	33, 665	72.0	28.0
Age not reported.....	7, 725	4, 171	3, 554	54.0	46.0
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	6.6	6.8	6.0		
Church edifices, number.....	1, 756	907	849	51.7	48.3
Value—number reporting.....	1, 701	884	817	52.0	48.0
Amount reported.....	\$8, 987, 961	\$7, 126, 466	\$1, 861, 495	79.3	20.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$8, 249, 683	\$6, 559, 834	\$1, 689, 849	79.5	20.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$738, 278	\$566, 632	\$171, 646	76.8	23.2
Average value per church.....	\$5, 284	\$8, 062	\$2, 278		
Debt—number reporting.....	903	625	278	69.2	30.8
Amount reported.....	\$1, 925, 965	\$1, 719, 434	\$206, 531	89.3	10.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	506	169	337	33.4	66.6
Parsonages, number.....	806	419	387	52.0	48.0
Value—number reporting.....	766	392	374	51.2	48.8
Amount reported.....	\$1, 475, 110	\$1, 041, 284	\$433, 826	70.6	29.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2, 152	1, 111	1, 041	51.6	48.4
Amount reported.....	\$3, 797, 224	\$2, 891, 257	\$905, 967	76.1	23.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1, 463, 587	\$1, 061, 963	\$401, 624	72.6	27.4
All other salaries.....	\$130, 493	\$102, 959	\$27, 534	78.9	21.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$320, 404	\$238, 790	\$81, 614	74.5	25.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$359, 758	\$295, 281	\$64, 477	82.1	17.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$797, 109	\$634, 021	\$163, 088	79.5	20.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$48, 588	\$38, 002	\$10, 586	78.2	21.8
Home missions.....	\$120, 795	\$89, 955	\$30, 840	74.5	25.5
Foreign missions.....	\$90, 387	\$68, 003	\$22, 384	75.2	24.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$181, 725	\$138, 390	\$42, 335	76.4	23.6
All other purposes.....	\$284, 378	\$223, 393	\$60, 985	78.6	21.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 765	\$2, 602	\$870		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2, 098	1, 097	1, 001	52.3	47.7
Officers and teachers.....	27, 121	16, 999	10, 122	62.7	37.3
Scholars.....	226, 608	156, 530	70, 078	69.1	30.9

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number .....	156	108	48	69.2	30.8
Officers and teachers .....	1,466	1,067	399	72.8	27.2
Scholars .....	11,240	8,632	2,608	76.8	23.2
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number .....	29	22	7		
Officers and teachers .....	194	152	42	78.4	21.6
Scholars .....	1,337	925	412	69.2	30.8
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number .....	15	9	6		
Officers and teachers .....	130	93	37	71.5	28.5
Scholars .....	858	612	246	71.3	28.7

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of the Nazarene for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number .....</b>	2,197	1,444	866	100
Increase over preceding census:				
Number .....	753	578	766	-----
Percent .....	52.1	66.7	766.0	-----
<b>Members, number .....</b>	136,227	63,558	32,259	6,657
Increase over preceding census:				
Number .....	72,669	31,299	25,602	-----
Percent .....	114.3	97.0	384.6	-----
Average membership per church .....	62	44	37	67
<b>Church edifices, number .....</b>	1,756	1,173	596	69
Value—number reporting .....	1,701	1,113	596	69
Amount reported .....	\$8,987,961	\$7,323,718	\$1,719,822	\$393,990
Average value per church .....	\$5,284	\$6,580	\$2,886	\$5,710
Debt—number reporting .....	903	584	266	40
Amount reported .....	\$1,925,965	\$1,611,274	\$308,525	\$97,224
<b>Parsonages, number .....</b>	806			
Value—number reporting .....	766	483	82	7
Amount reported .....	\$1,457,110	\$1,238,006	\$107,683	\$22,500
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number .....	2,152	1,340	712	-----
Amount reported .....	\$3,797,224	\$3,124,444	\$588,706	-----
Pastors' salaries .....	\$1,463,587			
All other salaries .....	\$130,493			
Repairs and improvements .....	\$320,404	\$2,434,513	\$350,409	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest .....	\$359,758			
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$797,109			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc .....	\$48,588			
Home missions .....	\$120,795			
Foreign missions .....	\$90,387	\$633,263	\$154,345	-----
To general headquarters for distribution .....	\$181,725			
All other purposes .....	\$284,378			
Not classified .....		\$56,668	\$83,952	-----
Average expenditure per church .....	\$1,765	\$2,332	\$827	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number .....	2,098	1,233	727	80
Officers and teachers .....	27,121	13,015	6,029	824
Scholars .....	226,608	109,237	40,575	5,039

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of the Nazarene by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value of church edifices.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each district in the Church of the Nazarene, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>2, 197</b>	<b>1, 127</b>	<b>1, 070</b>	<b>136, 227</b>	<b>96, 844</b>	<b>39, 383</b>	<b>47, 899</b>	<b>84, 027</b>	<b>4, 301</b>	<b>57. 0</b>	<b>2, 098</b>	<b>27, 121</b>	<b>226, 608</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>													
Maine.....	20	6	14	923	472	451	304	603	16	50. 4	19	211	1, 567
New Hampshire.....	6	6	-----	193	193	-----	70	123	-----	56. 9	6	49	299
Vermont.....	7	2	5	186	77	109	70	116	-----	60. 3	7	76	398
Massachusetts.....	23	20	3	2, 167	1, 950	217	782	1, 385	-----	56. 5	23	400	3, 206
Rhode Island.....	6	5	1	313	272	41	126	187	-----	67. 4	5	68	470
Connecticut.....	6	5	1	482	318	164	131	187	164	70. 1	6	93	627
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>													
New York.....	36	29	7	1, 948	1, 695	253	627	1, 240	81	50. 6	33	425	3, 238
New Jersey.....	9	6	3	425	286	139	172	253	-----	68. 0	9	122	797
Pennsylvania.....	68	42	26	4, 840	3, 621	1, 219	1, 624	2, 842	374	57. 1	68	1, 045	8, 802
<b>E. N. CENTRAL:</b>													
Ohio.....	188	118	70	14, 984	12, 217	2, 767	5, 370	9, 435	179	56. 9	182	2, 612	25, 143
Indiana.....	165	78	87	12, 277	9, 138	3, 139	4, 475	7, 625	177	58. 7	160	2, 215	23, 145
Illinois.....	119	67	52	6, 706	5, 025	1, 681	2, 430	4, 254	22	57. 1	119	1, 533	13, 533
Michigan.....	84	49	35	5, 560	4, 307	1, 253	2, 079	3, 341	140	62. 2	80	1, 216	10, 958
Wisconsin.....	17	8	9	733	444	289	314	419	-----	74. 9	15	205	1, 217
<b>W. N. CENTRAL:</b>													
Minnesota.....	22	10	12	949	582	367	362	587	-----	61. 7	22	249	1, 603
Iowa.....	44	31	13	2, 568	2, 088	480	908	1, 530	130	59. 3	43	573	4, 312
Missouri.....	73	27	46	4, 108	2, 455	1, 653	1, 312	2, 558	238	51. 3	69	902	7, 651
North Dakota.....	30	7	23	1, 072	347	725	335	723	14	46. 3	29	279	1, 707
South Dakota.....	19	4	15	462	119	343	161	263	38	61. 2	18	153	696
Nebraska.....	31	15	16	1, 819	888	431	464	773	82	60. 0	31	400	2, 343
Kansas.....	86	43	43	5, 433	3, 632	1, 801	1, 865	3, 406	162	54. 8	83	1, 236	8, 211
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>													
Delaware.....	4	1	3	182	47	135	55	127	-----	43. 3	4	39	267
Maryland.....	14	7	7	1, 003	633	370	350	624	29	56. 1	14	209	1, 643
District of Co- lumbia.....	1	1	-----	210	210	-----	100	110	-----	90. 9	1	30	230
Virginia.....	13	6	7	806	496	310	249	542	15	45. 9	13	142	1, 057
West Virginia.....	42	18	24	2, 483	1, 473	1, 010	849	1, 447	187	58. 7	40	504	4, 712
North Carolina.....	10	7	3	467	403	64	198	269	-----	73. 6	10	138	1, 041
South Carolina.....	5	4	1	213	163	50	63	111	39	56. 8	5	50	456
Georgia.....	29	16	13	1, 246	955	291	422	824	-----	51. 2	25	230	1, 836
Florida.....	35	21	14	1, 509	1, 070	439	492	1, 017	-----	48. 4	33	408	3, 125

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>E. S. CENTRAL:</b>													
Kentucky.....	64	25	39	3,412	1,955	1,457	1,113	2,257	42	49.3	60	568	5,165
Tennessee.....	74	37	37	5,416	3,986	1,430	1,957	3,297	162	59.4	64	702	6,283
Alabama.....	54	19	35	2,366	1,250	1,116	750	1,602	14	46.8	49	446	3,544
Mississippi.....	16	9	7	418	267	151	130	288	-----	45.1	14	101	662
<b>W. S. CENTRAL:</b>													
Arkansas.....	69	27	42	3,931	2,411	1,520	1,234	2,304	393	53.6	61	595	5,686
Louisiana.....	23	10	13	1,127	711	416	371	745	11	49.8	21	213	1,564
Oklahoma.....	161	60	101	10,962	6,205	4,787	3,407	6,540	1,045	52.1	150	2,086	17,175
Texas.....	155	73	82	8,646	5,963	2,683	3,121	5,524	1	56.5	145	1,588	12,188
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>													
Montana.....	11	5	6	386	218	168	114	206	66	55.3	11	107	725
Idaho.....	33	13	20	2,570	1,684	886	1,041	1,529	-----	68.1	33	512	4,201
Wyoming.....	8	2	6	370	152	218	131	239	-----	54.8	8	80	691
Colorado.....	54	26	28	3,061	2,316	745	1,099	1,860	102	59.1	52	753	5,455
New Mexico.....	26	9	17	832	447	385	314	518	-----	60.6	23	212	1,423
Arizona.....	15	6	9	894	571	323	279	404	211	69.1	15	183	1,461
Utah.....	1	1	-----	17	-----	-----	6	11	-----	-----	1	8	55
Nevada.....	1	1	-----	41	41	-----	15	26	-----	-----	1	11	85
<b>PACIFIC:</b>													
Washington.....	47	22	25	3,317	2,497	820	1,260	2,047	10	61.6	46	671	5,094
Oregon.....	48	27	21	2,793	2,132	661	1,079	1,714	-----	63.0	48	591	4,609
California.....	126	96	29	9,871	8,445	1,426	3,719	5,995	157	62.0	124	1,883	16,148

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>138,227</b>	<b>63,558</b>	<b>32,259</b>	<b>6,657</b>	<b>8,472</b>	<b>120,030</b>	<b>7,725</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>												
Maine.....	20	12	11	3	923	409	297	94	13	837	73	1.5
New Hampshire.....	6	2	4	2	193	68	171	53	-----	121	72	-----
Vermont.....	7	6	5	4	196	118	132	112	4	182	-----	2.2
Massachusetts.....	23	22	20	11	2,167	1,438	1,319	926	79	2,088	-----	3.6
Rhode Island.....	6	3	4	2	313	137	198	133	5	308	-----	1.6
Connecticut.....	6	5	6	3	482	256	183	81	9	309	164	2.8
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>												
New York.....	36	29	21	10	1,948	1,150	1,011	539	54	1,814	80	2.9
New Jersey.....	9	6	5	1	425	156	93	20	14	341	70	3.9
Pennsylvania.....	68	27	20	6	4,840	1,340	858	378	215	4,114	511	5.0
<b>E. N. CENTRAL:</b>												
Ohio.....	188	83	29	1	14,984	4,990	1,418	13	961	13,903	120	6.5
Indiana.....	165	99	24	2	12,277	5,302	1,141	141	708	10,972	597	6.1
Illinois.....	119	81	27	11	6,706	3,463	1,756	797	291	6,140	275	4.5
Michigan.....	84	44	18	-----	5,560	1,767	746	-----	183	5,036	341	3.5
Wisconsin.....	17	15	6	-----	733	409	122	-----	21	712	-----	2.9

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
<b>W. N. CENTRAL:</b>												
Minnesota.....	22	14	1	---	949	468	13	---	27	857	65	3.1
Iowa.....	44	29	20	1	2,568	1,350	765	23	103	2,182	283	4.5
Missouri.....	73	48	23	---	4,108	1,986	903	---	240	3,550	318	6.3
North Dakota.....	30	33	8	---	1,072	857	201	---	37	1,005	30	3.6
South Dakota.....	19	17	3	---	462	463	112	---	21	394	47	5.1
Nebraska.....	31	25	15	---	1,319	823	556	---	71	1,156	92	5.8
Kansas.....	86	62	46	2	5,433	2,476	1,300	119	368	4,757	308	7.2
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>												
Delaware.....	4	---	---	---	182	---	---	---	1	125	56	.8
Maryland.....	14	8	8	3	1,003	294	217	82	25	968	---	3.5
Virginia.....	13	5	4	---	806	268	135	---	51	740	15	6.4
West Virginia.....	42	8	3	---	2,483	352	98	---	172	1,864	447	8.4
North Carolina.....	10	---	---	---	467	---	---	---	30	312	125	8.8
South Carolina.....	5	---	---	---	213	---	---	---	34	140	39	19.5
Georgia.....	29	19	12	---	1,246	442	230	---	92	1,069	85	7.9
Florida.....	35	8	4	---	1,509	324	116	---	96	1,411	2	6.4
<b>E. S. CENTRAL:</b>												
Kentucky.....	64	36	18	---	3,412	1,405	728	---	230	2,971	211	7.2
Tennessee.....	74	44	48	---	5,416	2,596	1,903	---	345	4,704	367	6.8
Alabama.....	54	47	22	---	2,366	1,299	599	---	99	2,212	55	4.3
Mississippi.....	16	10	15	---	418	227	233	---	20	398	---	4.8
<b>W. S. CENTRAL:</b>												
Arkansas.....	69	60	53	---	3,931	2,024	1,613	---	290	3,489	152	7.7
Louisiana.....	23	12	7	---	1,127	471	214	---	71	805	251	8.1
Oklahoma.....	161	126	100	---	10,992	5,594	2,831	---	849	8,806	1,337	8.8
Texas.....	155	134	129	2	8,646	4,956	3,821	47	959	7,496	191	11.3
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>												
Montana.....	11	9	4	---	386	202	69	---	5	366	15	1.3
Idaho.....	33	22	12	1	2,570	1,342	325	30	196	2,374	---	7.6
Wyoming.....	8	---	---	---	370	---	---	---	12	358	---	3.2
Colorado.....	54	39	11	1	3,061	1,728	370	50	165	2,160	736	7.1
New Mexico.....	26	23	3	---	832	450	69	---	93	739	---	11.2
Arizona.....	15	7	1	---	894	399	93	---	80	814	---	8.9
<b>PACIFIC:</b>												
Washington.....	47	42	26	7	3,317	1,742	976	285	148	3,169	---	4.5
Oregon.....	48	36	20	3	2,793	1,507	773	135	336	2,369	58	12.3
California.....	125	76	46	23	9,871	6,115	3,380	2,433	596	9,138	137	6.1
Other States.....	* 3	11	4	1	268	396	91	166	43	225	---	16.0

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes: District of Columbia, 1; Utah, 1; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States .....	2, 197	1, 756	1, 701	\$8, 987, 981	903	\$1, 925, 965	786	\$1, 475, 110
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine .....	20	17	16	77, 950	11	16, 460	4	15, 000
New Hampshire .....	6	4	4	22, 250	4	9, 300	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Vermont .....	7	5	4	10, 600	3	1, 185	3	3, 000
Massachusetts .....	23	17	17	263, 400	11	35, 794	10	51, 650
Rhode Island .....	6	4	4	58, 500	2	3, 850	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Connecticut .....	6	6	6	67, 500	5	27, 450	3	16, 000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York .....	36	31	28	342, 434	23	115, 437	12	58, 200
New Jersey .....	9	8	7	49, 580	4	8, 260	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Pennsylvania .....	68	50	49	397, 500	27	89, 805	18	88, 400
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio .....	188	124	122	866, 013	85	245, 351	29	86, 160
Indiana .....	165	127	125	829, 107	79	192, 500	59	132, 850
Illinois .....	119	87	83	539, 420	42	72, 466	25	71, 650
Michigan .....	84	69	67	361, 258	41	98, 158	33	78, 000
Wisconsin .....	17	11	11	52, 700	1	2, 100	7	15, 500
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota .....	22	16	14	68, 100	10	19, 571	8	10, 050
Iowa .....	44	35	35	133, 775	23	27, 470	19	37, 550
Missouri .....	73	58	56	309, 933	25	71, 455	19	17, 850
North Dakota .....	30	20	18	40, 500	7	8, 690	12	16, 500
South Dakota .....	19	13	13	28, 075	5	3, 198	7	9, 475
Nebraska .....	31	25	25	68, 050	7	5, 132	15	26, 700
Kansas .....	86	74	73	295, 610	35	81, 478	40	59, 450
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware .....	4	4	4	12, 500	4	4, 885	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Maryland .....	14	12	11	68, 450	8	19, 200	5	17, 000
Virginia .....	13	10	10	46, 850	7	13, 568	3	5, 500
West Virginia .....	42	30	30	98, 528	14	16, 702	9	13, 600
North Carolina .....	10	7	7	28, 200	6	14, 572	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
South Carolina .....	5	5	4	8, 500	2	1, 200		
Georgia .....	29	25	24	78, 725	12	16, 206	4	7, 700
Florida .....	35	25	25	98, 160	13	13, 057	11	16, 450
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky .....	64	50	50	131, 578	25	33, 354	14	18, 975
Tennessee .....	74	62	59	315, 245	17	28, 587	13	24, 830
Alabama .....	54	46	45	109, 625	11	5, 941	16	22, 944
Mississippi .....	16	12	11	14, 900	6	2, 214	7	5, 775
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas .....	69	56	54	212, 946	16	37, 435	18	18, 800
Louisiana .....	23	19	19	77, 560	11	7, 140	5	11, 100
Oklahoma .....	161	135	132	467, 475	63	76, 431	96	130, 125
Texas .....	155	130	127	472, 103	52	91, 774	69	87, 441
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana .....	11	11	11	22, 227	7	3, 123	6	7, 300
Idaho .....	33	30	27	80, 525	10	8, 111	22	34, 500
Wyoming .....	8	6	6	14, 500	5	3, 800	3	3, 400
Colorado .....	54	47	43	229, 400	22	32, 675	20	33, 100
New Mexico .....	26	22	21	60, 450	7	9, 505	12	11, 300
Arizona .....	15	13	12	69, 525	3	7, 700	9	16, 900
PACIFIC:								
Washington .....	47	42	41	190, 435	22	66, 756	25	40, 000
Oregon .....	48	44	43	209, 455	29	56, 105	23	29, 225
California .....	125	109	105	950, 854	78	221, 614	46	97, 660
Other States .....	3	3	3	37, 000	3	9, 200	1	27, 500

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: District of Columbia, 1; Utah, 1; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES					
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest
United States.....	2, 197	2, 152	\$3, 797, 224	\$1, 463, 587	\$130, 493	\$320, 404	\$359, 768
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	20	19	38, 012	14, 758	584	2, 916	3, 486
New Hampshire.....	6	6	7, 804	3, 024		521	65
Vermont.....	7	7	8, 119	4, 156	75	396	315
Massachusetts.....	23	22	88, 372	29, 388	3, 175	7, 643	2, 739
Rhode Island.....	6	6	14, 614	6, 668	251	955	236
Connecticut.....	6	6	19, 878	8, 371	332	762	1, 500
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	36	35	105, 195	35, 970	2, 742	8, 573	8, 119
New Jersey.....	9	9	21, 392	8, 821	200	1, 004	1, 145
Pennsylvania.....	68	68	170, 040	67, 684	2, 983	16, 206	11, 165
E. N. CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	188	183	416, 210	153, 420	15, 242	31, 172	45, 381
Indiana.....	165	163	376, 199	127, 873	9, 886	32, 541	39, 955
Illinois.....	119	116	217, 769	78, 105	10, 606	15, 626	24, 156
Michigan.....	84	84	185, 021	68, 454	10, 221	15, 295	15, 409
Wisconsin.....	17	17	26, 245	11, 917	280	1, 928	2, 061
W. N. CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	22	22	30, 989	13, 830	733	1, 018	2, 874
Iowa.....	44	44	68, 640	30, 238	2, 381	3, 625	4, 097
Missouri.....	73	70	95, 314	40, 986	3, 827	4, 688	10, 355
North Dakota.....	30	30	28, 168	15, 135	541	1, 002	767
South Dakota.....	19	19	9, 650	4, 342	131	90	945
Nebraska.....	31	31	33, 930	17, 617	723	1, 308	820
Kansas.....	86	85	119, 050	56, 042	3, 498	11, 227	7, 730
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	4	4	6, 402	3, 153	181	537	431
Maryland.....	14	13	1 51, 002	14, 636	1, 643	6, 437	6, 100
Dist. of Columbia.....	1	1					
Virginia.....	13	12	20, 750	9, 182	811	1, 386	2, 603
West Virginia.....	42	40	60, 309	27, 457	1, 385	5, 470	5, 457
North Carolina.....	10	10	16, 420	4, 945	650	2, 163	3, 420
South Carolina.....	5	5	4, 434	1, 616	52	859	329
Georgia.....	29	28	29, 747	11, 702	292	2, 948	2, 562
Florida.....	35	34	48, 838	18, 799	1, 105	6, 163	2, 447
E. S. CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	64	60	65, 274	27, 885	1, 905	7, 918	7, 767
Tennessee.....	74	73	87, 654	34, 127	1, 953	9, 898	4, 451
Alabama.....	54	51	45, 539	19, 540	1, 244	7, 132	6, 304
Mississippi.....	16	16	8, 327	4, 594	373	853	302
W. S. CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	69	66	57, 806	22, 387	2, 506	5, 040	5, 581
Louisiana.....	23	22	25, 653	9, 880	2, 445	1, 654	3, 770
Oklahoma.....	161	156	251, 077	105, 339	10, 137	23, 736	24, 592
Texas.....	155	155	178, 235	73, 873	6, 971	11, 954	17, 307
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	11	11	15, 443	6, 352	110	2, 842	1, 221
Idaho.....	33	33	64, 637	25, 086	2, 058	6, 348	3, 955
Wyoming.....	8	8	10, 605	4, 198	240	1, 356	948
Colorado.....	54	53	83, 443	31, 957	4, 079	7, 880	7, 783
New Mexico.....	26	24	22, 643	9, 850	375	2, 312	2, 059
Arizona.....	15	15	1 33, 631	11, 803	679	2, 498	5, 386
Utah.....	1	1					
Nevada.....	1	1					
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	47	47	97, 986	34, 077	3, 916	4, 697	19, 174
Oregon.....	48	48	81, 460	30, 882	1, 805	12, 955	7, 586
California.....	125	123	349, 298	123, 468	15, 167	27, 472	34, 933

<sup>1</sup> Amount for District of Columbia combined with figures for Maryland, and amount for Utah and Nevada combined with figures for Arizona, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.



TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$797, 109	\$48, 588	\$120, 795	\$90, 387	\$181, 725	\$284, 378
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>						
Maine.....	9, 843	266	909	1, 185	2, 102	1, 963
New Hampshire.....	3, 321	115	253	145	284	76
Vermont.....	1, 958	68	218	185	293	455
Massachusetts.....	21, 845	1, 791	2, 927	2, 347	8, 028	8, 489
Rhode Island.....	3, 585	74	455	109	1, 293	988
Connecticut.....	5, 004	295	1, 391	1, 052	797	374
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>						
New York.....	32, 344	1, 902	2, 329	3, 456	6, 577	3, 183
New Jersey.....	8, 226	54	521	759	400	262
Pennsylvania.....	42, 803	1, 545	4, 437	4, 379	8, 419	10, 419
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Ohio.....	92, 608	4, 573	10, 306	10, 780	19, 913	32, 815
Indiana.....	82, 761	2, 409	11, 927	7, 302	19, 634	41, 911
Illinois.....	39, 655	2, 237	10, 086	9, 829	10, 186	17, 283
Michigan.....	43, 634	2, 326	6, 712	3, 811	9, 400	10, 759
Wisconsin.....	3, 646	110	879	559	1, 635	3, 230
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Minnesota.....	8, 318	21	736	613	1, 321	1, 525
Iowa.....	15, 639	764	3, 974	1, 840	3, 703	2, 879
Missouri.....	17, 981	826	4, 321	4, 297	2, 942	5, 091
North Dakota.....	5, 073	98	1, 578	755	1, 708	1, 520
South Dakota.....	1, 610	32	449	350	406	1, 245
Nebraska.....	6, 161	35	1, 735	1, 491	1, 467	2, 573
Kansas.....	19, 026	1, 265	4, 551	1, 910	7, 162	6, 639
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>						
Delaware.....	1, 247	8	176	264	161	244
Maryland.....	12, 056	570	2, 097	1, 930	2, 555	2, 978
District of Columbia.....						
Virginia.....	3, 408	80	741	422	832	1, 285
West Virginia.....	9, 581	764	1, 365	1, 404	2, 305	5, 121
North Carolina.....	3, 177	85	585	238	603	554
South Carolina.....	1, 035	83	145	138	166	11
Georgia.....	7, 838	384	719	176	1, 705	1, 421
Florida.....	12, 471	1, 750	1, 190	1, 342	1, 584	1, 987
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Kentucky.....	11, 147	522	983	743	2, 959	3, 445
Tennessee.....	22, 759	2, 354	1, 407	1, 186	3, 460	6, 059
Alabama.....	3, 995	958	1, 783	641	1, 280	2, 662
Mississippi.....	1, 033	162	283	101	182	444
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Arkansas.....	11, 001	1, 939	1, 176	1, 621	1, 773	4, 782
Louisiana.....	3, 573	1, 222	1, 180	547	697	785
Oklahoma.....	35, 733	3, 951	5, 731	3, 231	8, 785	29, 842
Texas.....	35, 823	2, 575	4, 738	3, 725	6, 705	14, 564
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>						
Montana.....	2, 993	86	622	175	709	833
Idaho.....	11, 526	1, 376	3, 023	1, 813	4, 575	4, 877
Wyoming.....	2, 157	104	733	135	516	218
Colorado.....	16, 620	479	4, 414	2, 509	3, 362	4, 360
New Mexico.....	3, 794	130	661	185	885	2, 392
Arizona.....	8, 040	1, 509	1, 067	591	1, 240	818
Utah.....						
Nevada.....						
<b>PACIFIC:</b>						
Washington.....	15, 943	1, 164	3, 938	1, 157	6, 686	7, 234
Oregon.....	15, 402	904	2, 012	2, 324	4, 130	3, 480
California.....	79, 716	4, 623	10, 332	6, 634	16, 200	30, 753

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	2, 197	138, 227	1, 701	\$8, 987, 961	903	\$1, 925, 965	2, 152	\$3, 797, 224	2, 098	226, 608
Abilene.....	59	3, 037	46	177, 000	19	24, 373	59	57, 067	57	4, 795
Alabama.....	54	2, 366	45	109, 625	11	5, 941	51	45, 539	49	3, 544
Arizona.....	15	894	12	69, 525	3	7, 700	15	30, 117	15	1, 461
Arkansas.....	69	3, 931	54	212, 946	16	37, 435	66	57, 806	61	5, 686
California, Northern.....	55	3, 515	44	288, 293	30	75, 268	54	119, 480	55	5, 850
California, Southern.....	71	6, 397	62	666, 061	49	147, 046	70	232, 122	70	10, 383
Chicago, Central.....	119	6, 706	83	539, 420	42	72, 466	116	217, 769	119	13, 533
Colorado.....	54	3, 061	43	229, 400	22	32, 675	53	83, 443	52	5, 455
Central, Northwest.....	41	1, 411	27	96, 175	15	22, 769	41	40, 639	40	2, 299
Dallas.....	60	3, 840	50	200, 640	19	46, 230	60	79, 217	56	4, 994
Florida.....	35	1, 509	25	98, 150	13	13, 057	34	48, 838	33	3, 125
Georgia.....	33	1, 397	27	85, 225	14	17, 406	32	31, 908	29	2, 172
Idaho-Oregon.....	36	2, 739	31	78, 903	14	10, 836	36	69, 235	36	4, 338
Northern Indiana.....	78	6, 363	56	452, 157	37	124, 287	77	213, 132	76	11, 079
Indianapolis.....	87	5, 914	69	376, 950	42	68, 213	86	163, 067	84	12, 066
Iowa.....	44	2, 568	34	115, 275	22	21, 670	43	59, 212	43	4, 312
Kansas.....	61	3, 800	53	219, 760	24	53, 528	61	85, 061	59	5, 653
Kansas City.....	47	3, 071	37	226, 108	19	73, 425	43	67, 318	43	4, 379
Kentucky-West Virginia.....	90	4, 797	68	177, 778	32	38, 266	84	98, 100	85	7, 791
Louisiana.....	23	1, 127	19	77, 560	11	7, 140	22	25, 653	21	1, 564
Michigan.....	82	5, 544	67	361, 258	41	98, 158	82	184, 605	79	10, 950
Mississippi.....	16	418	11	14, 900	6	2, 214	16	8, 327	14	662
Missouri.....	51	2, 670	39	159, 675	17	25, 980	51	61, 983	50	5, 834
Nebraska.....	31	1, 319	25	68, 050	7	5, 132	31	33, 930	31	2, 343
New England.....	66	4, 209	50	508, 200	35	92, 089	65	183, 393	64	6, 470
New Mexico.....	26	898	21	68, 450	8	12, 905	25	30, 028	23	1, 615
New York.....	40	2, 097	31	377, 934	26	116, 337	39	114, 711	37	3, 524
North Dakota.....	30	1, 072	18	40, 500	7	8, 690	30	28, 168	29	1, 707
North Pacific.....	54	3, 503	46	252, 137	30	92, 003	54	102, 458	54	5, 974
Northwest.....	39	2, 455	35	152, 875	18	29, 933	39	73, 602	38	3, 647
Ohio.....	136	9, 112	84	436, 863	57	115, 911	131	244, 978	131	16, 022
Oklahoma, Eastern.....	68	4, 726	56	178, 950	24	23, 213	65	106, 563	63	7, 882
Oklahoma, Western.....	93	6, 266	76	288, 525	39	53, 218	91	144, 514	87	9, 293
Pittsburgh.....	115	10, 282	84	710, 878	62	183, 617	115	292, 601	113	17, 366
Rocky Mountain.....	19	756	17	36, 727	12	6, 923	19	26, 048	19	1, 416
San Antonio.....	34	1, 676	29	83, 863	13	17, 771	34	34, 354	30	2, 176
Southeast Atlantic.....	22	1, 168	16	60, 250	11	25, 192	21	33, 857	22	2, 042
Tennessee.....	74	5, 416	59	315, 245	17	28, 587	73	87, 654	64	6, 283
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan.....	19	749	11	52, 700	1	2, 100	19	26, 661	16	1, 925
Southwest.....	2	27	2	2, 600	-----	-----	1	212	2	31
Washington-Philadelphia.....	49	3, 421	39	320, 430	28	86, 261	48	153, 854	49	5, 667

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

I. Near the close of the nineteenth century, a movement for the spread and conservation of Scriptural holiness in organized church form developed almost simultaneously in various parts of the United States. This movement was similar to that of the previous century historically known as the Wesleyan revival. There was manifested everywhere a spontaneous drawing in the unity of the Spirit toward closer affiliation of those of like precious faith which finally culminated in the organization of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.

The great impulse of this movement has been the emphasis placed by the Scriptures upon the fact that, in the atonement, Jesus Christ has made provision not only to save men from their sins, but also to perfect them in love.

II. On May 12, 1886, a number of the brethren in Providence, R. I., interested in promoting the Wesleyan doctrine and experience of entire sanctification, organized and held weekly religious services, first in private homes, but, after a few months, in a rented store on Oxford Street. On January 16, 1887, a Sunday school was organized with 95 members. On July 21, 1887, the People's Evangelical Church was organized with 51 members, Rev. F. A. Hillery acting as pastor. On November 25, 1888, the Mission Church, Lynn, Mass., was organized with Rev. C. Howard Davis as pastor. On March 13 and 14, 1890, representatives from these churches and other evangelical holiness organizations in southern New England, assembled at Rock, Mass., and organized the Central Evangelical Holiness Association. Rev. W. C. Ryder, pastor of the Independent Congregational Church of that place, was elected president. Within the following year the Mission Church, Malden, Mass., the Emmanuel Mission Church, North Attleboro, Mass., and the Bethany Mission Church, Keene, N. H., were organized.

In January 1894 William Howard Hoople, a businessman in New York City, founded a mission in Brooklyn, which, in the following May, was organized as an independent church, with a membership of 32, and called Utica Avenue Pentecostal Tabernacle. A church edifice was afterward erected, and Mr. Hoople was called to the pastorate. The following February the Bedford Avenue Pentecostal Church was organized, in an abandoned church building, and a little later, the Emmanuel Pentecostal Tabernacle. In December 1895 delegates from these three churches formed the Association of Pentecostal Churches of America, adopting a constitution, a summary of doctrines, and bylaws. This association was duly incorporated. Associated with Rev. William Howard Hoople in this work were Rev. H. B. Hosley, Rev. John Norberry, Rev. Charles BeVier, and Rev. H. F. Reynolds.

On November 12, 1896, a joint committee from these two associations met in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., to formulate some plan of union. For the benefit of the counsel and cooperation, several brethren prominent in the work were invited to act with the joint committee. Among this number were Rev. C. Howard Davis, Rev. G. W. Wilson, Rev. John Norberry, Rev. H. F. Reynolds, Rev. H. B. Hosley, and Rev. Charles H. BeVier. This meeting resulted in the union of the two bodies. It was agreed that the work should be continued under the name of the Association of Pentecostal Churches of America.

III. In October 1895 a number of persons, under the leadership of Rev. Phineas F. Bresee, D. D., and Rev. J. P. Widney, LL. D., formed the First Church of the Nazarene, at Los Angeles, Calif., with 135 charter members. They adopted statements of belief, and agreed to such general rules as seemed proper and needful for their immediate guidance, leaving to the future the making of such provisions as the work and its conditions might necessitate. As a result of this organization, a number of churches sprang into existence, reaching as far east as Chicago.

IV. As these two bodies came to know more of each other, it was felt that they should unite; and, after consultation by delegates from one body to the other, the following basis of union was prepared and unanimously adopted by both bodies. The first union assembly was held in Chicago, in October 1907.

**Basis of Union.**—It is agreed that the two churches are one in the doctrines considered essential to salvation, especially the doctrines of justification by faith and entire sanctification subsequent to justification, also by faith, and, as a result, the precious experience of entire sanctification as a normal condition of the churches. Both churches recognize

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. E. J. Fleming, general church secretary, Church of the Nazarene, Kansas City, Mo., and approved by him in its present form.

that the right of church membership rests upon experience; and that persons who have been born of the Spirit are entitled to its privileges.

We are agreed on the necessity of a superintendency, which shall foster and care for churches already established, and whose duty it shall be to organize and encourage the organizing of churches everywhere.

We are agreed that authority given to superintendents shall not interfere with the independent action of a fully organized church, each church enjoying the right of selecting its own pastor, subject to such approval as the general assembly shall find wise to institute; the election of delegates to the various assemblies; the management of their own finances; and of all other things pertaining to their local life and work.

It is agreed that any church of the Association of Pentecostal Churches of America going into this organization which may feel it imperative with them to continue to hold their property in like manner as at present, shall be at liberty to do so.

It was agreed that the name of the united body should be, "The Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene."

V. In 1894 the first organization of the New Testament Church of Christ was effected by Rev. R. L. Harris, at Milan, Tenn., with 14 members. This church was deemed necessary to conserve the work of holiness, and soon spread throughout western Texas and Arkansas. Prominent among the leaders was Mrs. Mary Lee Harris (now Mrs. Cagle), the wife of Rev. R. L. Harris, who took up the work after the death of her husband.

In 1898 the first holiness churches were organized in Texas by Rev. Thomas Rogers and Rev. Dennis Rogers, who came from California.

In 1900 the first Independent Holiness Church was organized by Rev. C. B. Jernigan, at Van Alstyne, Tex., and the denomination grew and prospered until, in 1903, there were 20 church organizations.

The legal representatives of the Independent Holiness Church and the New Testament Church of Christ met at Rising Star, Tex., in November 1904, where a joint committee framed a manual and statement of doctrine and basis of union. The union was fully consummated at Pilot Point, Tex., in November 1905, and the united body adopted the name Holiness Church of Christ.

VI. At the general assembly of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, at Chicago, in 1907, in response to an invitation, several persons were present from the Holiness Church of Christ. Some of these were appointed to attend; but were not authorized to take any action with reference to organic union. The assembly invited them into counsel, and provisional arrangements were made for incorporating this church into the general body, upon proper action on their part. Upon the invitation of the Holiness Church of Christ, the second general assembly convened at Pilot Point, Tex., at 2 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, October 8, 1908. On the following Tuesday morning, R. B. Mitchum moved: "That the union of the two churches be now consummated," and the motion was seconded by Rev. C. W. Ruth. Rev. John N. Short, J. B. Creighton, C. B. Jernigan, H. B. Hosley, P. F. Bresee, and others spoke favorably to the motion. The motion was adopted by a unanimous rising vote, amid great enthusiasm, at 10:40 a. m., Tuesday, October 13, 1908.

VII. In the year 1898 Rev. J. O. McClurkan and a few of God's children called a meeting of the holiness people of Tennessee and adjacent States to be held in Nashville. At this convention an association was formed known as the Pentecostal Alliance, which name was afterward changed to the Pentecostal Mission. From the beginning these people were evangelistic in spirit, having a burning desire to disseminate the doctrine and experience of sanctification; hence there came together in different sections of the Southland groups of holiness people, known as bands of the Pentecostal Mission. They were decidedly missionary in spirit, and soon were sending their representatives to "the regions beyond." Throughout their career they have been characterized by this missionary zeal.

At different times the question of the union of the Pentecostal Mission with the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene had been discussed, and on February 13, 1915, this union was effected at Nashville, Tenn., thus uniting both the home and the foreign work of the Pentecostal Mission and the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.

VIII. In November 1901 the first stage in the present holiness church movement in the British Isles began, when Rev. George Sharpe, who had been for over 13 years a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, accepted a call to

the Congregational Church at Ardrossan, Scotland. In September 1905 he was accepted as the minister of Parkhead Congregational Church, Glasgow, Scotland, where, after a strenuous, successful, and glorious ministry of 13 months, he was evicted for preaching Bible holiness.

On September 30, 1906, the first services of the first distinctively holiness church were held in the Great Eastern Roads Hall, Glasgow. The charter members numbered 80. Other churches were organized and became the Pentecostal Church of Scotland. Visits of Dr. E. F. Walker and Dr. H. F. Reynolds to Scotland, and a visit of Rev. George Sharpe and Mrs. Sharpe to the fourth general assembly, at Kansas City, Mo., led the way to union with the Church of the Nazarene, which was consummated in November 1915.

IX. The general assembly of 1919, in response to memorials from 35 district assemblies, changed the name of the organization to "Church of the Nazarene."

X. For many years a holiness movement had been developing in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana. It was originated by a group of Methodist laymen, and formally organized at Jamestown, N. Dak., in 1907, as The Laymen's Holiness Association. Rev. J. G. Morrison was its first president and leading evangelist. With him were associated Rev. Ira E. Hammer, Rev. S. C. Taylor, Rev. W. G. Bennett, and over 20 other evangelists and workers engaged in a widespread program of holiness evangelism and camp-meeting promotion. In 1922 more than 1,000 people who were identified with The Laymen's Holiness Association, under the leadership of these ministers, united with the Church of the Nazarene.

### DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Church of the Nazarene is essentially in accord with historic Methodism. It stands for apostolic purity of doctrine, primitive simplicity of worship, and pentecostal power in experience, it being generally regarded that the primary dispensational truth is that Jesus Christ baptizes believers with the Holy Spirit, cleansing them from all sin and empowering them to witness the grace of God to men. This church stands particularly for this truth and experience, which the general assembly has expressed in the following terms:

We believe that entire sanctification is that act of God, subsequent to regeneration, by which believers are made free from original sin, or depravity, and brought into a state of entire devotion to God, and the holy obedience of love made perfect.

It is wrought by the baptism with the Holy Spirit, and comprehends in one experience the cleansing of the heart from sin and the abiding, indwelling presence of the Holy Spirit, empowering the believer for life and service.

Entire sanctification is provided by the blood of Jesus, is wrought instantaneously by faith, preceded by entire consecration; and to this work and state of grace the Holy Spirit bears witness.

This experience is also known by various terms representing its different phases, such as "Christian perfection," "perfect love," "heart purity," "the baptism with the Holy Spirit," "the fullness of the blessing," and "Christian holiness."

The Church of the Nazarene recognizes that the right and privilege of men to church membership rests upon their being regenerate, and would require only such statements of belief as are essential to Christian experience and the maintenance of that condition. Whatever is not essential to life in Jesus Christ may be left to individual liberty of Christian thought. That which is essential to Christian life lies at the very basis of their associated life and fellowship in the church, and there can be no failure to believe this without forfeiting Christian life itself, and thus the right of all church affiliation.

While emphasizing the baptism with the Holy Spirit as a definite experience of divine grace, the Church of the Nazarene never has taught, nor does it now teach, or countenance teaching, that speaking in tongues is a manifestation attendant upon, or an evidence of, the baptism with the Holy Spirit.

While standing especially for the great dispensational truth that Jesus Christ baptizes believers with the Holy Spirit, cleansing them from all sin, the Church of the Nazarene also emphasizes the great cardinal doctrines of Christianity. Briefly stated, the Church of the Nazarene believes:

(1) In one God—the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; (2) in the plenary inspiration of the Old and New Testament Scriptures, and that they contain all truth necessary to faith and Christian living; (3) that man is born with a fallen nature, and is, therefore, inclined to evil, and that continually; (4) that the finally impenitent are hopelessly and eternally lost; (5) that the atonement through Jesus Christ is for the whole human race; and that whosoever repents and believes on the Lord Jesus Christ is justified and regenerated and saved from the dominion of sin; (6) that believers are to be sanctified wholly, subsequent to regeneration, through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; (7) that the Holy Spirit bears witness to the new birth, and also to the entire sanctification of believers; (8) in the return of our Lord, in the resurrection of the dead, and in the final judgment.

Applicants for membership in the church are received on the confession of their faith in Christ and of their acceptance of the doctrines which the church holds essential to salvation, and their agreement to observe the rules and regulations that mark the conscience of the church.

The Church of the Nazarene believes in the Bible doctrine of divine healing, and urges its people to offer the prayer of faith for the healing of the sick. Providential means and agencies when necessary are not to be refused.

Its position upon temperance and prohibition is stated in the following terms:

The Holy Scriptures and human experience alike condemn the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for such purposes is a sin against God and the human race. Total abstinence from all intoxicants is the Christian rule for the individual, and total prohibition of the traffic in intoxicants is the duty of civil government.

### ORGANIZATION

The ecclesiastical organization is representative, thus avoiding the extremes of episcopacy on the one hand and the unlimited congregationalism on the other. Each local church is governed through a church board elected by the congregation. The churches are associated for such general purposes as belong to all alike, particularly for a world-wide missionary program. The churches in a particular area are united to form an assembly district, each local church being entitled to representation in the district assembly. There are 45 such districts which hold annual assemblies and elect district superintendents and district boards, license and ordain ministers, commission evangelists, and conduct such other work as may be connected with their area. The 45 districts elect both ministerial and lay delegates to the general assembly, which meets once in 4 years. The general assembly elects general superintendents and other general officers and boards to have oversight of general denominational activities.

Persons are licensed to the gospel ministry after having been examined by a district assembly regarding their spiritual, intellectual, and other fitness for such work. Further, ordination is by a council of the pastors and delegates, upon the completion of a 4-year course of study, or its equivalent in college work. Ministers from other denominations may be received on the vote of the district assembly to which the application has been referred.

### WORK

The general work in which the 45 districts unite with the churches composing them is carried on under the head of home missions and evangelism, foreign missions, publication, ministerial relief, education, young people's societies, and Sunday schools.

The total amount of contributions for all purposes in 1936 is estimated at \$4,428,102, distributed as follows: Local interests, \$3,777,210; district interests, \$322,721; general interests, \$328,171.

The work conducted by the department of foreign missions includes missions in southern Africa, India, Palestine, Syria, China, Japan, Argentina and Peru, Central America, Mexico, Cape Verde Islands, and British West Indies. The report for 1936 shows 30 stations occupied by 90 American missionaries and 462 native workers; 152 organized churches with 9,737 members; 273 Sunday schools with an enrollment of 11,504 with 5,678 in average attendance; 85 schools with 1,823 pupils; 9 Bible training schools with 135 pupils enrolled; and 2 hospitals and 9 dispensaries, treating during the year about 36,738 patients. The value of property in the foreign field is estimated at \$431,789.

The educational work is combined under five colleges and two junior colleges in the United States. The schools have property valued at \$1,240,858.

# CHURCHES OF CHRIST

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Churches of Christ for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all persons received into its local churches on the basis of faith in the divinity of Christ, repentance of past sins, and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	3,815	931	2,884	24.4	75.6
Members, number.....	309,551	132,549	177,002	42.8	57.2
Average membership per church.....	81	142	61		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	124,099	51,586	72,513	41.6	58.4
Female.....	178,194	76,470	101,724	42.9	57.1
Sex not reported.....	7,258	4,493	2,765	61.9	38.1
Males per 100 females.....	69.6	67.5	71.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	748	404	284	62.0	38.0
13 years and over.....	23,693	14,725	8,968	62.1	37.9
Age not reported.....	285,110	117,360	167,750	41.2	58.8
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	3.1	3.1	3.1		
Church edifices, number.....	3,029	757	2,272	25.0	75.0
Value—number reporting.....	2,932	738	2,194	25.2	74.8
Amount reported.....	\$10,717,977	\$6,459,568	\$4,258,409	60.3	39.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$10,195,640	\$6,182,192	\$4,013,448	60.6	39.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$522,337	\$277,376	\$244,961	53.1	46.9
Average value per church.....	\$3,656	\$8,753	\$1,941		
Debt—number reporting.....	547	330	217	60.3	39.7
Amount reported.....	\$1,222,621	\$1,034,860	\$187,761	84.6	15.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	2,004	354	1,650	17.7	82.3
Parsonages, number.....	173	81	92	46.8	53.2
Value—number reporting.....	155	70	85	45.2	54.8
Amount reported.....	\$320,125	\$175,050	\$145,075	54.7	45.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3,533	893	2,640	25.3	74.7
Amount reported.....	\$2,274,432	\$1,386,761	\$887,671	61.0	39.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,046,483	\$644,572	\$401,911	61.6	38.4
All other salaries.....	\$166,058	\$90,335	\$75,723	54.4	45.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$215,132	\$109,739	\$105,393	51.0	49.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$31,001	\$27,946	\$3,055	90.1	9.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$475,221	\$329,669	\$145,552	69.4	30.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$168,455	\$82,214	\$86,241	48.8	51.2
Home missions.....	\$117,878	\$66,781	\$51,097	56.7	43.3
Foreign missions.....	\$43,545	\$28,768	\$14,777	66.1	33.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$60	\$38	\$22	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
All other purposes.....	\$10,599	\$6,699	\$3,900	63.2	36.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$644	\$1,553	\$336		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,935	797	2,138	27.2	72.8
Officers and teachers.....	18,465	6,552	11,913	35.5	64.5
Scholars.....	191,150	82,652	108,498	43.2	56.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	5	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Officers and teachers.....	67	54	13	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Scholars.....	654	597	57	91.3	8.7

<sup>1</sup>Based on membership with age classification reported. <sup>2</sup>Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	38	23	15	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Officers and teachers.....	148	95	53	64.2	35.8
Scholars.....	1,627	1,080	547	66.4	33.6
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	-----	2	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )
Officers and teachers.....	18	-----	18	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )
Scholars.....	64	-----	64	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Churches of Christ for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	3,815	6,226	5,570	2,649
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2,411	656	2,921	-----
Percent.....	-38.7	11.8	110.3	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	309,551	433,714	317,937	159,658
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-124,163	115,777	158,279	-----
Percent.....	-28.6	36.4	99.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	81	70	57	60
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	3,029	5,127	4,342	1,974
Value—number reporting.....	2,932	5,089	4,342	1,962
Amount reported.....	\$10,717,977	\$16,402,158	\$5,644,096	\$2,555,372
Average value per church.....	\$3,656	\$3,223	\$1,300	\$1,302
Debt—number reporting.....	547	586	276	193
Amount reported.....	\$1,222,621	\$1,511,547	\$136,003	\$76,208
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	173	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	155	136	22	21
Amount reported.....	\$320,125	\$453,050	\$28,900	\$22,900
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	3,533	5,975	2,168	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,274,432	\$3,961,310	\$679,191	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,046,483	\$3,223,000	\$434,596	-----
All other salaries.....	\$166,058			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$215,132			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$31,001			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$475,221			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$168,455	\$596,343	\$106,449	-----
Home missions.....	\$117,878			
Foreign missions.....	\$43,545			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$60			
All other purposes.....	\$10,599			
Not classified.....	-----	\$141,967	\$138,146	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$644	\$663	\$313	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,935	4,403	3,408	1,225
Officers and teachers.....	18,465	20,595	15,213	5,112
Scholars.....	191,150	274,571	167,809	56,086

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Churches of Christ by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current



expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.</b>	3,815	931	2,884	309,551	132,549	177,002	124,099	178,194	7,258	69.6	2,935	18,465	191,150
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>													
Maine.....	3	1	2	84	22	62	33	51	-----	-----	2	2	24
Massachusetts.....	1	1	-----	31	31	-----	16	15	-----	-----	1	1	20
Connecticut.....	1	1	-----	51	51	-----	19	32	-----	-----	1	7	30
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>													
New York.....	7	3	4	206	104	102	83	123	-----	67.5	4	21	84
New Jersey.....	3	2	1	80	51	29	31	49	-----	-----	1	2	20
Pennsylvania.....	30	12	18	1,222	476	746	523	699	-----	74.8	17	47	478
<b>E. N. CENTRAL:</b>													
Ohio.....	116	32	84	9,479	4,194	5,285	4,125	5,354	-----	77.0	66	367	3,583
Indiana.....	133	31	102	12,852	3,794	9,058	5,303	7,051	498	75.2	62	350	3,805
Illinois.....	75	28	47	4,438	1,846	2,592	1,757	2,586	95	67.9	34	169	1,599
Michigan.....	27	19	8	2,831	2,594	237	1,235	1,596	-----	77.4	24	169	2,217
Wisconsin.....	4	1	3	852	43	809	20	32	800	-----	2	5	53
<b>W. N. CENTRAL:</b>													
Minnesota.....	1	1	-----	11	11	-----	4	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa.....	19	7	12	1,028	322	706	459	569	-----	80.7	9	31	333
Missouri.....	176	27	149	10,078	2,833	7,245	3,965	6,036	77	65.7	124	652	6,596
South Dakota.....	1	1	-----	12	12	-----	5	7	-----	-----	1	7	8
Nebraska.....	13	2	11	438	18	420	189	249	-----	75.9	7	46	181
Kansas.....	71	23	48	4,720	2,268	2,452	1,922	2,777	21	69.2	46	301	2,864
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>													
Maryland.....	3	2	1	48	26	22	19	29	-----	-----	2	9	46
Dist. of Columbia.....	2	2	-----	296	296	-----	106	190	-----	55.8	2	15	165
Virginia.....	11	3	8	505	130	375	194	311	-----	62.4	9	50	398
West Virginia.....	133	17	116	8,499	2,400	6,099	3,324	4,933	242	67.4	81	414	5,004
North Carolina.....	11	3	8	785	103	682	360	425	-----	84.7	9	61	531
South Carolina.....	7	6	1	453	338	115	177	276	-----	64.1	6	29	393
Georgia.....	38	21	17	4,976	3,850	1,126	2,001	2,975	-----	67.3	34	269	2,678
Florida.....	76	39	37	6,187	4,686	1,501	2,561	3,626	-----	70.6	70	436	3,896
<b>E. S. CENTRAL:</b>													
Kentucky.....	215	35	180	20,333	5,452	14,881	8,592	11,532	209	74.5	175	1,038	9,512
Tennessee.....	564	96	468	49,379	20,238	29,141	19,149	27,385	2,845	69.9	491	3,340	32,828
Alabama.....	249	57	192	20,358	8,201	12,157	8,050	11,353	955	70.9	216	1,325	14,324
Mississippi.....	87	17	70	6,261	1,457	4,804	2,762	3,499	-----	78.9	80	429	4,051
<b>W. S. CENTRAL:</b>													
Arkansas.....	270	37	233	16,557	4,768	11,789	6,811	9,736	10	70.0	219	1,337	12,755
Louisiana.....	52	19	33	2,548	1,068	1,480	1,066	1,482	-----	71.9	30	143	1,261
Oklahoma.....	301	64	237	25,996	11,713	14,283	10,136	15,745	115	64.4	226	1,462	17,505
Texas.....	921	222	699	84,672	39,683	44,989	33,748	49,793	1,131	67.8	739	5,098	55,263
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>													
Montana.....	6	2	4	157	53	104	65	92	-----	-----	4	13	102
Idaho.....	6	4	2	299	191	108	133	166	-----	80.1	3	18	190
Wyoming.....	2	-----	2	37	-----	37	18	19	-----	-----	2	7	29
Colorado.....	20	8	12	809	524	285	335	474	-----	70.7	10	49	403
New Mexico.....	43	13	30	3,077	1,759	1,318	1,184	1,893	-----	62.5	35	173	2,163
Arizona.....	8	5	3	516	432	84	193	248	75	77.8	5	22	335
Utah.....	1	-----	1	5	-----	5	3	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nevada.....	1	1	-----	6	6	-----	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>PACIFIC:</b>													
Washington.....	16	10	6	633	408	225	244	389	-----	62.7	13	52	473
Oregon.....	19	8	11	1,206	673	533	477	594	135	80.3	11	69	438
California.....	72	48	24	6,540	5,424	1,116	2,699	3,791	50	71.2	62	430	4,513

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	3, 815	6, 226	5, 570	2, 649	309, 551	493, 714	317, 937	159, 658	748	23, 693	285, 110	3. 1
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	3	4	6	7	84	117	153	137	-----	-----	84	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	7	4	1	2	206	182	16	44	8	62	136	-----
New Jersey.....	3	2	-----	-----	80	47	-----	-----	-----	32	48	-----
Pennsylvania.....	30	45	32	13	1, 222	2, 135	1, 295	729	1	118	1, 103	. 8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	116	161	139	70	9, 479	11, 257	9, 004	4, 954	8	808	8, 663	1. 0
Indiana.....	133	236	210	112	12, 852	21, 419	16, 512	10, 259	10	1, 278	11, 564	. 8
Illinois.....	75	146	103	58	4, 438	10, 017	6, 726	3, 552	-----	-----	4, 438	-----
Michigan.....	27	21	17	8	2, 831	2, 156	1, 398	838	3	1, 230	1, 598	. 2
Wisconsin.....	4	3	-----	1	852	73	-----	8	-----	-----	852	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	19	53	30	23	1, 028	4, 302	1, 534	1, 477	-----	25	1, 003	-----
Missouri.....	176	272	279	121	10, 078	19, 280	15, 160	7, 087	15	1, 129	8, 934	1. 3
South Dakota.....	1	5	3	-----	12	164	39	-----	-----	-----	12	-----
Nebraska.....	13	20	31	11	438	1, 269	1, 252	492	-----	-----	438	-----
Kansas.....	71	143	110	66	4, 720	8, 983	5, 573	3, 216	-----	-----	4, 720	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	3	-----	-----	-----	48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	48	-----
Virginia.....	11	19	13	4	505	700	841	120	1	147	357	. 7
West Virginia.....	133	208	182	50	8, 499	13, 660	10, 342	2, 594	64	1, 834	6, 601	3. 4
North Carolina.....	11	21	21	7	785	1, 013	951	-----	-----	13	772	-----
South Carolina.....	7	5	-----	-----	453	328	-----	-----	-----	-----	453	-----
Georgia.....	38	64	58	22	4, 976	4, 039	2, 671	1, 046	19	384	4, 573	4. 7
Florida.....	76	112	74	28	6, 187	6, 159	2, 865	1, 060	-----	148	6, 039	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	215	367	330	151	20, 333	29, 539	24, 216	12, 451	55	1, 563	18, 715	3. 4
Tennessee.....	564	978	965	631	49, 379	72, 015	63, 521	41, 411	155	4, 949	44, 275	3. 0
Alabama.....	249	460	361	157	20, 358	30, 115	20, 943	9, 214	4	391	19, 963	1. 0
Mississippi.....	87	125	122	47	6, 261	6, 968	5, 994	3, 155	8	798	5, 455	1. 0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	270	626	514	190	16, 557	39, 678	26, 239	11, 006	3	274	16, 280	1. 1
Louisiana.....	52	45	38	10	2, 548	2, 240	1, 268	421	5	232	2, 311	2. 1
Oklahoma.....	301	559	481	166	25, 996	34, 645	21, 700	8, 074	43	2, 250	23, 703	1. 9
Texas.....	921	1, 286	1, 240	627	84, 672	98, 909	71, 542	34, 006	305	4, 612	79, 755	6. 2
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	6	8	3	-----	157	154	41	-----	-----	-----	157	-----
Idaho.....	6	11	9	2	299	411	364	46	-----	-----	299	-----
Colorado.....	20	26	11	4	809	1, 477	588	114	-----	-----	809	-----
New Mexico.....	43	44	51	5	3, 077	2, 032	1, 333	129	39	1, 214	1, 824	3. 1
Arizona.....	8	21	7	4	516	816	239	52	-----	13	503	-----
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	16	28	34	17	633	1, 069	1, 194	488	2	94	537	-----
Oregon.....	19	22	23	11	1, 206	1, 102	1, 133	406	-----	-----	1, 206	-----
California.....	72	68	35	23	6, 540	4, 438	1, 149	761	-----	95	6, 445	-----
Other States.....	19	8	7	1	437	829	141	14	-----	-----	437	-----

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches each in Wyoming and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Minnesota, Utah, and Nevada.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	3,815	3,029	2,932	\$10,717,977	547	\$1,222,621	155	\$320,125
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	7	3	3	17,500	1	800		
Pennsylvania.....	30	23	23	79,056	6	9,856	3	10,300
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	116	97	94	388,735	16	43,870	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Indiana.....	133	121	118	298,075	10	6,555	6	14,000
Illinois.....	75	59	58	138,730	7	7,194		
Michigan.....	27	19	19	173,550	9	49,170		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	19	18	16	30,000	2	900		
Missouri.....	176	136	131	303,250	19	33,235	3	3,000
Nebraska.....	13	10	10	20,000			1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Kansas.....	71	67	65	171,501	11	12,710	3	2,500
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	11	10	9	16,420	2	2,030		
West Virginia.....	133	109	103	289,348	12	32,640	3	13,000
North Carolina.....	11	9	8	31,800			2	( <sup>1</sup> )
South Carolina.....	7	6	6	24,460	3	3,895	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Georgia.....	38	34	33	168,650	13	40,974	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Florida.....	76	62	58	225,000	14	43,312	9	18,100
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	215	194	183	524,502	19	23,375		
Tennessee.....	564	454	444	1,678,475	63	159,766	13	40,100
Alabama.....	249	208	200	602,995	29	70,710	6	26,000
Mississippi.....	87	64	61	150,500	11	23,997	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	270	190	184	335,950	23	22,567	6	10,000
Louisiana.....	52	34	34	68,650	6	10,150	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Oklahoma.....	301	221	216	847,429	46	90,782	20	34,525
Texas.....	921	755	734	3,386,051	174	403,609	65	118,800
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	6	6	6	10,700	4	1,896	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Colorado.....	20	8	8	21,300	3	4,120		
New Mexico.....	43	24	23	107,850	7	14,824	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Arizona.....	8	4	4	15,800	2	1,025		
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	16	10	10	23,450	1	1,000		
Oregon.....	19	13	13	33,250	7	3,472	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
California.....	72	51	50	438,400	25	96,637	3	2,500
Other States.....	29	10	8	98,600	2	7,550		27,300

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches each in Maine and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following States—Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Montana.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	3, 815	3, 533	\$2,274,432	\$1,046,483	\$166, 058	\$215, 132
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	7	6	2, 458	1, 442	-----	111
New Jersey.....	3	3	1, 865	1, 200	-----	76
Pennsylvania.....	30	27	12, 840	4, 041	849	1, 941
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	116	112	57, 363	21, 066	4, 622	5, 129
Indiana.....	133	125	56, 535	26, 604	5, 756	6, 793
Illinois.....	75	67	28, 025	13, 265	2, 522	2, 486
Michigan.....	27	27	48, 325	17, 643	2, 509	5, 269
Wisconsin.....	4	3	515	-----	-----	155
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	19	17	5, 804	2, 095	461	981
Missouri.....	176	165	58, 195	23, 535	5, 388	7, 625
Nebraska.....	13	11	2, 214	889	174	107
Kansas.....	71	66	42, 306	22, 348	3, 557	2, 177
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	11	11	2, 918	631	328	902
West Virginia.....	133	122	54, 468	22, 679	4, 560	6, 114
North Carolina.....	11	11	5, 131	3, 050	240	850
South Carolina.....	7	6	3, 135	1, 736	146	501
Georgia.....	38	33	45, 958	24, 800	2, 094	2, 890
Florida.....	76	70	58, 773	30, 234	2, 546	4, 805
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	215	203	99, 593	52, 020	8, 255	9, 340
Tennessee.....	564	521	293, 372	119, 246	27, 351	29, 194
Alabama.....	249	231	126, 940	55, 549	6, 778	13, 750
Mississippi.....	87	82	34, 467	16, 578	2, 196	3, 152
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	270	246	78, 984	32, 887	7, 115	8, 079
Louisiana.....	52	47	19, 294	8, 958	874	2, 728
Oklahoma.....	301	273	207, 994	98, 703	15, 336	21, 194
Texas.....	921	864	741, 380	363, 817	51, 195	61, 032
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	6	4	1, 072	-----	-----	-----
Idaho.....	6	5	2, 549	1, 227	118	671
Colorado.....	20	16	8, 248	4, 238	461	389
New Mexico.....	43	38	33, 910	17, 555	2, 087	2, 492
Arizona.....	8	6	5, 691	2, 580	590	-----
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	16	16	8, 508	4, 599	314	876
Oregon.....	19	18	7, 385	2, 995	670	976
California.....	72	70	108, 056	44, 895	6, 646	11, 838
Other States.....	16	11	10, 161	3, 378	320	509

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maine and Maryland, and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$31,001	\$475,221	\$168,455	\$117,878	\$43,545	\$60	\$10,599
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....		775	120				10
New Jersey.....		270	169	90	60		
Pennsylvania.....		4,577	865	522	45		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	350	19,527	3,629	2,114	876		50
Indiana.....	150	7,358	4,733	2,813	1,792		536
Illinois.....		6,116	1,974	1,143	519		
Michigan.....	5,885	10,985	2,156	1,973	778		1,127
Wisconsin.....		100		260			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	240	1,019	171	612	105		120
Missouri.....	626	12,293	3,834	4,006	658		230
Nebraska.....		508	93	380	63		
Kansas.....		7,280	3,471	2,755	718		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	250	580	90	62			75
West Virginia.....	710	11,300	4,680	3,481	664	17	263
North Carolina.....		491	335	85	80		
South Carolina.....		421	261	45	25		
Georgia.....	108	9,973	1,950	2,784	828		531
Florida.....		12,196	3,397	3,320	2,275		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	205	12,213	7,773	4,778	4,797	7	205
Tennessee.....	3,582	65,230	26,143	14,701	6,055		1,870
Alabama.....		32,975	9,621	6,437	1,550		280
Mississippi.....	456	7,518	2,388	1,568	425	21	165
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	275	13,121	7,848	7,584	1,505		570
Louisiana.....	1,250	2,653	912	1,335	381		203
Oklahoma.....	5,373	38,214	15,470	7,974	4,405		1,325
Texas.....	9,401	152,700	55,396	36,764	8,311	15	2,749
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....		479	100	370	113		10
Idaho.....		483	20	30			
Colorado.....		1,295	753	959	153		
New Mexico.....	2,140	5,306	1,868	1,883	424		155
Arizona.....		1,881	247	368	25		
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....		1,445	265	704	180		125
Oregon.....		1,939	266	326	213		
California.....		28,181	6,710	4,887	4,899		
Other States.....		3,819	747	765	623		

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In their early history the churches which gathered under the leadership of Thomas and Alexander Campbell, Walter Scott, and Barton W. Stone emphasized the distinctively apostolic character of the individual church, not merely as a worshipping congregation and a working force, but as an autonomous ecclesiastical body. As set forth in the Declaration and Address, by Thomas Campbell, they deplored human creeds and systems and protested against considering anything as a matter of faith and duty for which there could not be produced a "Thus saith the Lord," either in expressed terms, approved example, or necessary inference. They also held that they should follow "after the example of the primitive church exhibited in the New Testament without any additions whatever of human opinions or inventions of men." With this basis of action they adopted as the keynote of their movement, "Where the Scriptures speak, we speak; where the Scriptures are silent, we are silent."

As the churches increased in membership and wealth, however, there arose what seemed to some to be a desire for popularity and for such "human inventions" as had been deplored in the beginning of the movement. Chief among these "inventions" were a general organization of the churches into a missionary society, with a "money basis" of membership, and the use of mechanical instrumental music in the worship of the church. The agitation for the organization of a missionary society began soon after 1840 and continued until the American Christian Missionary Society was formed in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1849. Although this movement received Alexander Campbell's approval, yet the literature of that period abundantly shows that he was not the real leader behind the effort nor the same man mentally who had previously opposed such inventions of men. Many of his brethren were dissatisfied with this departure from the original ground and held firmly to the earlier position, quoting his own language in speaking of the apostolic Christians:

Their churches were not fractured into missionary societies, Bible societies, and educational societies; nor did they dream of organizing such. \* \* \* They knew nothing of the hobbies of modern times. In their church capacity alone they moved. \* \* \* They viewed the Church of Jesus Christ as the scheme of salvation to ameliorate the world. As members of it they considered themselves bound to do all they could for the glory of God and the good of men. They dared not transfer to a missionary society a cent or a prayer, lest in so doing they should rob the Church of its glory and exalt the inventions of men above the wisdom of God.

A society with a "money basis" and a delegated membership, it was urged, was the beginning of apostasy from New Testament Christianity. The article in the constitution of the missionary society which gave more offense than any other, because, in the view of some, it established a "money basis" and created a "moneyed aristocracy," read as follows: "The society shall be composed of annual delegates, life members, and life directors. Any church may appoint a delegate for an annual contribution of \$10; and \$20 paid at one time shall be requisite to constitute a member for life." Various and earnest efforts were made at different times to dissuade them from this "departure from New Testament Christianity," but without avail.

The question as to the use of instrumental music in the services of the church became an issue as early as 1859, when a melodeon was placed in the church at Midway, Ky. Much opposition was aroused, and the claim was made that instrumental music in the church services "ministered to pride and worldliness, was without the sanction of New Testament precept and example, and was consequently unscriptural and sinful."

Other matters in regard to which there was controversy were the introduction of the "modern pastor" and the adoption of "unscriptural means of raising money."

It was inevitable that such divergencies of opinion should result in the formation of opposing parties, and these parties were variously called "Conservatives"

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Leslie G. Thomas, Churches of Christ, Dickson, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

and "Progressives," or "Antis" and "Digressives." Actual division, however, came slowly. Many who sympathized with the Progressives continued to worship and work with the Conservatives because they had no other church facilities; and on the other hand, many Conservatives associated with the Progressives for a similar reason.

In the census report for 1890 both parties were reported together under the title, "Disciples of Christ." In the report for 1906 the Conservatives were reported separately as "Churches of Christ," but the results were not altogether satisfactory, as it was difficult to draw the line between them and the Disciples of Christ. There is now a clear distinction between the two groups, and the statistics for 1936 are far more complete.

### DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine and polity the Churches of Christ are, in some respects, in accord with the Disciples of Christ. They reject all human creeds and confessions, consider the Scriptures a sufficient rule of faith and practice, emphasize the "divine Sonship of Jesus" and the "divine personality of the Holy Spirit," and regard the Lord's Supper as a memorial service rather than as a sacrament, to be observed each Lord's Day. The church, with such officers as belonged to it in apostolic times, is considered a divine institution. Each local church is independent; it elects its own officers, calls its own ministers, and conducts its own affairs. Membership is on the general basis of faith in Christ, repentance, and baptism (immersion). The ministerial office is not emphasized, and there are no ministerial associations. Each minister is a member of the church which he serves, and is subject to its discipline. In general, the doctrine of nonresistance is advocated.

### WORK

The opposition to missionary societies on the part of the Churches of Christ does not imply any lack of interest in missionary work, which has been fully developed since the division. They are rapidly establishing new churches in different parts of the United States, and are carrying on missionary work in Japan, China, Korea, Persia, Brazil, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, India, Africa, Mexico, and other parts of the world.

The educational institutions of the Churches of Christ include 7 Bible, or Christian, colleges, with 184 teachers, 2,206 students, and property valued at \$2,610,974. There are also several academies and professional schools; 7 orphanages, with 833 children, and property valued at \$496,001; and 2 homes for the aged (1 takes children, too, and is not included in the orphanages), with 50 inmates and property valued at \$500,000. These institutions are located in Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Georgia, and California.

They publish eight monthly, two semimonthly, and three weekly journals devoted exclusively to religious instruction.

# CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN CHRISTIAN UNION OF OHIO

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Churches of Christ in Christian Union of Ohio for the year 1936 is presented in the following table, which shows the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. The data given for 1936 represent 86 active organizations, all reported from the State of Ohio. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have been approved by the church officials.

The Churches of Christ in Christian Union of Ohio were not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

### A GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number .....	86	19	67	-----	-----
Members, number .....	3,568	1,846	1,722	51.7	48.3
Average membership per church .....	41	28	91	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male .....	1,424	753	671	52.9	47.1
Female .....	2,106	1,093	1,013	51.9	48.1
Sex not reported .....	38	-----	38	-----	-----
Males per 100 females .....	67.6	68.9	66.2	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years .....	164	101	63	61.6	38.4
13 years and over .....	3,160	1,608	1,552	50.9	49.1
Age not reported .....	244	137	107	56.1	43.9
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	4.9	5.9	3.9	-----	-----
Church edifices, number .....	70	17	53	-----	-----
Value—number reporting .....	67	16	51	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$160,716	\$95,846	\$64,870	59.6	40.4
Constructed prior to 1936 .....	\$152,886	\$95,046	\$57,840	62.2	37.8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936 .....	\$7,830	\$800	\$7,030	10.2	89.8
Average value per church .....	\$2,399	\$5,990	\$1,272	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting .....	14	7	7	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$21,471	\$14,709	\$6,762	68.5	31.5
Number reporting "no debt" .....	39	7	32	-----	-----
Parsonages, number .....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting .....	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$8,000	\$8,000	-----	100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number .....	85	19	66	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$69,643	\$41,164	\$28,479	59.1	40.9
Pastors' salaries .....	\$27,971	\$16,613	\$11,358	59.4	40.6
All other salaries .....	\$3,632	\$2,302	\$1,330	63.4	36.6
Repairs and improvements .....	\$7,460	\$4,487	\$2,973	60.1	39.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest .....	\$5,105	\$3,775	\$1,330	73.9	26.1
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$8,951	\$5,044	\$3,907	56.4	43.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc .....	\$563	\$437	\$126	77.6	22.4
Home missions .....	\$890	\$557	\$333	62.6	37.4
Foreign missions .....	\$5,483	\$3,475	\$2,008	63.4	36.6
To general headquarters for distribution .....	\$3,960	\$2,273	\$1,687	57.4	42.6
All other purposes .....	\$5,628	\$2,201	\$3,427	39.1	60.9
Average expenditure per church .....	\$819	\$2,167	\$432	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number .....	79	18	61	-----	-----
Officers and teachers .....	796	304	492	38.2	61.8
Scholars .....	5,710	3,084	2,626	54.0	46.0

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.



HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Churches of Christ in Christian Union of Ohio trace their origin as an independent ecclesiastical body to the year 1909 at the Council of the Christian Union Churches which was held at Marshall, Ohio. A prominent breach was present among the churches of this district. The point of controversy was over holiness as a second definite work of grace subsequent to regeneration. The non-holiness believers, being in the controlling power, enacted certain legislation to put to death this true holiness group. But instead of dying this group, headed by Rev. J. H. McKibban, withdrew by compulsion and took the present name, Churches of Christ in Christian Union of Ohio.

On October 27, 1909, a convention was held by this group at the Christian Union Publishing House at Washington Courthouse, Ohio, over which Rev. E. S. Cartright presided. At this convention a charter of the Churches of Christ in Christian Union of Ohio was read and endorsed by the ministry and members present. There was also a Declaration of Rights written and presented.

This group of Churches of Christ in Christian Union, no longer being members of the Council of Christian Union Churches, were obliged to establish their own council. The first council of the Churches of Christ in Christian Union of Ohio was held at Jeffersonville, Ohio, October 28 to 31, 1909. Rev. E. S. Cartright was the moderator of this council. Annual councils have been held from that date

## DOCTRINE

The Churches of Christ in Christian Union of Ohio are fundamental in doctrine. Regeneration; entire sanctification as a second definite work of grace, subsequent to regeneration; divine healing; and the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ are the fundamental doctrines of the church.

## ORGANIZATION

The polity of the Churches of Christ in Christian Union of Ohio is based upon the principle that each local church governs itself. The principle is very similar to congregational form of government. The spiritual affairs of the church are headed by the pastor, and first, second, and third elders. The business affairs are headed by a board of trustees. Admission to church membership is by direct application to the church through proper officials, "good fruits being the only condition of fellowship," i. e., a personal experience of the new birth. Each local church is a member of the General Council, which council in turn is controlled by delegated power. All local churches, therefore, are subject to the General Council. Ordination to the ministry is by the examining board of the General Council.

## WORK

The work of this body consists in the fulfillment of an inspired ambition to get back to Christ and the autonomy, doctrines, and polity of the churches of Christ of the first century. Its work embraces the salvation of the lost; the establishing of new local assemblies of believers in Christ; home mission work; homes for the orphans; foreign mission work, with active stations in India, Africa, and Mexico; youth movements; fundamental religious training; and publishing interests.

A general conference and camp meeting ground has been established at Circleville, Ohio.

There are at present a total of 86 churches with a combined membership of several thousand, and property valuation of approximately a quarter of a million dollars.

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by Rev. F. E. Terry, Churches of Christ in Christian Union of Ohio, Lancaster, Ohio.

# CHURCHES OF GOD, HOLINESS

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Churches of God, Holiness, for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. No parsonages were reported by this body. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who are baptized by immersion on profession of belief in the divinity of Jesus Christ and of adherence to New Testament teachings.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	35	23	12	-----	-----
Members, number.....	5, 872	5, 162	710	87. 9	12. 1
Average membership per church.....	168	224	59	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2, 252	1, 989	263	88. 3	11. 7
Female.....	3, 370	2, 923	447	86. 7	13. 3
Sex not reported.....	250	250	-----	100. 0	-----
Males per 100 females.....	66. 8	68. 0	58. 8	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1, 495	1, 222	273	81. 7	18. 3
13 years and over.....	4, 377	3, 940	437	90. 0	10. 0
Percent under 13 years.....	25. 5	23. 7	38. 5	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	17	12	5	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	17	12	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$116, 900	\$108, 500	\$8, 400	92. 8	7. 2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$110, 900	\$102, 500	\$8, 400	92. 4	7. 6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$6, 000	\$6, 000	-----	100. 0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$6, 876	\$9, 042	\$1, 680	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	5	5	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$39, 500	\$39, 500	-----	100. 0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	5	3	2	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	34	22	12	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$27, 413	\$24, 579	\$2, 834	89. 7	10. 3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$11, 341	\$10, 076	\$1, 265	88. 8	11. 2
All other salaries.....	\$236	\$150	\$86	63. 6	36. 4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2, 440	\$2, 225	\$215	91. 2	8. 8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 875	\$2, 875	-----	100. 0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5, 582	\$5, 467	\$115	97. 9	2. 1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1, 373	\$1, 036	\$337	75. 5	24. 5
Home missions.....	\$923	\$725	\$198	78. 5	21. 5
Foreign missions.....	\$680	\$525	\$155	77. 2	22. 8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 796	\$1, 415	\$381	78. 8	21. 2
All other purposes.....	\$167	\$85	\$82	50. 9	49. 1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$806	\$1, 117	\$236	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	32	20	12	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	205	132	73	64. 4	35. 6
Scholars.....	2, 312	1, 729	583	74. 8	25. 2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	9	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	55	55	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	525	525	-----	100. 0	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Churches of God, Holiness, for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
<b>Churches (local organizations),</b>			<b>Expenditures:</b>		
number.....	35	29	Churches reporting, number..	34	26
Increase over preceding census:			Amount reported.....	\$27, 413	\$35, 878
Number.....	6	-----	Pastors' salaries.....	\$11, 341	
Percent <sup>1</sup> .....	-----	-----	All other salaries.....	\$236	
<b>Members, number.....</b>	<b>5, 872</b>	<b>2, 278</b>	Repairs and improvements.....	\$2, 440	\$27, 878
Increase over preceding census:			Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 875	
Number.....	3, 594	-----	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5, 582	
Percent.....	157.8	-----	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1, 373	
Average membership per church.....	168	79	Home missions.....	\$923	
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	Foreign missions.....	\$680	\$8, 000
Value—number reporting.....	17	16	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 796	
Amount reported.....	\$116, 900	\$159, 700	All other purposes.....	\$167	
Average value per church.....	\$6, 876	\$9, 981	Average expenditure per church.....	\$806	\$1, 380
Debt—number reporting.....	5	7			
Amount reported.....	\$39, 500	\$71, 375	<b>Sunday schools:</b>		
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>-----</b>	Churches reporting, number..	32	27
Value—number reporting.....	-----	2	Officers and teachers.....	205	174
Amount reported.....	-----	\$16, 700	Scholars.....	2, 312	1, 246

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Churches of God, Holiness, by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	35	23	12	5, 872	5, 162	710	2, 252	3, 370	250	66. 8	32	205	2, 312
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	3	3	---	950	950	---	270	430	250	62. 8	2	18	183
New Jersey.....	1	1	---	100	100	---	30	70	---	---	1	5	25
Pennsylvania.....	2	1	1	178	163	15	90	88	---	---	1	4	20
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	2	2	---	157	157	---	75	82	---	---	1	5	25
Illinois.....	2	1	1	192	165	27	92	100	---	92. 0	2	11	60
Michigan.....	1	1	---	45	45	---	15	30	---	---	1	5	25
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	1	---	1	24	---	24	12	12	---	---	1	6	25
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	1	---	1	20	---	20	7	13	---	---	1	5	15
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	300	300	---	100	200	---	50. 0	1	9	125
Virginia.....	2	1	1	415	400	15	153	262	---	58. 4	2	15	185
West Virginia.....	1	---	1	19	---	19	7	12	---	---	1	7	67
North Carolina.....	1	1	---	63	63	---	15	48	---	---	1	3	20
South Carolina.....	8	3	5	1, 415	875	540	568	847	---	67. 1	8	57	891
Georgia.....	6	5	1	1, 773	1, 723	50	731	1, 042	---	70. 2	6	38	531
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Tennessee.....	2	2	---	121	121	---	47	74	---	---	2	11	55
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	1	1	---	100	100	---	40	60	---	---	1	6	60

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13
United States.....	35	29	5, 872	2, 278	1, 495	4, 377	25. 5
New York.....	3	---	950	---	151	799	15. 9
North Carolina.....	1	4	63	135	6	57	( <sup>1</sup> ) 38. 4
South Carolina.....	8	7	1, 415	631	544	871	21. 9
Georgia.....	6	3	1, 773	749	388	1, 385	21. 9
Other States.....	<sup>2</sup> 17	15	1, 671	763	406	1, 265	24. 3

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, and Tennessee; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Michigan, Missouri, Maryland, West Virginia, and Louisiana, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	35	17	17	\$116, 900	5	\$39, 500
South Carolina.....	8	5	5	8, 900		
Georgia.....	6	4	4	49, 500	1	20, 000
Other States.....	21	8	8	58, 500	4	19, 500

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1 church in each of the following States—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES <sup>1</sup>											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	35	34	\$27, 413	\$11, 341	\$236	\$2, 440	\$2, 875	\$5, 582	\$1, 373	\$923	\$680	\$1, 796	\$167
New York.....	3	3	5, 239	2, 075	---	200	450	1, 624	185	260	110	335	---
South Carolina.....	8	8	2, 930	1, 115	---	550	150	---	295	220	130	470	---
Georgia.....	6	6	8, 625	3, 225	75	1, 000	1, 400	1, 640	550	165	225	320	25
Other States.....	18	17	10, 619	4, 926	161	690	875	2, 318	343	278	215	671	142

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and Tennessee; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Louisiana, and the District of Columbia.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The organization known as Churches of God, Holiness, dates back to the year 1914, when Rev. K. H. Burruss began preaching the gospel of entire sanctification to a little group of eight people at Atlanta, Ga. It was not until July 1916, however, that the denomination was organized at Atlanta, by Reverend Burruss, at which time large churches were established both at Atlanta and at Norfolk, Va., as the result of great revivals held in those cities. The denomination continued to prosper until, by the year 1922, 35 churches had been established. These churches were located in 11 States and in Cuba, the Canal Zone, and British West Indies. In the year 1922 the churches were brought into a national organization, which is now known as the National Convention of the Churches of God, Holiness.

The headquarters of this denomination are at Atlanta, Ga.

<sup>1</sup> No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926.

## DOCTRINE

This denomination believes not only in the inspiration of the Scriptures but that the New Testament is the standard by which all doctrine must be tested, and that all rules of government for the churches are to be found therein. Furthermore, it holds that the New Testament "gives safe and clearly applied instructions on all methods of labor, sacred and secular, and all conduct of life even to the innermost thoughts of the heart and impulses of the soul." It acknowledges belief in the Trinity, in justification, sanctification, and regeneration, and it holds that the gift of the Holy Ghost is an act subsequent to conversion. It teaches both present and ultimate perfection. A belief in the possibility of divine healing is a necessary qualification for membership. However, it is clearly stated in the discipline of the denomination that physicians and medicines are not denounced in the Bible, but are approved for those who desire them.

The ordinances of the church are baptism and the Lord's Supper. The form of baptism is "burial in water and rising again." Although the washing of feet is a practice which this denomination approves, "as obeying the Lord," it is not a regularly observed ordinance of the church.

## ORGANIZATION

The highest ecclesiastical body of this denomination, called the National Convention, is a delegated body whose province it is to elect the national president. The State convention is next in rank and is held annually. A State overseer, whose duty it is "to see that all churches under his jurisdiction shall be disciplined according to the New Testament Scriptures," is appointed by the national president or bishop, who also assigns all pastors to the local churches. The deacons are assistants to the pastor and hold office as long as their conduct justifies it. There are five auxiliaries to the National Convention, the Christian Women's Willing Workers, the Young People's Union, the Sunday school, the Purity Club, and the Gospel Spreading Committee.

The official church paper is the Bethlehem Star.

# GENERAL ELDERSHIP OF THE CHURCHES OF GOD IN NORTH AMERICA

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the General Eldership of the Churches of God in North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches (by action of the official boards) upon reasonable evidence that they are Christians. Baptism is by immersion only.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	352	68	284	19.3	80.7
<b>Members, number</b> .....	30,820	12,395	18,425	40.2	59.8
Average membership per church.....	88	182	64	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	10,433	4,291	6,142	41.1	58.9
Female.....	15,404	6,626	8,778	43.0	57.0
Sex not reported.....	4,983	1,478	3,505	29.7	70.3
Males per 100 females.....	67.7	64.8	70.0	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,661	750	911	45.2	54.8
13 years and over.....	29,093	11,645	17,448	40.0	60.0
Age not reported.....	66	-----	66	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	5.4	6.1	5.0	-----	-----
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	334	64	270	19.2	80.8
Value—number reporting.....	326	63	263	19.3	80.7
Amount reported.....	\$2,884,213	\$1,773,550	\$1,110,663	61.5	38.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$2,823,381	\$1,743,000	\$1,080,381	61.7	38.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$60,832	\$30,550	\$30,282	50.2	49.8
Average value per church.....	\$8,847	\$28,152	\$4,223	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	55	30	25	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$275,731	\$212,981	\$62,750	77.2	22.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	173	19	154	11.0	89.0
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	146	50	96	34.2	65.8
Value—number reporting.....	137	50	87	36.5	63.5
Amount reported.....	\$489,215	\$278,865	\$210,350	57.0	43.0
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	344	67	277	19.5	80.5
Amount reported.....	\$378,175	\$190,472	\$187,703	50.4	49.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$149,936	\$64,974	\$84,962	43.3	56.7
All other salaries.....	\$23,188	\$15,461	\$7,727	66.7	33.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$51,621	\$26,927	\$24,694	52.2	47.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$24,846	\$15,792	\$9,054	63.6	36.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$69,804	\$38,075	\$31,729	54.5	45.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,464	\$2,679	\$2,785	49.0	51.0
Home missions.....	\$4,964	\$2,616	\$2,348	52.7	47.3
Foreign missions.....	\$6,167	\$3,535	\$2,632	57.3	42.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$24,795	\$13,663	\$11,132	55.1	44.9
All other purposes.....	\$17,390	\$6,750	\$10,640	38.8	61.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,099	\$2,843	\$678	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.    <sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	331	72	259	21.8	78.2
Officers and teachers.....	5,300	1,791	3,509	33.8	66.2
Scholars.....	39,495	15,331	24,164	38.8	61.2
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	20	10	10	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	168	87	81	51.8	48.2
Scholars.....	1,181	608	573	51.5	48.5

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the General Eldership of the Churches of God in North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	352	428	440	511
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-76	-12	-71	-----
Percent.....	-17.8	-2.7	-13.9	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	30,820	31,596	28,376	24,356
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-776	3,220	4,020	1,845
Percent.....	-2.5	11.3	16.5	-----
Average membership per church.....	88	74	64	-----
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	334	393	391	417
Value—number reporting.....	326	384	390	417
Amount reported.....	\$2,884,213	\$3,211,328	\$1,418,787	\$1,050,706
Average value per church.....	\$8,847	\$8,363	\$3,638	\$2,520
Debt—number reporting.....	55	44	50	26
Amount reported.....	\$275,731	\$312,424	\$90,958	\$44,350
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	146	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	137	122	112	79
Amount reported.....	\$489,215	\$506,550	\$194,600	\$130,051
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	344	385	402	-----
Amount reported.....	\$378,175	\$549,002	\$266,338	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$149,936	\$451,971	\$211,770	-----
All other salaries.....	\$23,188			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$51,621			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$24,846			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$69,804	\$88,259	\$54,568	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,464			
Home missions.....	\$4,964			
Foreign missions.....	\$6,167			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$24,795	\$8,772	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$17,390			
Not classified.....	-----	\$1,426	\$663	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,099	\$1,426	\$663	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	331	372	388	398
Officers and teachers.....	5,300	4,640	4,706	4,253
Scholars.....	39,495	40,559	39,259	29,487

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.



**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the General Eldership of the Churches of God in North America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives by States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately the amounts expended for current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each eldership of the General Eldership of the Churches of God in North America, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	352	68	384	30,820	12,395	18,425	10,433	15,404	4,983	67.7	331	5,300	39,495
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
Pennsylvania.....	159	39	120	16,738	8,581	8,157	5,700	8,702	2,336	65.5	152	3,001	24,407
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	46	8	38	3,279	1,077	2,202	990	1,451	838	68.2	45	724	3,949
Indiana.....	27	4	23	1,899	416	1,483	598	777	524	77.0	22	334	2,062
Illinois.....	30	4	26	2,414	417	1,997	806	1,066	542	75.6	30	359	2,040
Michigan.....	7	---	7	170	---	170	55	95	20	---	7	71	405
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	10	---	10	455	---	455	129	182	144	70.9	8	65	622
Missouri.....	15	3	12	674	141	533	279	383	12	72.8	12	84	564
Nebraska.....	1	---	1	23	---	23	10	13	---	---	1	4	34
Kansas.....	5	1	4	509	347	162	184	325	---	56.6	5	69	467
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	25	4	21	2,666	891	1,775	1,009	1,478	179	68.3	24	335	3,208
West Virginia.....	9	2	7	887	399	488	225	274	388	82.1	9	120	910
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	7	1	6	260	8	252	105	155	---	67.7	5	29	227
Oklahoma.....	9	1	8	644	46	598	258	386	---	66.8	9	66	435
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	1	1	---	72	72	---	31	41	---	---	1	12	50
Colorado.....	1	---	1	130	---	130	54	76	---	---	1	27	120

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	352	428	440	511	30,820	31,598	28,376	24,356	1,661	29,093	66	5.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
Pennsylvania.....	159	164	177	177	16,738	15,671	14,370	11,157	817	15,855	66	4.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	46	58	63	70	3,279	3,883	3,374	2,980	169	3,110	-----	5.2
Indiana.....	27	37	29	35	1,899	2,590	2,064	1,999	121	1,778	-----	6.4
Illinois.....	30	27	26	32	2,414	2,133	1,516	1,555	186	2,228	-----	7.7
Michigan.....	7	10	10	12	170	216	282	320	-----	170	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	21	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa.....	10	13	20	24	455	758	907	913	25	430	-----	5.5
Missouri.....	15	23	27	37	674	1,351	986	1,053	35	639	-----	5.2
Nebraska.....	1	4	2	12	23	180	93	329	-----	23	-----	-----
Kansas.....	5	9	11	12	509	445	935	613	9	500	-----	1.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	25	29	27	25	2,666	1,998	1,797	1,204	260	2,406	-----	9.8
West Virginia.....	9	14	25	24	887	588	1,056	781	15	872	-----	1.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	7	15	14	23	260	607	564	737	-----	260	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	9	20	5	20	644	904	209	602	-----	644	-----	-----
MOUNTAIN:												
Idaho.....	1	1	1	-----	72	96	86	-----	22	50	-----	-----
Colorado.....	1	2	3	-----	130	105	137	-----	2	128	-----	1.5
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	-----	1	-----	3	-----	19	-----	50	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oregon.....	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	42	-----	-----	-----	-----
California.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	52	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of church- es	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	352	334	326	\$2,884,213	55	\$275,731	137	\$488,815
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....	159	159	155	2,118,450	31	244,709	82	348,665
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	46	45	45	224,200	8	12,095	18	29,000
Indiana.....	27	26	24	138,306	1	1,500	6	16,100
Illinois.....	30	28	27	106,050	3	1,201	13	38,350
Michigan.....	7	7	7	14,700	-----	-----	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	10	10	10	41,500	-----	-----	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Missouri.....	15	10	9	12,466	1	1,200	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Kansas.....	5	5	5	42,700	1	3,327	3	7,400
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	25	25	25	110,825	6	9,123	8	37,000
West Virginia.....	9	8	8	53,616	3	1,176	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	7	3	3	2,400	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	9	5	5	9,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other States.....	3	3	3	11,500	1	1,400	2	12,700

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Nebraska, 1; Idaho, 1; and Colorado, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	352	344	\$378, 175	\$149, 936	\$23, 188	\$51, 621
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	159	159	251, 891	88, 824	17, 759	35, 323
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	46	45	41, 272	19, 702	1, 426	7, 181
Indiana.....	27	26	18, 235	10, 346	472	1, 879
Illinois.....	30	30	19, 572	9, 557	1, 158	1, 961
Michigan.....	7	7	3, 009	1, 821	180	150
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	10	10	3, 604	2, 337	125	382
Missouri.....	15	10	4, 087	2, 226	126	393
Kansas.....	5	5	4, 051	1, 715	408	272
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	25	25	21, 792	7, 879	1, 200	3, 089
West Virginia.....	9	9	6, 612	3, 456	20	721
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	7	6	261	165	-----	15
Oklahoma.....	9	9	1, 455	783	264	5
Other States.....	3	3	2, 234	1, 125	50	250

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay-ment on church debt, ex-cluding interest	Other current expenses, includ-ing in-terest	Local relief and charity	Home mis-sions	Foreign mis-sions	To general head-quarters	All other pur-poses
United States.....	\$24, 846	\$89, 804	\$5, 464	\$4, 964	\$6, 167	\$24, 795	\$17, 390
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania.....	16, 082	51, 701	3, 388	2, 943	4, 591	19, 228	12, 052
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	3, 001	4, 749	524	521	367	2, 295	1, 506
Indiana.....	600	1, 860	422	178	197	832	1, 549
Illinois.....	556	3, 353	287	202	139	1, 395	964
Michigan.....	-----	522	20	10	121	40	145
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	25	157	-----	14	32	142	390
Missouri.....	1, 067	82	51	125	8	9	-----
Kansas.....	700	797	81	40	33	3	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	1, 769	4, 726	580	789	554	561	645
West Virginia.....	896	1, 250	64	36	30	65	74
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	-----	29	-----	21	-----	28	3
Oklahoma.....	-----	303	-----	50	-----	50	-----
Other States.....	150	275	47	35	95	147	60

¹ Includes: Nebraska, 1; Idaho, 1; and Colorado, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ELDERSHIPS, 1936

ELDERSHIP	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>352</b>	<b>30,820</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>\$2,884,213</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>\$275,731</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>\$378,175</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>39,495</b>
Arkansas.....	6	252	3	2,400			5	240	4	215
Arkansas and Oklahoma.....	3	78	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			3	( <sup>1</sup> )	3	52
East Pennsylvania.....	107	12,757	105	1,842,200	26	238,479	107	217,554	101	19,022
Illinois.....	30	2,414	27	106,050	3	1,201	30	19,572	30	2,040
Indiana.....	26	1,808	23	135,306	1	1,500	25	17,460	21	1,976
Iowa.....	14	621	13	44,800	1	1,200	12	4,779	12	763
Kansas.....	6	639	6	45,700	1	3,327	6	5,371	6	587
Maryland and Virginia.....	28	3,005	28	116,325	7	9,383	28	23,012	27	3,469
Michigan.....	7	170	7	14,700			7	3,009	7	405
Missouri.....	12	599	7	10,166			9	3,787	9	509
Nebraska.....	1	23	1	( <sup>1</sup> )			1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	34
Ohio.....	46	3,279	45	224,200	8	12,095	45	41,272	45	3,949
Oklahoma.....	7	574	4	9,000			7	1,329	7	395
Washington and Oregon.....	1	72	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	1,400	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	50
West Pennsylvania.....	53	4,139	51	312,750	6	6,830	53	36,554	52	5,619
West Virginia.....	5	390	4	11,616	1	316	5	3,175	5	410
Combinations.....				9,000				1,061		

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The revival movement which spread through the United States during the early part of the nineteenth century was not felt as much in the Reformed as in the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches. In one case, however, it made itself apparent, and its fruits are seen in the denomination known as the "General Eldership of the Churches of God in North America."

John Winebrenner was born in the Glade Valley, Woodsborough district, Frederick County, Md., March 25, 1797, his parents being of German descent. Baptized and confirmed in the German Reformed Church (now the Evangelical and Reformed Church), he early showed an inclination to the ministry, and after completing a course at the district school, an academy at Frederick, and Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., he went to Philadelphia to study theology under Dr. Samuel Helfenstein. While here, on April 6, 1817, he passed through a peculiar religious experience which he interpreted as sound conversion, and from that moment the work of the ministry, which he had hitherto regarded with more or less indifference, became "the uppermost desire of his heart."

On September 24, 1820, he was ordained in Hagerstown, Md. He then accepted a call to Harrisburg, Pa., with charge of three other churches, commencing his work there October 22, 1820. He was earnest and energetic in his pulpit ministrations, preached experimental religion, sought to raise the standard of true piety, and organized Sunday schools and other church agencies. So searching and impressive was his preaching that many of his hearers became seriously alarmed about their spiritual condition. Revivals of religion were new experiences in the churches of that region, so that his ministry early awakened strong opposition. Some of the members of his charge became much dissatisfied, and the matter was brought to the attention of the Synod of the Reformed Church, which met at Harrisburg, September 29, 1822. The case was not finally disposed of until some time in 1828, when Mr. Winebrenner's connection with the German Reformed Church was finally severed.

After his separation from the Reformed Church his labors extended to surrounding districts and towns and were attended by extensive revivals of religion. Gradually his views changed on a number of doctrinal points and on the ordinances or sacraments, and about 1825 he organized an independent church, calling it simply the "Church of God." Others followed, both in and around Harrisburg, each assuming the name of "Church of God at ———." These churches, in which all members had equal rights, elected and licensed men to preach, but there was as yet no common bond, general organization, or directing authority. Finally, for the purpose of adopting a regular system of cooperation, a meeting was held at Harrisburg in October 1830, which was attended by six of the licensed ministers. At this meeting an "eldership," to consist of an equal number of teaching and ruling elders, was organized, which, to distinguish it from the local church eldership, was called the "General Eldership of the Church of God." The work continued to grow and spread to adjoining counties, to the State of Maryland, and to western Pennsylvania and Ohio, where elderships were organized. On May 26, 1845, delegates from these three elderships met at Pittsburgh, Pa., and organized the "General Eldership of the Church of God in North America," which name was changed in 1896 to the "General Eldership of the Churches of God in North America." The eldership in eastern Pennsylvania dropped the word "General" and became the "East Pennsylvania Eldership of the Church of God."

Missionaries were sent into the western States, and churches were organized in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, West Virginia, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma (including what was then Indian Territory), Colorado, Oregon, and Washington. In nearly all these States annual elderships have been organized, in cooperation with the General Eldership.

## DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Churches of God are evangelical and orthodox, and Arminian rather than Calvinistic. They hold, as distinctive views, that sectarianism is anti-Scriptural; that each local church is a church of God and should be so called; that in general, Bible things, as church offices and customs, should be known by

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Rev. J. O. Weigle, Mechanicsburg, Pa., statistical secretary of this body.

Bible names, and a Bible name should not be applied to anything not mentioned in the Bible; and that there are not two, but three, ordinances that are perpetually obligatory, namely, baptism, the Lord's Supper, and the religious washing of the saints' feet. The last two they regard as companion ordinances, which are always to be observed together and in the evening. The only form of baptism recognized is the immersion of believers. They have no written creed but accept the Word of God as their only rule of faith and practice. They insist strongly on the doctrines of the Trinity, human depravity, atonement through the sacrifice of Christ, the office and work of the Holy Spirit, man's moral agency, justification by faith, repentance and regeneration, practical piety, the observance of the Lord's Day, the resurrection of the dead, the eternal being of the soul, and future and eternal rewards and punishments.

### ORGANIZATION

The organization of the churches is Presbyterian. Each local church votes for a pastor, but the annual elderships make the appointments within their own boundaries. The church elects its own elders and deacons, who with the pastor constitute the church council and are the governing power, having charge of the admission of members and the general care of the church work. The ministers within a certain territory and an equal number of laymen elected by the various churches (or charges) constitute annual elderships, corresponding to presbyteries, which have the exclusive right to ordain ministers. Laymen, on recommendation of churches, may be licensed as exhorters. The different annual elderships combine to form the General Eldership, which meets once in 4 years and is composed of an equal number of ministerial and lay representatives elected by the annual elderships.

### WORK

The missionary activities of the Churches of God are under the control of the Board of Missions of the General Eldership, composed of persons elected quadrennially. This board has charge of both the home and foreign mission work, the former being principally in the Southwest.

The foreign mission work dates from October 1896, when the first missionary sailed for India. The missionaries are stationed in Bogra and Ulubaria districts, and the converts secured, the mission schools established, and the mission buildings erected show a good degree of progress.

The educational work of the Churches of God, in its permanent form, began in 1881, when Findlay College, Findlay, Ohio, was incorporated. This institution has been constantly growing and now has a strong faculty, a large student body, and over \$300,000 endowment.

There is a publishing house at Harrisburg, Pa., worth over \$100,000, with \$118,000 endowment, where the Church Advocate and other journals are published.

The denomination celebrated its centennial in Harrisburg in 1925.

# CHURCHES OF THE LIVING GOD

## GENERAL STATEMENT

Under this head are included in 1936 two bodies of Negro churches, similar in general type though differing in many details: The Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship, and the Church of the Living God, "The Pillar and Ground of Truth."

The Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship, was reported in 1906 as Christian Workers for Friendship, having been organized at Wrightsville, Ark., in 1889, by Rev. William Christian. The name was changed to Christian Workers for Fellowship in 1915. The Church of Christ in God, reported in 1906, was afterwards consolidated with the Christian Workers for Fellowship, from which it had seceded.

Other divisions from this church followed, which were consolidated in an organization perfected September 25, 1925, and known as the Church of the Living God, "The Pillar and Ground of Truth." It was joined January 26, 1926, by the Church of the Living God and the Church of the Living God, General Assembly, which had previously united, December 1924, at Athens, Tex. These two churches were reported separately in 1916; the Church of the Living God, General Assembly, was returned as the Apostolic Church in 1906.

The denominations grouped under the name "Churches of the Living God" in 1936, in 1926, in 1916, and in 1906 are listed below, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods. Certain changes in names and organization, as mentioned above, will be noted in more detail.

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE CHURCHES OF THE LIVING GOD, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>1936</b>								
Total for the group.....	215	9,363	152	\$245,526	213	\$86,080	192	5,756
Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship.....	96	4,525	66	130,100	96	44,028	95	2,945
Church of the Living God, "The Pillar and Ground of Truth".....	119	4,838	86	115,426	117	42,062	97	2,801
<b>1926</b>								
Total for the group.....	230	17,402	220	539,482	225	115,070	186	4,933
Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship.....	149	11,558	139	368,935	144	50,515	140	3,465
Church of the Living God, "The Pillar and Ground of Truth".....	81	5,844	81	170,547	81	64,555	26	1,468
<b>1916</b>								
Total for the group.....	192	11,635	93	115,530	98	28,715	136	2,987
Church of the Living God.....	28	1,743	27	23,875	27	6,199	27	491
Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship.....	154	9,626	60	78,955	62	18,812	99	2,328
Church of the Living God, General Assembly.....	10	266	6	12,700	9	3,704	10	168
<b>1906</b>								
Total for the group.....	67	4,276	45	58,575	-----	-----	61	1,780
Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship.....	44	2,676	27	23,175	-----	-----	43	886
Church of the Living God (Apostolic Church).....	14	752	12	25,700	-----	-----	13	585
Church of Christ in God.....	9	848	6	9,700	-----	-----	5	289

# CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD, CHRISTIAN WORKERS FOR FELLOWSHIP

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship, for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all baptized persons on the rolls of the church. Baptism is by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	96	61	35	-----	-----
Members, number.....	4,525	3,243	1,282	71.7	28.3
Average membership per church.....	47	53	37	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,538	1,091	447	70.9	29.1
Female.....	2,987	2,152	835	72.0	28.0
Males per 100 females.....	51.5	50.7	53.5	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....					
13 years and over.....	4,525	3,243	1,282	71.7	28.3
Church edifices, number.....	66	42	24	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	66	42	24	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$130,100	\$111,850	\$18,250	86.0	14.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$129,600	\$111,350	\$18,250	85.9	14.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$500	\$500		100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$1,971	\$2,663	\$760	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	3	3		-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$4,000	\$4,000		100.0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	59	35	24	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	2	2		-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2	2		-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,800	\$1,800		100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	96	61	35	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$44,028	\$32,313	\$11,715	73.4	26.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$28,302	\$19,980	\$8,322	70.6	29.4
All other salaries.....	\$139	\$40	\$99	28.8	71.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$275	\$225	\$50	81.8	18.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$900	\$900		100.0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$13,117	\$10,144	\$2,973	77.3	22.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$551	\$373	\$178	67.7	32.3
All other purposes.....	\$744	\$651	\$93	87.5	12.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$459	\$530	\$335	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	95	60	35	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	541	352	189	65.1	34.9
Scholars.....	2,945	2,018	927	68.5	31.5

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.



**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship, for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

Statistics for the Church of Christ in God, which united with this body between 1906 and 1916, have been added to the 1906 data. The decreases since 1926 are probably due to organization disturbances.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	96	149	154	53
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	—53	—5	101	-----
Percent.....	—35.6	—3.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	4, 525	11, 558	9, 626	3, 524
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	—7, 033	1, 932	6, 102	-----
Percent.....	—60.8	20.1	173.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	47	78	63	66
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	66	141	60	33
Value—number reporting.....	66	139	60	33
Amount reported.....	\$130, 100	\$368, 935	\$78, 955	\$32, 875
Average value per church.....	\$1, 971	\$2, 654	\$1, 316	\$996
Debt—number reporting.....	3	27	14	8
Amount reported.....	\$4, 000	\$26, 460	\$7, 380	\$1, 810
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	2	4	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2	4	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1, 800	\$6, 300	-----	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	96	144	62	-----
Amount reported.....	\$44, 028	\$50, 515	\$18, 812	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$28, 802	\$45, 989	\$14, 502	-----
All other salaries.....	\$139			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$275			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$900			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$13, 117			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	-----	\$4, 526	\$4, 310	-----
Home missions.....	-----			
Foreign missions.....	-----			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$551			
All other purposes.....	\$744	\$351	\$303	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$459			
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	95	140	99	48
Officers and teachers.....	541	444	296	143
Scholars.....	2, 945	3, 465	2, 328	1, 175

<sup>1</sup> Statistics for 1906 include those of the Church of Christ in God, united with this denomination between 1906 and 1916.

<sup>2</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>3</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Christian Workers for Fellowship by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936. Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States</b> .....	96	61	35	4,525	3,243	1,282	1,538	2,987	51.5	95	541	2,945
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>												
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	---	24	24	---	9	15	---	1	5	20
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Ohio.....	5	5	---	240	240	---	88	152	57.9	5	28	166
Indiana.....	3	3	---	161	161	---	55	106	51.9	3	19	130
Illinois.....	6	6	---	255	255	---	79	176	44.9	5	30	147
Michigan.....	2	2	---	50	50	---	17	33	---	2	10	45
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Missouri.....	6	5	1	234	212	22	85	149	57.0	6	29	156
Nebraska.....	2	2	---	125	125	---	35	90	---	2	12	65
Kansas.....	3	3	---	204	204	---	73	131	55.7	3	29	180
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>												
Florida.....	1	1	---	10	10	---	4	6	---	1	4	14
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Kentucky.....	4	3	1	205	193	12	76	129	58.9	4	20	109
Tennessee.....	8	5	3	343	260	83	116	227	51.1	8	46	231
Alabama.....	7	2	5	288	81	207	90	198	45.5	7	38	200
Mississippi.....	2	1	1	40	21	19	11	29	---	2	9	23
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Arkansas.....	12	5	7	477	222	255	169	308	54.9	12	63	325
Oklahoma.....	13	8	5	642	515	127	202	440	45.9	13	72	358
Texas.....	19	7	12	1,149	592	557	401	748	53.6	19	118	728
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>												
Arizona.....	1	1	---	22	22	---	8	14	---	1	4	18
<b>PACIFIC:</b>												
California.....	1	1	---	56	56	---	20	36	---	1	5	30

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, BY STATES  
[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS			
	1936	1926	1916	1906 <sup>1</sup>	1936	1926	1916	1906 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	96	149	154	53	4, 525	11, 558	9, 626	3, 524
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	5	4	6	1	240	659	304	15
Indiana.....	3	4	4	2	161	183	316	120
Illinois.....	6	8	9	2	255	644	318	55
Michigan.....	2	4	1		50	293	10	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	6	3	6	3	234	193	298	695
Nebraska.....	2	4			125	369		
Kansas.....	3	3	4	3	204	134	110	135
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Florida.....	1	4	5		10	192	280	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	4	5	7	5	205	868	1, 046	174
Tennessee.....	8	9	10	10	343	1, 044	805	776
Alabama.....	7	8	9	2	288	535	792	37
Mississippi.....	2	5	11	5	40	145	282	253
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	12	23	34	12	477	1, 683	1, 857	780
Oklahoma.....	13	20	19	4	642	1, 396	661	79
Texas.....	19	38	27	4	1, 149	3, 107	2, 486	405
PACIFIC:								
California.....	1	4			56	28		
Other States.....	2	3	2		46	85	61	

<sup>1</sup> Statistics for 1906 include those of the Church of Christ in God, united with this denomination between 1906 and 1916.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: Pennsylvania, 1, and Arizona, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936  
[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	96	66	66	\$130, 100	3	\$4, 000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	5	4	4	15, 500		
Indiana.....	3	3	3	7, 500	2	3, 000
Illinois.....	6	3	3	12, 800	1	1, 000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	4	3	3	12, 600		
Tennessee.....	8	8	8	15, 100		
Alabama.....	7	7	7	6, 600		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	12	10	10	10, 750		
Oklahoma.....	13	8	8	9, 450		
Texas.....	19	13	13	22, 200		
Other States.....	19	7	7	17, 600		

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 2; Kansas, 2; and Mississippi, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES								
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	96	96	\$44, 028	\$26, 302	\$139	\$275	\$900	\$13, 117	\$551	\$744
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	5	5	3, 360	2, 248	-----	-----	-----	1, 030	43	39
Indiana.....	3	3	2, 665	1, 300	-----	150	700	345	45	125
Illinois.....	6	6	2, 988	1, 603	-----	-----	200	1, 095	23	67
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Missouri.....	6	6	3, 119	1, 912	-----	-----	-----	1, 091	41	75
Kansas.....	3	3	2, 164	1, 360	25	-----	-----	710	25	44
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	4	4	2, 040	1, 292	-----	-----	-----	688	20	40
Tennessee.....	8	8	3, 218	2, 095	-----	75	-----	1, 005	20	23
Alabama.....	7	7	2, 723	2, 000	75	-----	-----	548	50	50
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	12	12	4, 387	3, 109	12	50	-----	1, 124	62	30
Oklahoma.....	13	13	5, 582	3, 787	-----	-----	-----	1, 660	63	72
Texas.....	19	19	8, 643	5, 712	27	-----	-----	2, 649	111	144
Other States.....	10	10	3, 139	1, 884	-----	-----	-----	1, 172	48	35

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Michigan, Nebraska, and Mississippi; and 1 in each of the following—Pennsylvania, Florida, Arizona, and California.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Friendship, was organized at Wrightsville, Ark., in 1889 by Elder William Christian. In 1915 the name Friendship was changed to Fellowship. Elder Christian was known as chief of the organization. The ruling of Chief Christian was the law and power of the chartered body. He and his wife, Ethel L. Christian, were known as the executive heads of the church and nothing could be done without their approval. Chief William Christian departed this life April 11, 1928, and the work of the Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship, automatically fell into the hands of his wife, Ethel L. Christian, who has since officiated.

### DOCTRINE

The distinctive characteristics of the church are—belief in baptism by immersion, washing of the saints' feet, the use of water and unleavened bread for the Lord's Supper, and many other fraternal points of doctrine known only to members of the organization. The local organizations are known as temples, and are subject to the authority of a general assembly. The presiding officer is styled the chief or chiefess, or whoever may be appointed by the executive head to act during the meeting.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, was revised by Ethel L. Christian, chiefess, Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship, and approved by her in its present form.

## ORGANIZATION AND WORK

The ministry includes ambassadors, evangelists, pastors, and missionaries. The seven ambassadors are assistants to the acting head, and they, with the evangelists, are used for the work of church extension.

Bible schools occupy an important place in the life of the church. There are auxiliaries engaged in works of mercy, particularly along the lines followed by fraternal societies, rendering assistance in the care of the sick and the burying of the dead.

One institution, located at Memphis, Tenn., is in operation and is known as the House of Refuge.

There is also a home for widows past 65. This home stands, but is not operating until the proper funds are raised to support the institution. It, also, is located at Memphis, Tenn.

# CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD, "THE PILLAR AND GROUND OF TRUTH"

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of the Living God, "The Pillar and Ground of Truth," for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all baptized persons on the rolls of the church. Baptism is by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	119	62	57	52.1	47.9
Members, number.....	4,838	2,922	1,916	60.4	39.6
Average membership per church.....	41	47	34		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,667	1,024	643	61.4	38.6
Female.....	3,128	1,873	1,255	59.9	40.1
Sex not reported.....	43	25	18		
Males per 100 females.....	53.3	54.7	51.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	378	241	137	63.8	36.2
13 years and over.....	4,460	2,681	1,779	60.1	39.9
Percent under 13 years.....	7.8	8.2	7.2		
Church edifices, number.....	86	44	42		
Value—number reporting.....	86	44	42		
Amount reported.....	\$115,426	\$73,776	\$41,650	63.9	36.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$115,426	\$73,776	\$41,650	63.9	36.1
Average value per church.....	\$1,342	\$1,677	\$992		
Debt—number reporting.....	5	4	1		
Amount reported.....	\$4,230	\$4,100	\$130	96.9	3.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	60	25	35		
Parsonages, number.....	11	9	2		
Value—number reporting.....	11	9	2		
Amount reported.....	\$15,000	\$12,500	\$2,500	83.3	16.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	117	61	56	52.1	47.9
Amount reported.....	\$42,062	\$28,729	\$13,333	68.3	31.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$11,125	\$5,840	\$5,285	52.5	47.5
All other salaries.....	\$1,047	\$744	\$303	71.1	28.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,870	\$750	\$1,120	40.1	59.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,270	\$970	\$300	76.4	23.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$13,455	\$10,566	\$2,889	78.5	21.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$135	\$124	\$11	91.9	8.1
Home missions.....	\$135	\$130	\$5	96.3	3.7
Foreign missions.....	\$35	\$35			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,258	\$716	\$542	56.9	43.1
All other purposes.....	\$11,732	\$8,954	\$2,778	75.5	24.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$360	\$471	\$238		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	97	57	40		
Officers and teachers.....	548	328	220	59.9	40.1
Scholars.....	2,801	1,772	1,029	63.3	36.7
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	5	5			
Scholars.....	75	75			
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	10	10			
Scholars.....	75	75			

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of the Living God, "The Pillar and Ground of Truth," for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. The statistics given for the years prior to 1926 represent, so far as they were separately reported, the statistics of those bodies which combined in 1925 under the new designation.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 <sup>1</sup>	1906 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	119	81	38	14
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	38	43	24	-----
Percent <sup>3</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	4, 838	5, 844	2, 009	752
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1, 006	3, 835	1, 257	-----
Percent.....	-17.2	190.9	167.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	41	72	53	54
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	86	84	33	12
Value—number reporting.....	86	81	33	12
Amount reported.....	\$115, 426	\$170, 547	\$36, 575	\$25, 700
Average value per church.....	\$1, 342	\$2, 106	\$1, 108	\$2, 142
Debt—number reporting.....	5	45	9	2
Amount reported.....	\$4, 230	\$29, 277	\$8, 133	\$1, 600
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	11	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	11	14	1	2
Amount reported.....	\$15, 000	\$25, 100	\$250	\$1, 500
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	117	81	36	-----
Amount reported.....	\$42, 062	\$64, 555	\$9, 903	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$11, 125	\$51, 284	\$9, 031	-----
All other salaries.....	\$1, 047			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1, 870			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 270			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$13, 455			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$135	\$13, 271	\$872	-----
Home missions.....	\$135			
Foreign missions.....	\$35			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 258			
All other purposes.....	\$11, 732			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$360	\$797	\$275	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	97	26	36	13
Officers and teachers.....	548	169	164	67
Scholars.....	2, 801	1, 468	659	585

<sup>1</sup> Statistics for 1916 represent the combined data for the Church of the Living God and the Church of the Living God, General Assembly.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics given for 1906 are those of the Church of the Living God, Apostolic Church.

<sup>3</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>4</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of the Living God, "The Pillar and Ground of Truth," by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each diocese in "The Pillar and Ground of Truth," the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	119	82	57	4,838	2,922	1,916	1,667	3,128	43	53.3	97	548	2,801
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	13	13	---	4	9	---	---	1	4	9
North Carolina.....	3	2	1	69	51	18	10	16	43	---	1	4	28
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	1	1	---	18	18	---	6	12	---	---	---	---	---
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	23	17	6	888	708	180	356	532	---	66.9	21	96	603
Texas.....	86	36	50	3,670	1,952	1,718	1,219	2,451	---	49.7	70	425	2,013
MOUNTAIN:													
Arizona.....	1	1	---	5	5	---	2	3	---	---	---	---	---
PACIFIC:													
California.....	4	4	---	175	175	---	70	105	---	66.7	4	19	150

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916 <sup>1</sup>	1906 <sup>2</sup>	1936	1926	1916 <sup>1</sup>	1906 <sup>2</sup>	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per-cent under 13
United States.....	119	81	38	14	4,838	5,844	2,009	752	378	4,460	7.8
Indiana.....	---	3	---	---	---	475	---	---	---	---	---
North Carolina.....	3	---	---	---	69	---	---	---	5	64	( <sup>3</sup> )
Arkansas.....	---	1	1	8	---	42	10	338	---	---	---
Oklahoma.....	23	18	2	1	888	1,100	46	35	92	796	10.4
Texas.....	86	54	31	2	3,670	3,203	1,848	173	264	3,406	7.2
California.....	4	---	---	---	175	---	---	---	15	160	8.6
Other States.....	* 3	5	4	3	36	1,024	105	206	2	34	( <sup>3</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Combined figures for the Church of the Living God and the Church of the Living God, General Assembly.<sup>2</sup> Statistics given for 1906 are those of the Church of the Living God, Apostolic Church.<sup>3</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>4</sup> Includes: District of Columbia, 1; Kentucky, 1; and Arizona, 1.



TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States...	119	86	86	\$115,426	5	\$4,230	11	\$15,000
North Carolina.....	3	3	3	376				
Oklahoma.....	23	14	14	16,950			3	2,500
Texas.....	86	66	66	94,100	5	4,230	8	12,500
California.....	4	3	3	4,000				
Other States.....	3							

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States ..	119	117	\$42,062	\$11,125	\$1,047	\$1,870	\$1,270	\$13,455	\$135	\$135	\$35	\$1,256	\$11,732
North Carolina .....	3	3	253	175	15	20		15		25		3	
Oklahoma .....	23	22	12,716	210		60		6,720				8	5,718
Texas .....	86	86	26,186	10,520	1,032	1,790	1,270	5,166				1,200	4,953
California .....	4	4	2,260					1,260		135			1,000
Other States .....	3	2	647	220				294		25		47	61

<sup>1</sup> Includes: District of Columbia, 1, and Kentucky, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DIOCESES, 1936

DIOCESE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	119	4,838	86	\$115,426	5	\$4,230	117	\$42,062	97	2,801
Eastern.....	4	82	3	376			4	753	2	35
Southeastern.....	81	3,351	64	87,650	5	4,230	81	19,699	64	1,801
Northwestern.....	34	1,405	19	27,400			32	21,610	31	965

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

This church, though shown under a new designation in 1926, is an outgrowth of the body organized at Wrightsville, Ark., in 1889, by Rev. William Christian, as the Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship.

There had been a previous division, in 1902, of a group which called themselves the Church of the Living God, Apostolic Church; these churches were organized in 1908 by Rev. C. W. Harris, under the name Church of the Living God, General Assembly. In 1925 a number of other churches withdrew from the original body and were united by Rev. E. J. Cain under the name Church of the Living God, "The Pillar and Ground of Truth"; and the following year two bodies joined them, one of them being the General Assembly and the other a group of churches organized in 1908 in the State of Texas, the Church of the Living God, these two having previously united at Athens, Tex., in 1924.

## ORGANIZATION

The denomination is episcopal in form of government, having at the present time three bishops, each in charge of a diocese holding annual assemblies. Every 2 years there is a meeting called the general assembly, presided over by the bishops in order of their age. Bishops are elected at these meetings by a two-thirds vote of the accredited delegates.

## WORK

The church maintains a home for aged Negroes, called the Booker T. Washington Home, at Oklahoma City, Okla., and a secondary school and orphans' home, the Edmondson Institute and Orphanage, at Athens, Tex. The official organ, the Western News Review, is published weekly at Oklahoma City, Okla., at which place the headquarters of the denomination are located.

<sup>1</sup> No revision of the history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926.

# CHURCHES OF THE NEW JERUSALEM

## GENERAL STATEMENT

The Churches of the New Jerusalem, popularly called Swedenborgian, are two in number. The early history of both of these churches is given in the statement for the General Convention of the New Jerusalem, the older body, while the movement which resulted in the organization of the second body and the points on which it differed from the General Convention are set forth in the statement of the General Church of the New Jerusalem.

These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The principal statistics of the two bodies as reported for 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are given in the following table:

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE CHURCHES OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>1936</b>								
<b>Total for the group..</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>5,984</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>\$2,422,021</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>\$245,497</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2,120</b>
General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of Amer- ica.....	82	5,099	53	2,135,691	75	210,900	52	2,078
General Church of the New Jerusalem.....	15	865	6	286,330	10	34,597	3	42
<b>1926</b>								
<b>Total for the group..</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>6,438</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3,266,100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>317,221</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2,682</b>
General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of Amer- ica.....	85	5,442	57	3,196,100	77	260,373	58	2,621
General Church of the New Jerusalem.....	13	996	5	70,000	13	56,848	7	61
<b>1916</b>								
<b>Total for the group..</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>7,085</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1,766,122</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>189,129</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3,050</b>
General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of Amer- ica.....	108	6,352	72	1,711,090	87	172,463	67	2,732
General Church of the New Jerusalem.....	15	733	6	55,032	14	16,666	13	318
<b>1906</b>								
<b>Total for the group..</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>7,247</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1,791,041</b>	-----	-----	<b>84</b>	<b>3,544</b>
General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of Amer- ica.....	119	6,612	87	1,760,691	-----	-----	77	3,434
General Church of the New Jerusalem.....	14	635	5	30,350	-----	-----	7	110

# GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE NEW JERUSALEM IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been enrolled as communicants upon profession of faith.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	82	64	18	-----	-----
Members, number.....	5, 099	4, 442	657	87.1	12.9
Average membership per church.....	62	69	37	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1, 869	1, 609	260	86.1	13.9
Female.....	2, 928	2, 531	397	86.4	13.6
Sex not reported.....	302	302		100.0	
Males per 100 females.....	63.8	63.6	65.5	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	107	81	26	75.7	24.3
13 years and over.....	4, 373	3, 829	544	87.6	12.4
Age not reported.....	619	532	87	85.9	14.1
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	2.4	2.1	4.6	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	57	42	15	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	53	39	14	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2, 135, 691	\$1, 910, 991	\$224, 700	89.5	10.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$2, 118, 691	\$1, 893, 991	\$224, 700	89.4	10.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$17, 000	\$17, 000		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$40, 296	\$49, 000	\$16, 050	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	11	10	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$32, 800	\$32, 625	\$175	99.5	.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	37	26	11	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	14	9	5	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	12	7	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$72, 000	\$57, 000	\$15, 000	79.2	20.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	75	57	18	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$210, 900	\$187, 065	\$23, 835	88.7	11.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$98, 205	\$83, 902	\$14, 303	85.4	14.6
All other salaries.....	\$35, 155	\$32, 533	\$2, 622	92.5	7.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$14, 669	\$12, 693	\$1, 976	86.5	13.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 489	\$2, 314	\$175	93.0	7.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$46, 805	\$43, 242	\$3, 563	92.4	7.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$8, 644	\$8, 258	\$386	95.5	4.5
Home missions.....	\$929	\$595	\$334	64.0	36.0
Foreign missions.....	\$137	\$126	\$11	92.0	8.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2, 264	\$2, 104	\$160	92.9	7.1
All other purposes.....	\$1, 603	\$1, 288	\$305	81.0	19.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2, 812	\$3, 282	\$1, 324	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	52	43	9	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	384	311	73	81.0	19.0
Scholars.....	2, 078	1, 657	421	79.7	20.3

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number	3	2	1		
Officers and teachers	15	4	11		
Scholars	78	18	60		
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number	1	1			
Officers and teachers	1	1			
Scholars	9	9			
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number	1	1			
Officers and teachers	7	7			
Scholars	44	44			

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this denomination for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b>	82	85	108	119
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number	-3	-23	-11	
Percent <sup>2</sup>		-21.3	-9.2	
<b>Members, number</b>	5,099	5,442	6,352	6,612
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number	-343	-910	-260	
Percent	-6.3	-14.3	-3.9	
Average membership per church	62	64	59	56
<b>Church edifices, number</b>	57	63	72	89
Value—number reporting	53	57	72	87
Amount reported	\$2,135,691	\$3,196,100	\$1,711,090	\$1,760,691
Average value per church	\$40,296	\$56,072	\$23,765	\$20,238
Debt—number reporting	11	12	9	17
Amount reported	\$32,800	\$75,500	\$30,466	\$49,626
<b>Parsonages, number</b>	14			
Value—number reporting	12	16	12	17
Amount reported	\$72,000	\$190,500	\$68,000	\$64,400
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number	75	77	87	
Amount reported	\$210,900	\$260,373	\$172,463	
Pastors' salaries	\$98,205			
All other salaries	\$35,155			
Repairs and improvements	\$14,669	\$235,826	\$138,411	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$2,489			
All other current expenses, including interest	\$46,805			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc	\$8,644			
Home missions	\$929			
Foreign missions	\$137	\$19,070	\$16,317	
To general headquarters for distribution	\$2,264			
All other purposes	\$1,603			
Not classified		\$5,477	\$17,735	
Average expenditure per church	\$2,812	\$3,381	\$1,982	
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number	52	58	67	77
Officers and teachers	384	391	398	510
Scholars	2,078	2,621	2,732	3,434

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the General Convention of the New Jerusalem by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years from 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and amount of church debt for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. Separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures, in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5,099</b>	<b>4,442</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>2,078</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>													
Maine.....	3	2	1	99	49	50	31	68	---	---	2	17	140
New Hampshire.....	2	1	1	112	71	41	36	76	---	---	2	11	40
Massachusetts.....	12	9	3	1,054	919	135	362	692	---	52.3	9	85	440
Rhode Island.....	1	1	---	101	101	---	30	71	---	---	1	7	25
Connecticut.....	1	---	1	14	---	14	4	10	---	---	---	---	---
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>													
New York.....	4	4	---	440	440	---	93	147	200	63.3	4	26	110
New Jersey.....	3	3	---	130	130	---	57	73	---	---	2	12	37
Pennsylvania.....	6	5	1	713	687	26	253	373	87	67.8	6	47	290
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Ohio.....	5	4	1	330	316	14	119	211	---	56.4	4	29	154
Indiana.....	2	2	---	78	78	---	34	44	---	---	2	11	99
Illinois.....	3	3	---	270	270	---	119	151	---	78.8	3	20	71
Michigan.....	3	2	1	145	131	14	67	78	---	---	2	14	99
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Minnesota.....	1	1	---	64	64	---	19	45	---	---	1	13	44
Iowa.....	2	---	2	75	---	75	34	41	---	---	---	---	---
Missouri.....	4	3	1	184	164	20	83	101	---	82.2	1	3	7
Kansas.....	6	3	3	274	98	176	137	137	---	100.0	3	23	119
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>													
Delaware.....	1	1	---	59	59	---	20	39	---	---	1	5	33
Maryland.....	5	3	2	238	211	27	94	144	---	65.3	2	23	130
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	188	188	---	82	106	---	77.4	1	9	46
Georgia.....	1	1	---	3	3	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---
Florida.....	1	1	---	15	15	---	---	---	15	---	---	---	---
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Kentucky.....	1	1	---	4	4	---	2	2	---	---	1	2	2
Mississippi.....	1	1	---	18	18	---	7	11	---	---	---	---	---
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Louisiana.....	1	1	---	10	10	---	4	6	---	---	---	---	---
Texas.....	2	1	1	79	14	65	22	57	---	---	---	---	---
<b>PACIFIC:</b>													
Washington.....	4	4	---	39	39	---	19	20	---	---	1	3	12
Oregon.....	1	1	---	49	49	---	16	33	---	---	---	---	---
California.....	5	5	---	314	314	---	124	190	---	65.3	4	24	180

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	82	85	108	119	5,099	5,442	6,352	6,612	107	4,373	619	2.4
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	3	3	3	3	99	107	143	135		99		
Massachusetts.....	12	13	15	17	1,054	1,176	1,378	1,535		667	387	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	4	4	7	7	440	372	531	558	47	393		10.7
New Jersey.....	3	3	3	3	130	143	140	133	3	127		2.3
Pennsylvania.....	6	5	6	9	713	687	760	704	13	613	87	2.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	5	6	7	7	330	516	668	593		316	14	
Indiana.....	2	2	2	3	78	75	72	131		78		
Illinois.....	3	6	11	15	270	326	472	613		270		
Michigan.....	3	2	3	3	145	151	192	161		145		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	4	3	3	5	184	162	316	375	10	163	11	5.8
Kansas.....	6	2	2	3	274	174	141	144		214	60	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	5	5	5	5	238	295	220	219		203	35	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Tennessee.....		2	4	5		27	59	73				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Texas.....	2	2	4	1	79	15	115	10	1	78		
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	4	1	1	3	39	16	26	78		29	10	
Oregon.....	1	1	3	3	49	92	108	50		49		
California.....	5	5	5	5	314	303	239	294	10	304		3.2
Other States.....	<sup>1</sup> 14	20	24	22	663	795	774	806	23	625	15	3.5

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches each in New Hampshire and Iowa; and 1 in each of the following States—Rhode Island, Connecticut, Minnesota, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	82	57	53	\$2,135,691	11	\$32,800	12	\$72,000
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	3	3	3	22,000			1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Massachusetts.....	12	11	11	783,291	3	4,775	3	16,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....	6	5	3	226,000	1	1,400	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	5	5	4	133,000				
Illinois.....	3	3	3	116,000				
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	5	3	3	42,000				
PACIFIC:								
California.....	5	5	5	88,000	2	5,300		
Other States.....	43	22	<sup>1</sup> 21	725,400	5	21,325	7	56,000

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New Hampshire, New York, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas; and 1 in each of the following—Rhode Island, New Jersey, Minnesota, Delaware, Georgia, Oregon, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States.....	82	75	\$210, 900	\$98, 205	\$35, 155	\$14, 669
NEW ENGLAND: Massachusetts.....	12	12	64, 834	18, 285	12, 041	6, 499
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	4	4	24, 732	9, 400	3, 702	1, 150
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	24, 516	10, 483	7, 055	1, 220
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	5	5	17, 666	9, 480	3, 323	2, 024
Illinois.....	3	3	5, 961	3, 200	1, 400	500
Michigan.....	3	3	5, 087	2, 550	1, 240	250
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Missouri.....	4	4	4, 612	4, 101	100	52
Kansas.....	6	3	3, 708	2, 460	168	740
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Maryland.....	5	5	4, 098	2, 817	432	84
PACIFIC: Washington.....	4	3	2, 248	2, 084	25	-----
California.....	5	5	12, 721	8, 025	1, 317	912
Other States.....	25	122	40, 717	25, 320	4, 352	1, 238

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$2, 489	\$46, 805	\$8, 644	\$929	\$137	\$2, 264	\$1, 603
NEW ENGLAND: Massachusetts.....	1, 000	18, 034	7, 818	379	127	649	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	709	9, 350	300	-----	-----	81	40
Pennsylvania.....	150	4, 793	-----	-----	-----	811	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	325	1, 564	225	300	-----	40	385
Illinois.....	-----	761	50	-----	-----	50	-----
Michigan.....	-----	770	-----	-----	-----	102	175
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Missouri.....	-----	232	50	5	-----	17	55
Kansas.....	-----	215	25	-----	-----	25	75
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Maryland.....	-----	60	-----	58	-----	200	447
PACIFIC: Washington.....	-----	96	-----	10	-----	8	25
California.....	130	2, 225	28	1	10	51	22
Other States.....	175	8, 705	148	176	-----	230	373

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Indiana, and Iowa; and 1 in each of the following—Rhode Island, Connecticut, Minnesota, Florida, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oregon, and the District of Columbia.



HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Church of the New Jerusalem, known also as the "New Church," was first organized in London in 1787. It was based upon the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, who was born in Sweden in 1688, studied at Uppsala, traveled extensively in Europe, and was prominent in national affairs in his own country, where he was appointed to the Bureau of Mines in 1716 by Charles XII, and served on it with distinction for 30 years. His favorite subject at first was mathematics, but cosmology, physics, human anatomy, and physiology all interested him, especially in their relation to spiritual matters. As he said, "I have gone through anatomy with the single object of investigating the soul." In 1747 he resigned his assessorship on a pension and thenceforth devoted his life to the revelations which he claims were given him. His first theological publication was the *Arcana Coelestia*, an exposition of Genesis and Exodus, considered in their symbolical sense, the first part appearing in 1749 and the final part in 1756. Later years saw the publication of a number of works along the same line, including the *Apocalypse Revealed* and the *True Christian Religion*. Swedenborg's death occurred in London in 1772.

In common with the general scientific literature of the day, the writings of Swedenborg were originally in Latin. His earlier theological works were published anonymously. In 1750 and succeeding years some were translated into English, but they did not attract much attention until, in 1783, Robert Hindmarsh, a printer in London, became interested in them, and gathered together a few men of like mind to consider them. Four years later the first organization, consisting of 16 persons, was effected. The following year public services were held, and in 1789 a general conference met. In 1821 there was incorporated the "General Conference of the Ministers and other Members of the New Church signified by the New Jerusalem in the Apocalypse or Revelation of John." In 1936 it consisted of 69 societies with an aggregate membership of 6,573, besides two societies and a number of individuals not members of the General Conference, so that the total number of members of the church in Great Britain in that year was probably about 7,000. The first New Church society in America was founded at Baltimore in 1792, and in 1817 the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America was organized. In 1890 a considerable number withdrew and later organized the General Church of the New Jerusalem.

Swedenborg is regarded, on every hand, by members of this church as a "divinely illuminated seer and revelator" and as having been given the key to Bible interpretation—the science of correspondences—in order that he might thereby open the internal sense of the Word, and announce the Lord Jesus Christ in His second coming, which is "His coming as the Word newly revealed." He was thus "divinely chosen to live consciously in the natural and in the spiritual world at the same time, so that he might describe to men those things which he saw, especially those things relating to the Holy City, the divine system of doctrine revealed out of the internal sense of the Word for the establishment of a New Church." It is the revelation of this interior truth of the Word, and not a personal appearing, that, in their view, constitutes the Lord's second coming, the "clouds" in which He comes being the literal sense, the "power and great glory" the spiritual sense.

## DOCTRINE

The general doctrines of the New Church teach that there is one God, even the Lord God, the Savior, Jesus Christ; that there is in Him a Trinity, not of persons, but of essence, called in the Word, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; that the Father is the inmost Divine Essence, or Love, from which all things are; that the Son is the Divine Wisdom and Word, by which the Divine Love is manifested and acts; and the Holy Spirit is the Divine Proceeding and Operation; and that these three are related to each other in God as are soul, body, and operation in man. Thus they teach that the Lord Jesus Christ, as the one Divine Person in whom is the Father, and from whom is the Holy Spirit, is, in His glorified humanity, the one God of heaven and of earth, and the supreme and sole object of worship for angels and men.

<sup>1</sup> This statement is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926. That statement had the approval of Rev. William L. Worcester, the president of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem at that time. It has been revised by Rev. B. A. Whittmore, recording secretary, General Convention, and approved by him in its present form.

With regard to revelation, they teach that the Word of God contained in the Bible was not written like any other book, and cannot be subjected to the same methods of criticism; that it was plenarily dictated by the Lord Himself, and inspired as to every word and letter, and, like Nature itself, is a divine symbol; that besides the literal sense adapted to men, it contains a spiritual sense adapted to angels; that these senses are connected with each other by the great law of correspondence, in accordance with which the universe itself was created in the beginning; and that in letter and spirit it contains the rule of life for angels and men.

With regard to redemption, they teach that the one God, Jehovah, the Creator of the universe, came down upon earth in the assumption, by birth from a virgin, of a human nature in order that He might live a human life, and, by purging it, redeem it; that in doing so He met and overcame in His temptations all the enemies of the human race and reduced them to eternal subjection; and that He continues to hold them in subjection in the mind and heart of every man who will cooperate with Him by faith and obedience; and that the application of this redeeming work in those who believe in Him and keep His commandments is salvation.

With regard to death and the spiritual world, they teach that when a man dies he is raised up in his spiritual body in the spiritual world, and there lives forever, either in heaven or in hell, his state being determined by the spiritual character that he has acquired by his life in this world; the judgment begins immediately after death, in the world of spirits, which is intermediate between heaven and hell, and it consists in a man's coming to know himself in the light of the eternal realities of the Word of God.

Besides these cardinal points the doctrines of the New Church have much to say about the laws of divine order and of divine providence; about faith and charity; about free will and imputation, repentance, and regeneration; about marriage; about mental development in childhood and age; about the successive churches or divine dispensations that have existed on this earth, and the judgments terminating each; all of which teachings, based on the Word of the Lord, the believers hold to be in complete harmony with each other, and with the deductions of sound reason and the analogies of nature.

Baptism is administered in the scriptural formula, "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit," to children as well as to adults who come on confession of their faith. Infant baptism is followed by the act of confirmation or ratification in maturer years, which is usually identified with the first communion, and this profession of faith in the essential doctrines of the church is regarded as the appropriate gate of admission to the sacrament of the Lord's Table.

### ORGANIZATION

The polity of the church is a modified episcopacy, but the societies and associated bodies are left the utmost freedom in the administration of their local affairs. Each local society of the New Church elects its pastor and other officers, including usually a president, treasurer, secretary, and church committee. In some cases certain privileges are allowed to parishioners or pew holders who are not communicant members. The different societies of a section are gathered into an association at the meetings of which they are represented by their ministers and by lay members elected by the societies as delegates.

The General Convention is held annually, and every church member has a right to be present, take part in the deliberations, be appointed on committees, and be elected to office, but the right to vote is limited to delegates of associations and to ministers whose official acts are reported to the convention. Women frequently serve as delegates and as members of committees.

The convention is an ecclesiastical, a legislative, and a judicial body—ecclesiastical, in maintaining the orders of the ministry and of worship and in providing for missions and for the education of ministers; legislative, in maintaining its own organization and enacting measures for the carrying on of its various activities; and judicial, in admitting ministers to its roll or dismissing them therefrom and in promoting pastors to the general pastorate. The various boards of the church are elected by the General Convention and are absolutely responsible to it.

A council of ministers, which consists of all the ministers belonging to the convention, has charge of matters pertaining to the ministry. For the superintendence of the business of the convention and the exercise of its powers in the interval between meetings, there is a general council, consisting of the president,

vice president, and treasurer of the convention, together with four ministers and eight laymen, chosen by ballot by the convention.

The ministry includes ministers, pastors, and general pastors. Ministers are those who are ordained to the ministry without identification with any particular pastorate, having the power to teach, preach, and baptize, and officiate at marriages and the Holy Supper. Pastors are those ministers who are called to the pastorate of societies and installed over them, generally to serve without fixed term of office. When the candidate is called by a society at the time of his ordination, the ordination and installation offices are often combined. A general pastor is one who, after a suitable term in the pastoral office, is, by request of an association and with the sanction of the General Convention, invested with power to authorize candidates, ordain ministers, preside over a general body of the church, and act as presiding minister of an association or of the General Convention. An association may, with the sanction of the General Convention, temporarily invest the powers of general pastor in its presiding minister or superintendent during his continuance in office.

The worship of the church is generally liturgical, chants being extensively used, but great latitude is observed in different societies and localities. A very complete Book of Worship was adopted by the General Convention in 1912 and is extensively used by the societies of the New Church.

### WORK

The missionary enterprises of the New Church are conducted by the General Convention through its board of home and foreign missions, supplemented by an augmentation fund committee and by local boards of the various constituent bodies. In 1936 this board and some of the State associations employed 19 missionaries among the adherents in 17 States and aided 23 churches in connection with their running expenses, etc. The work has extended into Austria, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Sweden, Switzerland, British and Dutch Guiana, Burma, Japan, and the Philippine Islands. Expenditures for the work amounted in 1936 to \$12,500 for the home work and \$10,500 for the foreign work. The property belonging to the denomination in the foreign field is valued at about \$75,000.

The educational preparation for the ministry of the church is carried on principally at the New Church Theological School in Cambridge, Mass., which has property valued at \$450,000 and during 1936 had 7 instructors and 4 students. Two other institutions, in Massachusetts and Ohio, under New Church management and partly supported by the church, reported 26 teachers and 101 students, and property valued at \$750,000. The total value of property devoted to educational purposes was given as \$1,200,000.

The New Church has a pension fund for needy ministers and an orphan fund. It has also a league of 37 young people's societies, with 504 members.

The Swedenborg Foundation, Inc., of New York, together with the American New Church Tract and Publication Society, and the Jungerich Trustees, of Philadelphia, have made free distribution to theological students and clergymen of over 173,500 copies of Swedenborg's writings, including the True Christian Religion, Apocalypse Revealed, Heaven and Hell, and Divine Love and Wisdom, and also The Life of Swedenborg. There are a number of other boards which make the press an important factor in the missionary work of the church. The church has two weeklies, a young people's monthly, and a quarterly. It is estimated that \$750,000 is invested in publication enterprises.

# GENERAL CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the General Church of the New Jerusalem for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these data between urban and rural territory.

The membership of the General Church of the New Jerusalem includes only baptized adults who, upon individual application, have been duly registered and certified.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number .....	15	12	3	-----	-----
Members, number .....	865	393	472	45.4	54.6
Average membership per church .....	58	33	157	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male .....	350	168	182	48.0	52.0
Female .....	498	208	290	41.8	58.2
Sex not reported .....	17	17	-----	-----	-----
Males per 100 females .....	70.3	80.8	62.8	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
13 years and over .....	865	393	472	45.4	54.6
Church edifices, number .....	6	3	3	-----	-----
Value—number reporting .....	6	3	3	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$286,330	\$158,447	\$127,883	55.3	44.7
Constructed prior to 1936 .....	\$286,330	\$158,447	\$127,883	55.3	44.7
Average value per church .....	\$47,722	\$52,816	\$42,628	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting .....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$28,000	\$28,000	-----	100.0	-----
Number reporting "no debt" .....	3	1	2	-----	-----
Parsonages, number .....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting .....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$10,000	-----	\$10,000	-----	100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number .....	10	7	3	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$34,597	\$7,352	\$27,245	21.3	78.7
Pastors' salaries .....	\$7,195	\$2,655	\$4,540	36.9	63.1
All other salaries .....	\$13,086	\$1,650	\$11,436	12.6	87.4
Repairs and improvements .....	\$1,102	\$18	\$1,084	1.6	98.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$210	\$210	-----	100.0	-----
All other purposes .....	\$12,970	\$2,785	\$10,185	21.5	78.5
Average expenditure per church .....	\$34	\$34	-----	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number .....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers .....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Scholars .....	42	42	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this denomination for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	15	13	15	14
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	2	-2	1	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	865	996	733	635
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-131	263	98	-----
Percent.....	-13.2	35.9	15.4	-----
Average membership per church.....	58	77	49	45
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	6	7	8	5
Value—number reporting.....	6	5	6	5
Amount reported.....	\$286,330	\$70,000	\$55,032	\$30,350
Average value per church.....	\$47,722	\$14,000	\$9,172	\$6,070
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	5	3
Amount reported.....	\$28,000	\$13,000	\$11,000	\$7,250
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	1	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1	4	1	1
Amount reported.....	\$10,000	\$35,500	\$5,000	\$3,000
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	13	14	-----
Amount reported.....	\$34,597	\$56,848	\$16,666	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$7,195	\$52,360	\$16,656	-----
All other salaries.....	\$13,086			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,102			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$210			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$12,970			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	-----	\$4,488	\$10	-----
Home missions.....	-----			
Foreign missions.....	-----			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	-----			
All other purposes.....	\$34	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,460	\$4,373	\$1,190	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	3	7	13	7
Officers and teachers.....	3	15	40	20
Scholars.....	42	61	318	110

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the General Church of the New Jerusalem by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of these churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936. Table 5 presents the church expenditures for 1936, showing separately current expenses, improvements, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to the State of Pennsylvania, the only State in which three or more churches reported expenditures. There are no separate data shown for value of church edifices or debt on this property as no State reports as many as three churches for these items.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	15	12	3	865	393	472	350	498	17	70.3	3	3	42
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	1	1		8	8				8				
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	1	1		32	32		14	18					
New Jersey.....	2	2		45	45		25	20					
Pennsylvania.....	4	3	1	483	156	327	187	296		63.2	2	2	34
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	2	2		15	15		3	3	9		1	1	8
Illinois.....	2	1	1	223	87	136	92	131		70.2			
Michigan.....	1	1		31	31		15	16					
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	1		1	9		9	6	3					
District of Columbia.....	1	1		19	19		8	11					

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906
United States.....	15	13	15	14	865	996	733	635
Pennsylvania.....	4	3	5	5	483	525	344	314
Illinois.....	2	2	3	2	223	213	192	99
Other States.....	1 <sup>9</sup>	8	7	7	159	258	197	222

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Massachusetts, 1; New York, 1; New Jersey, 2; Ohio, 2; Michigan, 1; Maryland, 1; and District of Columbia, 1.**TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES							
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	All other purposes
United States.....	15	10	\$34,597	\$7,195	\$13,086	\$1,102	\$210	\$12,970	\$34
Pennsylvania.....	4	3	25,778	4,580	10,317	851	210	9,816	4
Other States.....	11	7	8,819	2,615	2,769	251	-----	3,154	30

<sup>1</sup> Includes: New Jersey, 2; Ohio, 1; Illinois, 1; Michigan, 1; Maryland, 1; and District of Columbia, 1.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The General Church of the New Jerusalem traces its origin as an independent ecclesiastical body to the development, at the very beginning of the New Church in England and America, of a movement "toward a strict adherence to the doctrines and principles revealed in the Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, and toward distinctiveness of teaching, worship, and life, in the Church of the New Jerusalem." Under the influence of two prominent theologians, Rev. Richard de Charms and Rev. W. H. Benade, both of Philadelphia, this movement gradually assumed more definite form, and in 1876 the institution known as "The Academy of the New Church" was founded as the organic exponent of its principles, which were subsequently adopted by the Pennsylvania Association, connected with the General Convention of the New Jerusalem. That association in 1883 adopted an episcopal form of government, elected Rev. W. H. Benade bishop, and changed its name to "The General Church of Pennsylvania." In 1890 it severed its connection with the General Convention, and in 1892 adopted as its name "The General Church of the Advent of the Lord." In 1897 a complete reorganization was effected, under Rt. Rev. William F. Pendleton, and the name "The General Church of the New Jerusalem" was adopted.

### DOCTRINE

The General Church of the New Jerusalem accepts the theological writings of Emanuel Swedenborg as doctrine inspired and revealed by the Lord Jesus Christ in His second advent, and acknowledges that from this doctrine, which is the essential Word and as one with the spiritual sense of the Old and New Testaments, the Lord speaks authoritatively to the church.

### ORGANIZATION

The General Church of the New Jerusalem has no fixed constitution. Its polity is based upon the principle of "practical unanimity," to be secured through deliberation and free cooperation in "council and assembly." The spiritual affairs of the church are under the care of the priesthood, within which three distinct degrees are recognized—namely, ministers, pastors, and bishops. Ordination into any of these priestly degrees can be performed only by a bishop. Pastors may solemnize marriages, administer the Holy Supper, and preside over local societies. At present only one of the bishops holds an executive position. In the office of this presiding bishop, the administrative functions of church government are vested. He is chosen by a general assembly of the church. He is assisted by the counsels of a priestly consistory selected by himself, and by the cooperation of an executive committee consisting of representative laymen elected by the church members through their legal corporation which is entrusted with the fiscal affairs of the church.

Baptism into the New Church is administered in infancy, or if not, in later life. But membership in the General Church of the New Jerusalem is confined to adults and is obtained only by direct application to the presiding bishop.

### WORK

Under the head of general uses, the General Church includes all the activities supported by the general fund, namely: The support of the bishop's office and of the visiting pastor; the pension fund; the extension fund; special funds; the publication of the New Church Life, its monthly organ; and of New Church Sermons, a pamphlet issued monthly from October to June. In 1936 expenditures from contributions and endowments were as follows: From the general fund, \$9,603; from the extension fund, \$11,599; and from the pension fund, \$4,656.

An orphanage fund reporting, in 1936, an income of \$2,468 and expenditures of \$1,670, exists primarily to assist orphaned children of the church.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is in part the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1928, has been revised by Rev. Hugo L. J. Odhner, secretary of the General Church of the New Jerusalem, and approved by him in its present form.

Membership in the General Church is direct and individual, and in the United States there is a total of 1,308 individual members, all adults, only a portion of whom are members of the local churches herein reported.

The General Church has a world-wide membership of 2,271, with 4 bishops and 38 pastors. There are 29 organized churches ministered to by local or visiting pastors, and maintaining regular public worship. Of these churches, 16 are in the United States and 13 in foreign countries—namely, Canada, Brazil, England, France, Holland, Sweden, South Africa, and Australia. Seven of the societies carry out educational work, in 7 day schools, with a total of 372 pupils. These parochial schools are open to those who have been baptized into the New Church and are under the direct supervision of the pastors of the local churches. The energies of the General Church have been concentrated largely upon the religious, moral, and social development of the children, and on the cooperation of church, school, and home, to this end. In the United States there are 3 of these schools, with 281 pupils.

The higher education of the church is entrusted to the Academy of the New Church, which conducts a theological school, a college for young men and women, an academy for boys, and a seminary for girls. The Academy of the New Church was incorporated in Philadelphia, but the schools were removed to Bryn Athyn, Pa., in 1896. In 1899 a sustentation fund of \$400,000 was received. In 1936 the endowment stood at \$2,052,819 and the property was valued at \$446,146, while 116 pupils attended the schools.

The headquarters of the General Church are located at Bryn Athyn, Pa., where the presiding bishop resides and a cathedral church has been erected.

The General Church maintains a mission in South Africa, with headquarters at Alpha, Orange Free State. It reported, in 1936, 17 ministers and authorized leaders, and a membership of 1,005 baptized adult natives.



# CONGREGATIONAL AND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

## STATISTICS

**Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.**—A general summary of the statistics for the Congregational and Christian Churches for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

This body represents the merging of two separate bodies, namely, the Congregational Churches and the Christian Church (General Convention of the Christian Church). Each retains full self-government but are united to further a common Christian work.

The membership of the Congregational Churches comprises those persons who have been received into the local churches by vote of the members, while that of the Christian Church (General Convention) consists of those persons who have been received into fellowship in the local churches upon their voluntary pledge to live a Christian life.

As these two denominations were reported separately prior to 1936, no comparative data are available.

The data given for 1936 are exclusive of 298 federated churches, each consisting of a Congregational and Christian unit combined more or less closely with a unit of some other denomination. These federated churches reported a total membership of 54,666, of whom 17,008 belonged to the Congregational and Christian denomination.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	5,300	1,863	3,437	35.2	64.8
<b>Members</b> , number.....	976,388	633,746	342,642	64.9	35.1
Average membership per church.....	184	340	100		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	375,028	242,760	132,268	64.7	35.3
Female.....	581,233	377,477	203,756	64.9	35.1
Sex not reported.....	20,127	13,509	6,618	67.1	32.9
Males per 100 females.....	64.5	64.3	64.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	19,657	12,224	7,433	62.2	37.8
13 years and over.....	737,665	476,978	260,687	64.7	35.3
Age not reported.....	219,066	144,544	74,522	66.0	34.0
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	2.6	2.5	2.8		
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	5,121	1,799	3,322	35.1	64.9
Value—number reporting.....	4,984	1,772	3,212	35.6	64.4
Amount reported.....	\$149,755,041	\$116,956,780	\$32,798,261	78.1	21.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$147,423,884	\$114,998,349	\$32,425,535	78.0	22.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,331,157	\$1,958,431	\$372,726	84.0	16.0
Average value per church.....	\$30,047	\$66,003	\$10,211		
Debt—number reporting.....	1,290	535	755	41.5	58.5
Amount reported.....	\$10,906,080	\$10,021,612	\$884,468	91.9	8.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	2,316	615	1,701	26.6	73.4
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	3,001	1,082	1,919	36.1	63.9
Value—number reporting.....	2,582	945	1,637	36.6	63.4
Amount reported.....	\$12,016,499	\$6,567,044	\$5,449,455	54.7	45.3

<sup>1</sup>Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	5, 031	1, 817	3, 214	36.1	63.9
Amount reported.....	\$16, 110, 465	\$11, 658, 947	\$4, 451, 518	72.4	27.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$5, 429, 942	\$3, 364, 451	\$2, 065, 491	62.0	38.0
All other salaries.....	\$2, 198, 688	\$1, 863, 840	\$334, 848	84.8	15.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1, 185, 728	\$743, 850	\$441, 878	62.7	37.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$844, 363	\$719, 926	\$124, 437	85.3	14.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$4, 367, 000	\$3, 372, 155	\$994, 845	77.2	22.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$322, 390	\$250, 848	\$71, 542	77.8	22.2
Home missions.....	\$249, 023	\$195, 520	\$53, 503	78.5	21.5
Foreign missions.....	\$202, 687	\$156, 716	\$45, 971	77.3	22.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$888, 738	\$681, 178	\$207, 560	76.6	23.4
All other purposes.....	\$421, 906	\$310, 463	\$111, 443	73.6	26.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3, 202	\$6, 417	\$1, 385		
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	4, 815	1, 776	3, 039	36.9	63.1
Officers and teachers.....	70, 345	36, 625	33, 720	52.1	47.9
Scholars.....	526, 907	302, 969	223, 938	57.5	42.5
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	791	246	545	31.1	68.9
Officers and teachers.....	5, 898	2, 229	3, 669	37.8	62.2
Scholars.....	46, 827	20, 809	26, 018	44.4	55.6
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	184	93	91	50.5	49.5
Officers and teachers.....	882	522	360	59.2	40.8
Scholars.....	9, 798	5, 836	3, 962	59.6	40.4
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	27	19	8	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers.....	400	338	62	84.5	15.5
Scholars.....	3, 805	3, 294	511	86.6	13.4

\* Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the Congregational and Christian Churches by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 fe- males
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>3,437</b>	<b>976,388</b>	<b>633,748</b>	<b>342,642</b>	<b>375,028</b>	<b>581,233</b>	<b>30,137</b>	<b>64.5</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>										
Maine.....	227	36	191	22,458	9,601	12,857	7,228	15,057	173	48.0
New Hampshire.....	168	28	140	22,363	11,084	11,279	7,657	14,455	251	53.0
Vermont.....	150	15	135	20,713	7,100	13,613	7,481	13,232	-----	56.5
Massachusetts.....	559	296	263	166,411	128,282	38,129	61,636	102,825	1,950	59.9
Rhode Island.....	38	26	12	11,123	9,658	1,465	4,147	6,976	-----	59.4
Connecticut.....	296	83	213	87,790	48,636	39,154	32,744	49,751	5,295	65.8
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>										
New York.....	302	131	171	70,164	51,008	19,156	26,876	42,148	1,140	63.8
New Jersey.....	64	43	21	16,946	13,317	3,629	6,637	9,994	315	66.4
Pennsylvania.....	114	72	42	19,251	16,375	2,876	7,705	10,641	905	72.4
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Ohio.....	314	114	200	66,346	43,193	23,153	26,121	38,161	2,064	68.4
Indiana.....	171	42	129	21,164	8,592	12,572	8,553	12,004	607	71.3
Illinois.....	297	140	157	67,389	50,791	16,598	26,826	39,531	1,032	67.9
Michigan.....	217	66	151	41,942	28,610	13,332	15,943	25,760	239	61.9
Wisconsin.....	186	66	120	34,961	24,203	10,758	13,648	21,210	103	64.3
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Minnesota.....	161	63	98	25,481	17,298	8,183	10,258	15,196	27	67.5
Iowa.....	204	65	139	38,745	21,742	17,003	15,045	22,778	922	66.1
Missouri.....	45	24	21	10,323	8,615	1,708	4,234	6,089	-----	69.5
North Dakota.....	144	9	135	9,515	2,388	7,127	4,098	5,325	92	77.0
South Dakota.....	169	13	156	14,595	4,207	10,388	6,074	8,521	-----	71.3
Nebraska.....	136	35	101	21,378	10,192	11,186	9,109	12,269	-----	74.2
Kansas.....	93	32	61	15,582	9,080	6,502	6,076	9,279	227	65.5
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>										
Delaware.....	2	1	1	666	625	41	328	338	-----	97.0
Maryland.....	7	5	2	510	402	108	198	312	-----	63.5
District of Columbia.....	7	7	-----	3,730	3,730	-----	1,347	2,383	-----	56.5
Virginia.....	108	24	74	16,069	7,527	8,542	6,042	7,921	2,106	76.3
West Virginia.....	4	1	3	484	173	311	190	294	-----	64.6
North Carolina.....	255	60	195	28,284	7,801	20,483	11,663	16,410	211	71.1
South Carolina.....	2	2	-----	277	277	-----	119	158	-----	75.3
Georgia.....	45	16	29	4,000	2,116	1,884	1,652	2,348	-----	70.4
Florida.....	42	18	24	4,402	3,161	1,241	1,760	2,642	-----	66.6
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Kentucky.....	10	6	4	1,487	1,279	208	473	463	551	102.2
Tennessee.....	22	8	14	1,651	1,121	530	665	986	-----	67.4
Alabama.....	82	15	67	6,249	1,902	4,347	2,540	3,708	1	93.8
Mississippi.....	3	1	2	173	57	116	62	111	-----	55.9
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Arkansas.....	3	2	1	611	550	61	246	365	-----	67.4
Louisiana.....	28	11	17	1,652	816	836	654	998	-----	65.5
Oklahoma.....	23	7	16	2,342	1,071	1,271	987	1,355	-----	72.8
Texas.....	20	14	6	1,989	1,537	452	815	1,164	10	70.0
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>										
Montana.....	63	12	51	5,926	3,326	2,600	2,402	3,524	-----	61.2
Idaho.....	31	6	25	2,579	1,277	1,302	981	1,587	11	61.8
Wyoming.....	20	5	15	2,496	1,220	1,276	1,035	1,461	-----	70.8
Colorado.....	73	33	40	11,995	9,102	2,893	5,048	6,947	-----	72.7
New Mexico.....	8	4	4	802	479	323	331	471	-----	70.3
Arizona.....	8	6	2	1,257	1,050	207	530	727	-----	72.9
Utah.....	6	4	2	966	877	89	312	654	-----	47.7
<b>PACIFIC:</b>										
Washington.....	129	45	84	15,003	10,454	4,549	5,799	9,204	-----	63.0
Oregon.....	46	24	22	6,720	5,298	1,422	2,624	4,096	-----	64.1
California.....	198	117	81	49,428	42,546	6,882	18,129	29,404	1,895	61.7

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Schol- ars
United States.....	5,300	976,388	19,657	737,665	219,066	2.6	4,815	70,345	526,907
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>									
Maine.....	227	22,458	73	19,022	3,363	.4	193	2,164	14,602
New Hampshire.....	168	22,363	285	16,617	5,261	1.7	148	1,672	11,031
Vermont.....	150	20,713	96	15,445	5,174	.6	130	1,347	7,654
Massachusetts.....	559	166,411	1,091	131,221	34,099	.8	520	10,392	78,708
Rhode Island.....	38	11,123	30	8,106	2,987	.4	36	629	5,381
Connecticut.....	296	87,790	207	68,145	19,438	.3	274	4,590	31,684
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>									
New York.....	302	70,164	1,062	54,712	14,390	1.9	272	4,380	30,908
New Jersey.....	64	16,946	988	14,433	1,525	6.4	57	1,192	8,702
Pennsylvania.....	114	19,251	592	12,097	6,562	4.7	111	1,818	14,887
<b>E. N. CENTRAL:</b>									
Ohio.....	314	66,346	1,742	46,498	18,106	3.6	294	5,131	41,243
Indiana.....	171	21,164	654	16,077	4,433	3.9	163	2,196	14,443
Illinois.....	297	67,389	1,034	50,943	15,412	2.0	276	4,930	38,805
Michigan.....	217	41,942	904	32,888	8,150	2.7	206	3,227	26,197
Wisconsin.....	186	34,961	641	31,591	2,729	2.0	170	2,458	17,862
<b>W. N. CENTRAL:</b>									
Minnesota.....	161	25,481	364	18,456	6,661	1.9	146	1,902	13,739
Iowa.....	204	38,745	753	30,591	7,401	2.4	185	2,715	20,053
Missouri.....	45	10,323	291	8,075	1,957	3.5	42	774	5,281
North Dakota.....	144	9,515	390	6,130	2,995	6.0	118	1,021	6,285
South Dakota.....	169	14,595	740	10,299	3,556	6.7	136	1,417	9,911
Nebraska.....	136	21,378	707	16,539	4,132	4.1	123	1,788	13,545
Kansas.....	93	15,582	837	11,058	3,687	7.0	90	1,324	10,039
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>									
Delaware.....	2	666	112	554	-----	16.8	2	34	336
Maryland.....	7	510	10	500	-----	2.0	6	84	563
Dist. of Columbia.....	7	3,730	59	2,403	1,268	2.4	7	162	975
Virginia.....	108	16,069	597	8,358	7,114	6.7	95	1,071	10,048
West Virginia.....	4	494	6	306	173	1.6	4	54	317
North Carolina.....	255	28,284	1,578	16,384	10,322	8.8	234	2,183	17,308
South Carolina.....	2	277	12	265	-----	4.3	2	20	95
Georgia.....	45	4,000	166	2,845	989	5.5	32	238	1,554
Florida.....	42	4,402	62	3,053	1,287	2.0	36	424	2,851
<b>E. S. CENTRAL:</b>									
Kentucky.....	10	1,487	98	710	679	12.1	10	137	1,465
Tennessee.....	22	1,651	70	1,465	116	4.6	21	175	1,167
Alabama.....	82	6,249	79	4,328	1,842	1.8	66	472	3,133
Mississippi.....	3	173	10	106	57	8.6	3	17	255
<b>W. S. CENTRAL:</b>									
Arkansas.....	3	611	9	602	-----	.1	3	36	175
Louisiana.....	28	1,652	46	826	780	5.3	25	126	1,041
Oklahoma.....	23	2,342	83	1,089	1,170	7.1	22	263	2,069
Texas.....	20	1,989	58	1,732	199	3.2	20	192	1,438
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>									
Montana.....	63	5,926	278	4,277	1,371	6.1	50	548	4,071
Idaho.....	31	2,579	55	1,925	599	2.8	29	303	2,286
Wyoming.....	20	2,496	99	2,150	247	4.4	20	244	1,854
Colorado.....	73	11,995	589	8,838	2,568	6.2	67	1,076	8,734
New Mexico.....	8	802	40	656	106	5.7	7	63	480
Arizona.....	8	1,257	15	861	381	1.7	8	77	709
Utah.....	6	966	1	781	184	.1	6	64	470
<b>PACIFIC:</b>									
Washington.....	129	15,003	345	10,094	4,564	3.3	120	1,454	11,807
Oregon.....	46	6,720	197	5,496	1,027	3.5	41	594	4,086
California.....	198	49,428	1,503	37,920	10,005	3.8	189	3,167	26,640

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR-SONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>5,300</b>	<b>5,121</b>	<b>4,984</b>	<b>\$149,755,041</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>\$10,906,080</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>\$12,016,499</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								
Maine.....	227	224	214	3,091,016	33	117,053	116	415,550
New Hampshire.....	168	164	155	3,829,876	24	79,148	109	437,386
Vermont.....	150	150	145	2,873,445	20	63,229	78	348,820
Massachusetts.....	559	547	531	31,361,873	137	1,152,914	329	2,004,226
Rhode Island.....	38	38	37	2,084,525	12	73,800	15	103,800
Connecticut.....	296	295	291	16,670,256	55	385,744	226	1,665,774
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York.....	302	289	282	14,292,440	83	1,332,757	161	967,348
New Jersey.....	64	63	63	3,334,127	36	259,600	35	287,000
Pennsylvania.....	114	114	113	3,282,550	38	511,066	46	264,550
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Ohio.....	314	302	300	10,018,266	71	1,063,042	117	523,590
Indiana.....	171	167	158	1,889,980	18	111,983	49	146,385
Illinois.....	297	279	269	11,714,852	76	1,258,214	155	894,500
Michigan.....	217	216	214	6,438,879	65	582,933	126	466,450
Wisconsin.....	186	181	177	4,578,970	56	537,137	111	509,550
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Minnesota.....	161	152	149	3,023,416	56	182,086	76	276,250
Iowa.....	204	202	198	4,120,750	45	367,854	128	416,625
Missouri.....	45	44	42	1,609,003	13	108,826	17	102,195
North Dakota.....	144	134	129	821,700	38	45,190	67	166,650
South Dakota.....	169	160	154	1,217,064	43	55,387	83	208,925
Nebraska.....	136	134	132	2,385,068	31	268,315	92	265,650
Kansas.....	93	91	88	1,706,648	25	155,992	52	157,670
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Maryland.....	7	5	4	53,500	2	21,200	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
District of Columbia.....	7	7	7	1,368,000	4	107,000	3	37,000
Virginia.....	108	102	99	1,502,078	14	132,084	15	53,000
West Virginia.....	4	4	4	69,500	1	285	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
North Carolina.....	255	250	239	1,186,472	25	70,178	20	72,125
Georgia.....	45	42	42	329,795	8	12,018	10	13,850
Florida.....	42	39	39	1,196,700	14	164,321	24	152,300
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Kentucky.....	10	9	8	194,500	3	13,565	3	11,000
Tennessee.....	22	16	16	266,661	9	52,184	6	22,500
Alabama.....	82	72	70	237,900	12	7,803	10	17,750
Mississippi.....	3	3	3	51,600	1	100		
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Arkansas.....	3	3	3	54,375	1	790	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Louisiana.....	28	25	25	70,211	4	5,418	6	11,950
Oklahoma.....	23	22	22	194,465	9	30,317	10	25,515
Texas.....	20	20	19	331,800	8	23,897	10	36,900
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Montana.....	63	57	56	467,300	17	46,965	24	70,600
Idaho.....	31	29	29	211,200	12	36,791	16	47,000
Wyoming.....	20	20	20	297,350	9	18,829	12	54,000
Colorado.....	73	69	69	1,193,565	22	78,063	36	111,000
New Mexico.....	8	5	5	58,500	1	5,500	3	12,500
Arizona.....	8	8	8	92,000	2	2,480	5	20,800
Utah.....	6	5	5	87,500	3	4,890	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
Washington.....	129	117	113	1,755,471	37	152,146	49	114,700
Oregon.....	46	46	46	815,742	17	45,590	21	54,290
California.....	198	196	188	7,080,902	77	1,160,346	101	380,975
Other States.....	4	4	4	243,250	3	1,050	2	67,850

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Delaware, 2, and South Carolina, 2.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>5,300</b>	<b>5,081</b>	<b>\$16,110,465</b>	<b>\$5,429,942</b>	<b>\$2,198,688</b>	<b>\$1,185,728</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>						
Maine .....	227	210	437,017	193,591	38,820	36,585
New Hampshire .....	168	159	427,185	177,999	41,606	38,793
Vermont .....	150	147	334,370	129,626	19,194	25,851
Massachusetts .....	559	555	3,156,647	986,772	488,298	237,239
Rhode Island .....	38	37	235,436	55,354	36,830	21,143
Connecticut .....	296	296	1,728,707	517,853	295,884	133,418
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>						
New York .....	302	287	1,412,710	417,340	215,423	100,369
New Jersey .....	64	61	357,095	114,614	58,750	19,999
Pennsylvania .....	114	111	346,364	119,935	46,368	31,734
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Ohio .....	314	298	943,140	288,271	127,964	64,111
Indiana .....	171	165	213,318	84,483	17,610	19,297
Illinois .....	297	284	1,201,851	360,909	176,903	89,714
Michigan .....	217	208	662,284	237,032	100,671	55,944
Wisconsin .....	186	186	507,922	204,310	64,910	32,660
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Minnesota .....	161	156	413,607	150,802	41,608	20,592
Iowa .....	204	196	446,437	184,539	42,995	40,948
Missouri .....	45	42	207,828	60,203	30,861	11,911
North Dakota .....	144	130	101,884	50,552	6,156	5,859
South Dakota .....	169	148	143,267	80,293	7,934	8,607
Nebraska .....	136	131	270,536	103,200	23,576	14,372
Kansas .....	93	89	187,752	77,075	16,026	10,565
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>						
Maryland .....	7	7	6,004	3,131	990	605
District of Columbia .....	7	7	69,966	15,445	15,496	1,997
Virginia .....	108	97	136,608	39,391	10,020	6,733
West Virginia .....	4	4	8,173	4,080	1,160	1,025
North Carolina .....	255	199	162,118	55,468	13,233	16,670
Georgia .....	45	42	29,324	12,254	2,425	2,555
Florida .....	42	41	100,772	47,460	13,129	6,359
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Kentucky .....	10	10	18,316	6,410	2,471	1,085
Tennessee .....	22	20	35,487	12,279	1,703	1,905
Alabama .....	82	79	35,311	14,138	3,578	5,108
Mississippi .....	3	3	2,565	558	204	117
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Arkansas .....	3	3	5,894	3,345	921	313
Louisiana .....	28	27	14,380	3,343	332	587
Oklahoma .....	23	22	30,682	15,021	1,703	1,905
Texas .....	20	18	32,216	16,276	2,839	1,174
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>						
Montana .....	63	57	74,089	39,190	5,406	3,141
Idaho .....	31	29	30,724	17,446	1,160	2,092
Wyoming .....	20	20	37,587	19,076	2,068	4,481
Colorado .....	73	66	152,344	61,996	21,157	11,103
New Mexico .....	8	8	13,230	9,340	1,245	406
Arizona .....	8	8	21,522	6,600	1,961	2,271
Utah .....	6	6	22,070	3,361	1,145	314
<b>PACIFIC:</b>						
Washington .....	129	121	247,064	87,671	36,263	14,650
Oregon .....	46	45	105,779	45,069	8,875	10,625
California .....	198	193	964,101	289,131	148,693	67,796
<b>Other States</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18,782</b>	<b>7,701</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>1,000</b>

¹ Includes: Delaware, 1, and South Carolina, 2.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$844,363	\$4,367,000	\$322,390	\$249,023	\$302,687	\$888,738	\$421,906
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	18,432	94,378	7,126	6,943	4,192	21,261	15,189
New Hampshire.....	11,679	102,664	8,088	5,626	3,105	26,073	11,552
Vermont.....	24,484	86,682	3,352	4,024	6,501	20,794	13,862
Massachusetts.....	100,048	897,353	75,061	62,311	63,249	161,549	84,767
Rhode Island.....	8,826	76,222	4,085	2,983	2,296	23,071	4,626
Connecticut.....	69,059	472,683	41,285	40,977	28,421	90,392	38,735
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	114,681	368,551	41,059	24,881	12,915	76,089	41,393
New Jersey.....	9,804	84,276	6,917	18,531	13,936	22,825	7,443
Pennsylvania.....	10,701	103,375	8,172	3,368	3,457	10,522	8,732
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	63,860	299,427	16,347	8,965	11,031	44,967	18,177
Indiana.....	26,393	49,497	3,248	887	1,201	6,642	4,060
Illinois.....	66,787	353,044	23,503	11,154	8,281	64,606	46,950
Michigan.....	31,369	156,186	13,426	2,983	5,246	42,512	12,260
Wisconsin.....	27,603	126,244	5,540	3,535	2,230	32,437	8,453
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	23,354	130,687	5,440	5,148	3,550	22,768	9,658
Iowa.....	13,056	125,196	4,661	3,355	3,173	20,577	7,937
Missouri.....	6,040	59,470	4,958	914	3,620	19,108	10,743
North Dakota.....	2,096	24,514	2,114	1,832	790	5,039	2,932
South Dakota.....	2,317	24,722	2,216	2,229	1,295	9,426	4,228
Nebraska.....	33,428	64,978	2,379	2,374	2,249	12,948	11,032
Kansas.....	9,915	51,898	4,524	1,446	2,425	8,744	5,134
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	128	804	93	33	65	155	-----
District of Columbia.....	1,158	24,528	4,783	182	155	6,141	81
Virginia.....	21,161	34,222	3,236	3,745	2,319	7,757	8,024
West Virginia.....	1,220	25	25	35	30	538	60
North Carolina.....	7,170	36,283	4,106	7,011	3,370	8,830	9,977
Georgia.....	420	9,047	588	606	281	555	593
Florida.....	1,900	22,438	802	1,730	824	3,716	2,414
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	825	6,777	225	86	87	300	50
Tennessee.....	1,503	14,160	2,370	403	197	835	132
Alabama.....	1,466	8,321	538	243	263	1,174	482
Mississippi.....	50	1,485	25	41	35	50	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	355	567	75	50	50	56	162
Louisiana.....	176	9,161	130	147	105	340	59
Oklahoma.....	1,025	4,702	258	1,398	245	2,222	2,203
Texas.....	1,285	6,675	1,399	811	447	666	644
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	3,708	15,633	820	783	844	3,069	1,465
Idaho.....	1,175	6,719	353	362	283	874	260
Wyoming.....	1,956	6,912	1,041	242	173	1,397	244
Colorado.....	5,501	35,211	2,314	2,309	1,948	7,863	2,942
New Mexico.....	250	882	235	200	190	293	109
Arizona.....	1,144	8,203	134	250	249	559	151
Utah.....	7,312	8,098	181	222	72	240	1,125
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	14,442	66,234	1,819	2,751	2,294	17,998	2,942
Oregon.....	5,127	25,111	1,744	1,609	1,341	5,259	1,019
California.....	90,994	255,642	11,077	4,273	3,657	74,553	18,285
Other States.....	200	5,418	518	300	-----	918	620

## CONGREGATIONAL AND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES<sup>1</sup>

In 1931 the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States and the General Convention of the Christian Church (headquarters, Dayton, Ohio) united to form the General Council of the Congregational and Christian Churches. This national merger was followed by combinations in States and districts and as occasion called for it and congregations desired it local churches united to form "Congregational Christian" churches.

Both bodies having been wholly democratic it was not difficult to come together on that basis. Each church is free in its own life. It is a part of a group of churches which is also free in its sphere. These groups, or the churches in them, unite in State or district organizations which again are self-determining. Finally these groups join together to form the democratically constituted national body which exercises no authority but furnishes mutual counsel, inspiration, and instrumentalities for common Christian work.

A church may continue to be known as a "Christian" church or a "Congregational" church. A local group may continue as a "Congregational" association or a "Christian" conference, and in either case be part and parcel of the fellowship bodies of the "Congregational and Christian Churches."

Something of the history and doctrine of the separate bodies is given, followed by a statement of the organization and work of the united body. In the latter it will be seen that the national missionary work has been completely combined.

### HISTORY AND DOCTRINE OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

#### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Reformation in England developed along three lines: Anglicanism, Puritanism, and Separatism. The Anglicans held to the old English Church, minus the papacy and the distinctively papal features. The Puritans, including the Presbyterians and some Anglicans, held to a National Church but called for a thoroughgoing reformation which would provide an educated, spiritually minded ministry and would recognize the right of the members to a voice in the selection of their ministers, the management of the local church, and the adoption of its creed or confession. They believed, however, that they should remain within the church and thus secure its reformation. The Separatists held that the whole system of the establishment was an anti-Christian imitation of the true church and could not be reformed, and that the only proper thing for a Christian to do was to withdraw himself from it.

Such sentiments could scarcely be tolerated in that age, especially after the Act of Uniformity, passed in 1559, the year after the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne, and church after church which professed them was broken up. One pastor, Robert Browne, with his congregation, emigrated to Holland in 1581, whence he issued pamphlets so bitter in their attack upon the ecclesiastical government of the realm, that two men charged with distributing them were hanged, and the books were burned. In 1593 three others, Barrowe, Greenwood, and Penry, paid for their treasonable sentiments with their lives.

The movement, however, could not be suppressed, and in 1604 (the first year in the reign of James I) the man to whose influence is chiefly due the development of Separatism into Congregationalism came to a little congregation already organized at Scrooby. John Robinson was ordained in the Church of England, but he became acquainted with Browne's writings and accepted their principles without their virulence. For him, too, exile became inevitable, and, together with a number of friends and followers, he went first to Amsterdam and then to Leyden. Here they met with a friendly reception, but, after a few years, decided to remove to America, where they could practice their religion unmolested and at the same time live and rear their children as Englishmen. After many delays and discouragements, the first band of Pilgrim Separatists, 102 persons, under the leadership of Brewster, Bradford, and Winslow, landed at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620, and founded there the first Congregational Church upon American soil, Robinson remaining in Leyden. They were followed after a few years by the

<sup>1</sup> The statement on history, doctrine, and organization for these two bodies has been furnished by Rev. Charles E. Burton, secretary, General Council of the Congregational and Christian Churches, 287 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.



Puritans of Massachusetts Bay. So long as they were in England the differences between the two bodies were accentuated, but after their arrival in America the many points on which they agreed became more apparent, and the essential elements of both Separatism and Puritanism were combined in Congregationalism. This, indeed, was not accomplished at once. The modern conception of religious liberty was not yet realized. Certain members of the Salem Church, who preferred to use the prayer book and withdrew from the Puritan service for that purpose, were promptly sent to England as nonconformists, and an extreme Separatist, Ralph Smith, was dismissed to find a welcome farther south. Little by little, however, the two united, and it is significant that the strongest influence for such union appears to have been that of two laymen, Governor Endicott, of Salem, and Dr. Fuller, of Plymouth.

During the decade from 1630 to 1640, the Puritan immigration increased rapidly, and with each accession new churches were formed, as the companies not infrequently brought their own pastors with them, and in two cases a full church organization. By 1640 there were 33 churches in New England, all but 2 being of pronounced Congregational type. These two at first preferred the Presbyterian system, but did not retain it long. A notable result was that Congregationalism soon became practically a State religion, and church influence was everywhere supreme, although it did not find expression in ecclesiastical courts. In two colonies, Massachusetts Bay and New Haven, the franchise was limited, until 1664 and 1665, to church members, and throughout the older Congregational colonies of New England, sooner or later, the salaries of pastors were secured by public tax, until into the nineteenth century. Any action affecting the general religious as well as the social or civil life of the community was taken by the civil legislature, such as the calling of the Cambridge Synod, in 1646, to draw up a plan of ecclesiastical polity, and the expulsion of the Salem "nonconformists" and of Roger Williams; Williams was expelled not so much for his religious opinions, however, as for his attacks on the government.

The withdrawal of the Massachusetts charter in 1684 replaced Congregationalism by Episcopacy, but a new charter in 1691 restored the former conditions to a considerable degree. The old ecclesiastical tests once abolished, however, were not renewed, and, while Congregationalism was still dominant, it was not supreme.

With the beginning of the eighteenth century other forms of church life developed in New England. Episcopalians, Baptists, and Quakers protested against being taxed for the support of Congregational churches, and little by little there ceased to be a state church. Thus the voluntary, democratic system of Separatist Plymouth overcame the ecclesiasticism of Puritan Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut, although this result was not attained until after the Revolutionary War.

In this development of their early history, however, it was manifest that the churches considered fellowship fully as important as autonomy, and that the strict separatism, which in England developed into independency, found little favor. Separatist Plymouth was represented, unofficially indeed, at the formation of the first Puritan Church at Salem; and, as the different communities grew, they formed associations or consociations for mutual conference, and in 1648 the "Cambridge Platform" was drawn up, a general summary of doctrine and of the relation of the churches, which, while having no absolute authority, was recognized as substantially expressing the views of the churches.

The Congregationalists took the initiative in the remarkable revival known as "The Great Awakening," which was started in 1734 by the preaching of Jonathan Edwards and was developed under the eloquence of Whitefield. They had a prominent share in the political discussions preceding the Revolution, in its inception and conduct, and in the subsequent national development, sending such men as John Hancock and the Adamses to take part in the councils of the new nation, although they were not considered to represent the Congregational churches as a religious body.

The history of Congregationalism during the century succeeding the Revolutionary War centers about certain movements: A plan of union with the Presbyterians, the rise of missionary enterprise, the Unitarian separation, and what may be termed the development of denominational consciousness, manifesting itself in the extension of Congregational churches toward the West, the organization of a National Council, and efforts to secure some harmonious, if not uniform, statement of Congregational belief.

As the Congregationalists of New England gradually extended westward, they came into intimate relations with the Presbyterians of the Middle States,

and these relations were all the closer because of the doctrinal affinity between the teaching of the Edwardses, father and son, and the type of theology represented by Princeton College, of which Jonathan Edwards, Sr., was president. Furthermore, the Congregational churches in Connecticut were in many respects in harmony with the Presbyterian idea, with the result that, before the close of the eighteenth century, delegates were interchanged between the Presbyterian General Assembly and several Congregational associations. These relations were still further strengthened by the call of Jonathan Edwards, Jr., to the presidency of Union College, and his taking a seat in the Presbyterian General Assembly. It was natural that this intermingling of the two denominations should result in more or less confusion, and, in some cases, in friction between churches in the same region, especially in the newer communities where churches were being formed. In order to avoid this a "Plan of Union" was adopted by the Presbyterian General Assembly and by the Connecticut Association, in 1801, and accepted later by other associations, providing that "missionaries should be directed to 'promote mutual forbearance' between the adherents of the respective polities where they should labor; that churches of Congregational or Presbyterian preferences should continue to conduct their discipline in accordance with their chosen polity, even where mutual councils were provided for; and in mixed churches a standing committee might be chosen, one member of which should have the privilege of sitting in a presbytery, while another should have a vote in a Congregational association."

While the plan was, in its inception, eminently fair to both parties, and worked out advantageously for each along certain lines, one result was the practical elimination of Presbyterianism from New England, and of Congregationalism from the new communities to the West, except as various Congregational settlements were established, as in the Western Reserve, in Ohio. On the other hand, the plan assisted materially in the development of the Congregational missionary movement. When the division into Old School and New School in the Presbyterian Church was accomplished in 1837, the Old School Assembly dropped the plan, while the New School continued it for 15 years, until the Congregationalists withdrew.

From the very beginning of the Plymouth colony, missionary work for the Indians was emphasized, and John Eliot, the Mayhews, the younger Edwards, and David Brainerd accomplished much, although there was no general missionary movement among the churches. With the increase of westward migration and the organization, during the first years of the nineteenth century, of churches in Ohio, especially in the Western Reserve, missionary interest in the home field developed. The General Association of Connecticut, as early as 1774, voted to send missionaries to the West and North, that is, to New York and Vermont. The Revolutionary War interrupted, but in 1798 the same association organized itself as a missionary society "to Christianize the heathen in North America and to support and promote Christian knowledge within the new settlements of the United States." This was followed by similar organizations in other New England States; by the Vermont Religious Tract Society in 1808; and by the Connecticut and Massachusetts Bible Societies in 1809.

The missionary movement, however, with which the Congregational churches, as a whole, were first identified was that which culminated in the organization of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1810. The Presbyterians and other religious bodies at first joined the Congregationalists in this movement, and for many years carried on their entire foreign missionary work through that board. As denominational consciousness developed, the others withdrew, one by one, to form their own organizations, leaving the older society entirely in the hands of the Congregationalists.

The foreign missionary enterprise once thoroughly organized, home missions again received attention. In 1826 the American Home Missionary Society was formed, on much the same interdenominational basis as the American Board. This arrangement continued until 1861, when it became a distinctively Congregational society, and later changed its name to the Congregational Home Missionary Society. The American Missionary Association was organized in 1846, and was at first almost as much a foreign as a home society, although more specifically interested in Negro fugitives and American Indians. In 1853, as it became apparent that in the outlying sections the newer churches would require aid, not merely for their services but for their houses of worship, there was formed the American Congregational Union, subsequently known as the Congregational Church Building Society. Even earlier than any of these was the American Edu-

cation Society, organized in 1815 to assist in the preparation of students for the ministry, which passed through the same experiences as the Home Missionary Society.

The influences which resulted in the separation between the Trinitarian and the Unitarian wings of the Congregational body became manifest early in the eighteenth century, with the development of opposition to, or dissatisfaction with, the sterner tenets of Calvinism. The excesses connected with The Great Awakening, and the rigid theology of the Edwardses, and particularly of their successors, Hopkins and Emmons, contributed to this divergence. The selection in 1805 of Henry Ware, a liberal, as professor of divinity in Harvard College, drew the lines between the two parties more clearly, and the college was now classed as avowedly Unitarian. Mutual exchange of pulpits still continued to a greater or less extent, and, while there was much discussion, there was no separate organization.

In 1819 William Ellery Channing, in a famous sermon in Baltimore, set forth the Unitarian conception so forcibly that separation became inevitable. Then a difficulty arose, occasioned by the distinction between the church as an ecclesiastical body, and the society, in which the ownership of the property was vested. In some cases the church and the society were in agreement in their theological views; but in others, the society differed from the church, and, according to the courts, was entitled to the property. A period of confusion and of legal strife existed until about 1840, when the line of demarcation became complete. The section most affected was eastern Massachusetts, all but two of the Boston churches going over to the Unitarians. Congregational authorities give the total number of churches lost to them as less than 100, while Unitarians claim an accession of 150. Both are probably correct, as in many cases the churches were split, so that, while one side gained, the other did not lose. For many years the bitterness of the conflict continued, but of late years it has been steadily diminishing.

With the increase in the number of Congregational churches and the new conditions in the recently settled sections of the West, it became evident that some form of mutual fellowship more comprehensive than the local or State associations was needed. Under the leadership of Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, J. P. Thompson, of New York, and others, a council or convention met at Albany in 1852, this being the first gathering representative of American Congregationalism since the Cambridge Synod of 1648. At this council 463 pastors and messengers from 17 States considered the general situation, and their deliberations resulted in the abrogation of the "Plan of Union," hearty endorsement of the missionary work, a call for aid for the churches in the West, and the inauguration of a denominational literature. Under the fostering care of such men as H. M. Dexter and A. H. Quint, the development of a denominational life went on, and the next step was the calling of a National Council at Boston in 1865, whose principal work was the drawing up of a statement as to "the system of truths which is commonly known among us as Calvinism." So advantageous was this gathering considered that a sentiment arose in favor of a regular system of councils, and after conference between the different associations, there was called at Oberlin, Ohio, in 1871, the first of the National Councils, at first triennial, now biennial, which have done much to consolidate denominational life.

Of these councils the one held at Kansas City, Mo., in 1913, was particularly important as marking the definite recognition of the Congregational Churches as an organized religious body with specific purposes and definite methods. The purposes were set forth in what has been known as a Congregational platform, including a preamble and statements of faith, polity, and wider fellowship. This platform did not in any respect modify the essential autonomy of the individual church in its expression of faith or in its method of action. It did, however, associate more fully than had been done at any previous time these individual churches in what may be termed an organic unity based upon a fundamental union in faith, common purpose in action, and mutual fellowship.

The same spirit has been manifest in various lines of development, especially those looking toward coordinated action of different religious bodies. Congregationalists have been prominent in the organization and development of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, have cooperated most cordially and effectively in the preparations for a World Conference on Faith and Order, and have entered most heartily into the various movements for interdenominational cooperation.

Through its Commission on Interchurch Relations, the denomination endeavors to promote the idea of church unity in every feasible way, particularly by cultivating the closest possible relations with other Christian groups with which Congregationalists have a normal affiliation.

During the year 1924 the Evangelical Protestant Church of North America, a body of independent and congregationally administered churches, voted to become Congregational, and in 1925 this body was received into the National Council of Congregational Churches as the Evangelical Protestant Conference of Congregational Churches.

### DOCTRINE

The principle of autonomy in the Congregational Churches involves the right of each church to frame its own statement of doctrinal belief; the principle of fellowship of the churches assumes that a general consensus of such beliefs is both possible and essential to mutual cooperation in such work as may belong to the churches as a body. As a result, although there is no authoritative Congregational creed, acceptance of which is a condition of ecclesiastical fellowship, there have been several statements of this consensus, which, while receiving no formal ecclesiastical endorsement, have been widely accepted as fair presentations of the doctrinal position of the Congregational Churches. The first of these, called the "Cambridge Platform," drawn up by a synod summoned by the Massachusetts Legislature, simply registered general approval of the Westminster Confession. Certain phraseology in that confession, however, proved unacceptable to many churches, and the Massachusetts revision, in 1680, of the Savoy Confession, and the Saybrook Platform of 1708, embodied the most necessary modifications but still approved the general doctrinal features of the Westminster Confession. The first National Council in 1865 adopted the "Burial Hill Declaration," but in the changing conditions this was not entirely satisfactory, and in 1880 the National Council appointed a commission to prepare "a formula that shall not be mainly a reaffirmation of former confessions, but that shall state in precise terms in our living tongue the doctrines that we hold today."

The commission, composed of 25 representative men, finished its work in 1883. The statement, or creed, was never formally adopted, but was issued to the world "to carry such weight of authority as the character of the commission and the intrinsic merit of its exposition of truth might command"; it has furnished the doctrinal basis for a great many of the churches, and in the main represented their general belief.

With the development of denominational life, there came a demand for a somewhat more definite platform, and the platform adopted by the National Council of 1913 has served this purpose, and has been accepted with practical unanimity by the denomination. It is as follows:

*"Preamble.*—The Congregational Churches of the United States, by delegates in National Council assembled, reserving all the rights and cherished memories belonging to this organization under its former constitution, and declaring the steadfast allegiance of the churches composing the council to the faith which our fathers confessed, which from age to age has found its expression in the historic creeds of the church universal and of this communion, and affirming our loyalty to the basic principles of our representative democracy, hereby set forth the things most surely believed among us concerning faith, polity, and fellowship.

*"Faith.*—We believe in God the Father, infinite in wisdom, goodness, and love; and in Jesus Christ, His Son, our Lord and Savior, who for us and our salvation lived and died and rose again and liveth evermore; and in the Holy Spirit, who taketh of the things of Christ and revealeth them to us, renewing, comforting, and inspiring the souls of men. We are united in striving to know the will of God, as taught in the Holy Scriptures, and in our purpose to walk in the ways of the Lord, made known or to be made known to us. We hold it to be the mission of the Church of Christ to proclaim the Gospel to all mankind, exalting the worship of the true God, and laboring for the progress of knowledge, the promotion of justice, the reign of peace, and the realization of human brotherhood. Depending, as did our fathers, upon the continued guidance of the Holy Spirit to lead us into all truth, we work and pray for the transformation of the world into the kingdom of God; and we look with faith for the triumph of righteousness and the life everlasting.

*"Polity.*—We believe in the freedom and responsibility of the individual soul and the right of private judgment. We hold to the autonomy of the local church and its independence of all ecclesiastical control. We cherish the fellowship of the churches united in district, State, and national bodies, for counsel and cooperation in matters of common concern.

*"The wider fellowship.*—While affirming the liberty of our churches, and the validity of our ministry, we hold to the unity and catholicity of the Church of Christ, and will unite with all its branches in hearty cooperation; and will earnestly seek, so far as in us lies, that the prayer of our Lord for His disciples may be answered, that they all may be one."

## HISTORY AND DOCTRINE OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The period following the War of the Revolution was characterized by a general spiritual declension. This again was succeeded by a revival period during which, especially in what were then the western and southern sections, denominational lines were frequently ignored, and members of different churches united both in evangelistic and sacramental services. In some cases there were efforts to enforce ecclesiastical discipline, which resulted in revolt, while in others entirely independent movements were started, not so much antagonistic to, as independent of, ecclesiastical organization.

The pioneer in this movement was Rev. James O'Kelley, a Methodist minister in Virginia. He opposed very earnestly the development of the superintendency into an episcopacy, especially so far as it gave the bishops absolute power in the matter of appointments to charges. He presented his cause in the general conference and elsewhere, but failed to bring about the change he desired, and in 1792, with a number of others, withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church. A little later they organized under the name of "Republican Methodists," but in 1794 resolved to be known as "Christians" only, taking the Bible as their guide and discipline, and accepting no test of church fellowship other than Christian character.

A little later a similar movement arose among the Baptists of New England. Dr. Abner Jones, of Vermont, became convinced that "sectarian names and human creeds should be abandoned, and that true piety alone, and not the externals of it, should be made the test of Christian fellowship and communion." On this basis he organized a church at Lyndon, Vt., in 1800. He was soon joined by Elias Smith, a Baptist minister of Portsmouth, N. H., and by many others.

In 1800 the "Great Revival," as it came to be known, was started in the Cumberland Valley of Tennessee and Kentucky. It was confined to no denomination and in the preaching no attention was given to the doctrines which had divided the churches. In the Presbyterian Church, especially, this seeming neglect of fundamental doctrines was viewed with concern, and resulted in charges being preferred against two ministers, Richard McNemar and John Thompson, for preaching doctrines contrary to the confession of faith. As a consequence, these men, with a number of others, among whom were John Dunlavy, Robert Marshall, and Barton W. Stone, withdrew from the Synod of Kentucky and, in 1803, organized the Springfield Presbytery. Shortly afterwards this body was dissolved, and its members adopted practically the same position as that held by James O'Kelley in the South and by Abner Jones in New England.

General meetings, the first step toward organization, were held in New England as early as 1809, but it was not until 1819 that the first general conference met at Portsmouth, N. H., on the call of Frederick Plummer, of Pennsylvania, and Edward B. Rollings, of New Hampshire. The conference met again at Windham, Conn., in 1820, and regularly until 1832, when it was dissolved; but the following year, by the action of several conferences, a general convention was organized. In 1834, by direction of the convention, the Christian General Book Association was formed, and thereafter met once in 4 years in connection with the convention, the same persons being delegates to both bodies. This form of organization continued until after 1860, when the two bodies became entirely separated. In 1886 the general convention, then called the "American Christian Convention," and the publication board, then called the "Christian Publishing Association," were again made identical in membership.

In the year 1829 Alexander Campbell and his followers separated from the Baptists of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Their teaching spread rapidly to Kentucky, and in 1832 Barton W. Stone, one of the most prominent of the original leaders of the Christians in that section, united with them, on the condition that the Bible alone should be the basis of the union. A large number of the Christians in Kentucky and Ohio followed Mr. Stone in this action, but even in these States the greater part remained with the original body, while the eastern and southern churches were not affected. Out of this movement, however, some confusion of names has arisen, since many of the churches of the Disciples are still known as "Christian" churches.

In the report for 1890 the denomination was listed as "Christians (Christian Connection)," and the same name was used in 1906. This did not prove entirely satisfactory, and after some conference the name "Christian Church (American

Christian Convention)" the title already officially chosen by the church, was adopted for the 1916 report, as identifying the denomination with its general business organization. This title was in 1922 changed to "Christian Church (General Convention of the Christian Church)."

In 1854, on account of the adoption of resolutions condemning slavery, the southern delegates to the general convention withdrew and formed a separate organization, which continued until 1890, when the delegates from the South resumed their seats in the convention.

### DOCTRINE

The principles upon which its first churches were organized continue to characterize the denomination. No general organization has ventured to set forth any "creed" or statement of doctrine other than the Bible itself. Christian character is the only test of church fellowship, and, while their interpretation of the teachings of the Bible is generally in accord with that of most evangelical denominations, they do not bar any follower of Christ from membership because of difference in theological belief. This same liberty extends to the ordinances of the church. Baptism is not made a requisite to membership, although it is often urged upon believers as a duty. While immersion is generally practiced, no one mode is insisted upon. The churches practice open communion and labor to promote the spirit of unity among all Christians.

## ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE CONGREGATIONAL AND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

### ORGANIZATION

While the polity of the Congregational and Christian Churches is based upon certain definite principles, as set forth in its historical development it represents adaptation to conditions rather than accord to a theory of church government. The local church is the unit and every church member, irrespective of sex or position, except as limited by State law, has an equal voice in its conduct and is equally subject to its control. For orderly worship and effective administration certain persons are set apart or ordained to particular services, but such ordination or appointment carries with it no ecclesiastical authority. The church officers are the pastor, a board of deacons, a clerk, and a treasurer, usually a board of trustees, and heads of various departments of church work. In most churches there is a church committee which considers various topics relating to the conduct of the church, meets persons desiring to unite with it, and presents these matters in definite form for action by the church as a whole. Early in Congregational history there was a distinction between elders and deacons corresponding very closely to that in the Presbyterian Church. That distinction has disappeared, and the offices of elders, or spiritual guides, and of deacons, or persons having charge of the temporalities of the church, have been united in the diaconate.

For fellowship, mutual assistance, and common Christian work, the churches gather in local associations or conferences, and in State conferences, in which each church is represented by pastor and lay delegates. Membership in the General Council includes ministerial and lay delegates elected by the State conferences. Membership in an association is regarded as essential to good and regular standing of churches and ministers in the denomination. No association or conference, or national council has any ecclesiastical authority beyond that of withdrawing fellowship. That is vested solely in the council of the vicinage called by the local church for a specific case, and its existence terminates with the accomplishment of its immediate purpose. The result is that there is no appeal from one court to another, although an aggrieved party may call a new council, which, however, has no more authority than its predecessor.

Ordination to the ministry is generally by a council of churches called by the church of which the candidate is a member, or over which he is to be installed as a pastor. More and more, in practice, such councils are made up of the members of the district association of which the church is a constituent part. Doctrinal tests are less rigidly applied than in the past, practical Christian fellowship being emphasized rather than creed subscription. In the early history of the churches the minister was a member of the church, selected by the church, and ordained to the service by a council of associate churches, while his ministerial

standing ceased with the end of his pastorate. Gradually, however, this standing became recognized as having a permanent character, although the minister, whether pastor or not, still remained a member of his church, and subject to its order. For purposes of fellowship, ministerial associations have been formed, and these have furnished the basis of ministerial standing; but of late there has been a tendency, all but universal, to vest such standing in a church association, conference, or convention.

Admission to church membership is usually conditioned on the declared and evident purpose to lead the Christian life, rather than on the acceptance of particular doctrine, and participation in the Lord's Supper is free to all followers of Christ. Infant baptism is customary, and the form of all baptism is optional, although sprinkling is the form most commonly used.

## WORK

The missionary and general educational activities of the Congregational and Christian Churches are conducted through two national organizations, each of which is recognized as an agency of the General Council of the churches, whose members are voting members of each of the missionary organizations. Provision for securing the participation of those especially interested in either cause is secured through permitting each organization to elect a limited number of delegates at large, in addition to the council membership. Unity of control and administration is thus secured.

As a result of this arrangement, there are two organizations serving the denomination. The first has the total foreign missionary field in its care; the second, the entire home field, including Sunday school planting and church building, the task of conducting schools and colleges among backward or exceptional populations, the function of religious education and publication, including in its scope the whole life of the church, and the provision of ministerial pensions and relief. The promotion of income for all departments of missionary work is assigned to a common agency called the Missions Council, appointed by the boards themselves.

The foreign missionary work of the Congregational and Christian Churches is carried on through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Until 1926 there were three auxiliary women's boards, representing different sections of the country; the oldest, the Woman's Board of Missions, being the pioneer of similar societies in other denominations, and in the Christian Churches, the Foreign Department of the Board of Missions with its related women's organization. These have now merged with the American board. In 1936 the American board carried on missions in East, South, and West Central Africa, in Turkey, Syria, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Philippines, the Pacific islands, Mexico, and Bulgaria. The report of the year shows 3,002 places of service, occupied by 481 American missionaries and 6,465 native workers. There were 804 churches reported, with 107,629 members; 23 theological and training schools, 9 colleges, 48 secondary schools, and 1,033 other schools, with a total of 84,537 students; 26 hospitals and 44 dispensaries, which gave a total of 654,291 treatments. The amount contributed during 1936 for the foreign work, including legacies, was \$802,661, and the income from various funds, \$290,522, making a total of \$1,093,183. In addition to this, \$181,184 was contributed for the work by the native churches. In regard to the total value of property belonging to the Congregational denomination in foreign countries, or the total amount of endowment for all its institutions, there are at present no figures available. The value of the property is estimated at about \$7,500,000.

In 1936 several societies working in the United States combined their work under the Board of Home Missions with five divisions as follows:

*The church extension division* is charged with the missionary work among the white races of continental United States, whether of native or foreign extraction, and carries on its work in close coordination with a number of State conferences, each of which is represented on the board of the general society. The report for the year 1936 shows a total of some 1,400 missionaries employed by the general society and the constituent State societies, while the number of churches and preaching stations cared for was about 1,600. Of these churches and missions, many held services in foreign tongues: German, Swedish, Dano-Norwegian, Armenian, Assyrian, Cuban, Hawaiian, Italian, French, Filipino, Spanish, Welsh, Finnish, Slovak, Portuguese, Indian, Mexican, Bohemian, Chinese, and Japanese. The largest mission work for those of foreign extraction was carried on among the German, Swedish, Finnish, and Welsh people. Total receipts for the year were

as follows: National society, \$277,709; constituent State societies, \$684,568; making a total of \$962,277.

*The American Missionary Association division* carries on work among the Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and the various races in Puerto Rico. It established at Hampton, Va., during the Civil War, the first day school among the freedmen, and after the close of the war extended its work rapidly. Such outstanding institutions as Atlanta University and Fisk University were founded by the association. Dillard University, Talladega, Tougaloo, Tillotson, and Le-Moyne Colleges are still directly under its auspices. The Congregational churches among Negroes in the South have been fostered by the association. It also supports and supervises Congregational church and educational work among the Sioux, Mandan, Rhee, and Gros Ventres Indians of North Dakota and South Dakota. On the accession of Puerto Rico, the association took up work in that island. The report for 1936 shows 428 missionaries and teachers, 110 churches aided, and 18 colleges and schools, of which 14 are for Negroes, with a total enrollment of 4,384 students. The total income of the association for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1936, was \$687,675. The churches contributed \$84,406 of this; the remainder came from legacies, individuals, and income from invested funds.

*The church building division* assists congregations in the erection of church buildings and parsonages. In 83 years this society has helped to complete 6,701 churches and 1,816 parsonages. Its receipts during that time have amounted to \$13,980,464, and it has helped to secure church property worth over \$40,000,000. During 1936 the number of churches aided was 54, and the amount contributed for this work was \$54,783. Other miscellaneous receipts amounted to \$249,643, making a total of \$304,326.

*The Christian education division*, formerly the Congregational Education Society, the successor of the American Education Society, with which two kindred societies, organized for the establishment of Christian schools in Utah and New Mexico, were afterwards incorporated, includes in its present work leadership in the denominational program of Christian training in home, church, and school, including missionary education and world fellowship, student and young people's work, adult education, leadership training and recruiting for Christian leadership, student work under university pastors; summer conferences, vacation and week-day schools; aids ministerial students; and seeks to make available to schools and colleges the resources of the denomination through administrative counsel and advice and, when possible, through financial support. The contributions for this work in 1936 were \$62,891, which, supplemented from other sources, gave a total of \$100,978. This does not, however, cover the entire amount contributed by the Congregationalists toward educational work, there being no separate record of contributions for the erection of new schools and the providing of endowments.

*Ministerial relief division.*—The Board of Ministerial Relief was organized in 1887 and later developed as the Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief, "to secure, hold, manage, and distribute funds for the relief of needy Congregational ministers and the needy families of deceased Congregational ministers." The receipts of this division during the year 1936 were \$260,691.

The annuity fund for Congregational ministers, which in 1936 completed its twenty-third year, is organized under the contributory pension system to secure an annuity at the age of 65 for those ministers who become members. Its total assets at the close of 1936 were \$6,610,274. In addition there is held in trust for the annuity fund, by the corporation for the General Council, an endowment fund of \$5,506,825. The retirement fund for lay workers makes similar provision for unordained church workers.

The totals for all the missionary societies for 1936 show contributions to the amount of \$2,001,157, exclusive of income from funds of \$1,367,088.

In philanthropy, the Congregational churches have given largely to institutions under the care of almost every denominational or undenominational enterprise in the country, but there are very few distinctively Congregational hospitals, orphanages, asylums, or homes, and of these there is no available record.

*Pilgrim Press division.*—Publishing interests are chiefly cared for under this division which carries on the publication of Sunday school literature and of other periodicals and books, mainly of a religious nature. It also issues the leading denominational paper, *Advance*. The missionary societies publish their own monthly, *The Missionary Herald*, representing the home and foreign work.

In 1853 the American Congregational Association was organized in Boston for the purpose of collating such literature as might serve to illustrate Congregational



history and of promoting the general interests of the Congregational churches. It owns a building, the Congregational House, in Boston, and has a library of great value.

The modern movement for the organization of young people for Christian work was started by a Congregational minister, Rev. Francis E. Clark, who formed the first Christian Endeavor Society in Portland, Maine, in 1881. Similar societies were soon established in other churches, and in 1885 a general interdenominational organization was effected, under the name United Society of Christian Endeavor. This has spread not only throughout the United States, but throughout the world, and has also given the impulse for a number of kindred denominational societies, such as the Epworth League, the Baptist Young People's Union, etc. In 1936 there were in the Congregational and Christian Churches of the United States 3,480 young people's societies, with 178,046 members.

The interest of the Congregational and Christian Churches in educational matters is shown by the fact that Harvard, founded in 1636, and Yale in 1701, were established as Congregational colleges, as were also Williams, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, and Amherst in the East, and Oberlin, Grinnell, Beloit, Carleton, Drury, and others in the West. At present more than 40 colleges and 18 academies in the United States owe their origin to Congregationalists. In 1936 these employed 5,608 instructors, had an enrollment of 40,046 students, had 2,500,000 volumes in their libraries, and held productive funds amounting to \$344,294,241. There were also 8 theological seminaries, Andover, now part of Andover-Newton Seminary, being the oldest, with a total of 94 professors, 56 instructors and lecturers, and 1,068 students.

The Council for Social Action deals with social questions and the Laymen's Fellowship interests laymen in all phases of church life. Both are related to the Board of Home Missions. The women are organized by States for comprehensive work.

For the better coordination of the various lines of denominational activity there have been established a number of commissions of the General Council whose duty it is to recommend to the council such action as commends itself to their judgment. These commissions are four in number, namely: On evangelism, on interchurch relations, on the ministry, and on stewardship. In addition, there are the delegates to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

# CONGREGATIONAL HOLINESS CHURCH

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Congregational Holiness Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who profess conscious regeneration, and who are also in harmony with the articles of faith of the denomination.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	56	22	34	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	2, 167	1, 072	1, 095	49. 5	50. 5
Average membership per church.....	39	49	32	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	732	401	331	54. 8	45. 2
Female.....	1, 200	671	529	55. 9	44. 1
Sex not reported.....	235	235	235	-----	100. 0
Males per 100 females.....	61. 0	59. 8	62. 6	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	28	8	20	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	1, 994	1, 019	975	51. 1	48. 9
Age not reported.....	145	45	100	31. 0	69. 0
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	1. 4	0. 8	2. 0	-----	-----
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	43	17	26	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	42	17	25	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$46, 545	\$22, 835	\$23, 710	49. 1	50. 9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$39, 595	\$18, 985	\$20, 610	47. 9	52. 1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$6, 950	\$3, 850	\$3, 100	55. 4	44. 6
Average value per church.....	\$1, 108	\$1, 343	\$948	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	8	4	4	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$3, 050	\$1, 735	\$1, 315	56. 9	43. 1
Number reporting "no debt".....	25	9	16	-----	-----
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	3	3		-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	3	3		-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$3, 500	\$3, 500		100. 0	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	51	20	31	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$21, 083	\$15, 124	\$5, 939	71. 8	28. 2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$8, 740	\$6, 752	\$1, 988	77. 3	22. 7
All other salaries.....	\$1, 600	\$895	\$714	55. 6	44. 4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1, 757	\$1, 284	\$473	73. 1	26. 9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 185	\$1, 458	\$727	66. 7	33. 3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1, 598	\$556	\$1, 042	34. 8	65. 2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1, 271	\$1, 135	\$136	89. 3	10. 7
Home missions.....	\$784	\$596	\$188	76. 0	24. 0
Foreign missions.....	\$259	\$254	\$5	98. 1	1. 9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$690	\$479	\$211	69. 4	30. 6
All other purposes.....	\$2, 170	\$1, 715	\$455	79. 0	21. 0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$413	\$756	\$192	-----	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	48	18	30	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	363	156	207	43. 0	57. 0
Scholars.....	2, 898	1, 394	1, 504	48. 1	51. 9

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Congregational Holiness Church for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	56	25	<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Increase over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	51	24
Number.....	31	-----	Amount reported.....	\$21,063	\$7,098
Percent <sup>1</sup> .....	-----	-----	Pastors' salaries.....	\$8,740	
<b>Members</b> , number.....	2,167	939	All other salaries.....	\$1,609	
Increase over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,757	\$5,472
Number.....	1,228	-----	Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,185	
Percent.....	130.8	-----	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,598	
Average membership per church.....	39	38	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,271	
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	43	19	Home missions.....	\$784	
Value—number reporting.....	42	19	Foreign missions.....	\$259	\$1,626
Amount reported.....	\$46,545	\$22,050	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$690	
Average value per church.....	\$1,108	\$1,161	All other purposes.....	\$2,170	
Debt—number reporting.....	8	6	Average expenditure per church.....	\$413	\$296
Amount reported.....	\$3,050	\$865			
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	3	-----	<b>Sunday schools:</b>		
Value—number reporting.....	3	-----	Churches reporting, number.....	48	23
Amount reported.....	\$3,500	-----	Officers and teachers.....	363	146
			Scholars.....	2,898	1,175

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Congregational Holiness Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States</b> .....	56	22	34	2,167	1,072	1,095	732	1,200	235	61.0	48	363	2,898
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>													
North Carolina.....	5	-----	5	105	-----	105	32	73	-----	-----	5	32	230
South Carolina.....	5	2	3	104	34	70	38	66	-----	-----	4	33	266
Georgia.....	33	12	21	1,490	723	767	497	758	235	65.6	29	232	1,697
Florida.....	3	1	2	79	17	62	24	55	-----	-----	2	12	90
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Alabama.....	10	7	3	389	298	91	141	248	-----	56.9	8	54	615

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	56	25	2,167	939	28	1,994	145	1.4
North Carolina.....	5	—	105	—	5	100	—	4.8
South Carolina.....	5	3	104	61	1	103	—	1.0
Georgia.....	33	21	1,490	839	13	1,332	145	1.0
Florida.....	3	—	79	—	—	79	—	—
Alabama.....	10	1	389	39	9	380	—	2.3

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	56	43	42	\$46,545	8	\$3,050	3	\$3,500
North Carolina.....	5	2	2	15,600	{	—	—	—
South Carolina.....	5	3	3					
Georgia.....	33	28	27	27,845	4	1,831	1	3,500
Alabama.....	10	7	7	10,500	2	1,054	2	
Florida.....	3	3	3	2,300	2	165	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Amount for North Carolina combined with figures for South Carolina, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Amount for Georgia combined with figures for Alabama, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States...	56	51	\$21,063	\$8,740	\$1,609	\$1,757	\$2,185	\$1,598	\$1,271	\$784	\$259	\$690	\$2,170
North Carolina.....	5	5	1,048	278	261	—	390	58	18	24	—	—	19
South Carolina.....	5	3	657	177	143	35	—	75	45	63	50	4	65
Georgia.....	33	32	14,851	6,585	998	1,050	1,515	1,036	1,208	559	200	259	1,441
Florida.....	3	3	169	30	—	58	10	9	—	15	—	15	32
Alabama.....	10	8	4,338	1,670	207	614	270	420	—	123	9	412	613

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—In 1935 the growth of this denomination was such as to need division for administrative purposes, so, at the fifteenth annual session of the Southeastern Association of the Congregational Holiness Church, held in Griffin, Ga., three divisions of this church were incorporated; namely, the Alabama Division, the Georgia Division, and the Carolina Division, creating the General Southeastern Association of the Congregational Holiness Church. Table 7 presents, for each of the three divisions, the more important statistical

data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including the number and membership of churches, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

**TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DIVISIONS, 1936**

DIVISION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>56</b>	<b>2, 167</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>\$46, 545</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>\$3, 050</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>\$21, 063</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2, 898</b>
Alabama.....	13	491	10	13, 060	3	1, 204	11	5, 213	11	743
Carolina.....	18	459	12	13, 650	-----	-----	15	2, 879	17	906
Georgia.....	25	1, 217	20	19, 835	5	1, 846	25	12, 971	20	1, 249

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Congregational Holiness Church was organized January 19, 1921. It was a separation from the Pentecostal Holiness Church by a number of ministers and entire congregations who desired to establish a church having a congregational form of government, but retaining its holiness belief; the new denomination was accordingly called "The Congregational Holiness Church."

### DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

This denomination acknowledges belief in the Trinity, the inspiration of the Scriptures, justification through repentance and faith, sanctification, divine healing (but does not condemn medical science), the personal second coming of Christ, eternal punishment or eternal glory, the merits of the atonement, and the salvation of the entire church. Baptism, foot washing, and the Lord's Supper are the ordinances of the church, the candidate being allowed liberty of conscience in the mode of baptism and in the matter of foot washing, while all Christians are invited to partake of the Lord's Supper. The crowning blessing of religious experience is believed to be the baptism of the Holy Ghost, manifested by power to speak in other tongues.

The conditions of membership are as follows: The candidate must know he is born of God; must be in harmony with the articles of faith of the denomination; must abstain from the use of tobacco and slang and "other things that are contrary to holy living"; and must take the Bible as his rule of conduct. No one who belongs to oath-bound secret societies will be received as a member.

The form of government is congregational. The highest governing body of the denomination is the General Association, delegates to which are elected by the annual associations. Church officers are elected annually. Each church is authorized to elect 3 trustees of church property, 1 deacon for every 20 members or fractional part thereof, and a secretary and treasurer. Each church also has the authority to elect its own pastor by a majority vote of its membership. Women may be licensed to preach, but are not ordained.

### WORK

The church issues a periodical, The Gospel Messenger, and it also issues Sunday school literature. There are no schools or colleges under the management of the church at present.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. B. L. Cox, secretary of the General Southeastern Association of the Congregational Holiness Church and chairman of the Alabama Division, Piedmont, Ala., and approved by him in its present form.

# DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Disciples of Christ for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all baptized believers in Christ who seek fellowship and are enrolled in the local organizations.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	5,566	1,867	3,699	33.5	66.5
Members, number.....	1,196,315	743,251	453,064	62.1	37.9
Average membership per church.....	215	398	122		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	465,015	284,881	180,134	61.3	38.7
Female.....	665,728	418,599	247,129	62.9	37.1
Sex not reported.....	65,572	39,771	25,801	60.7	39.3
Males per 100 females.....	69.9	68.1	72.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	76,783	50,018	26,765	65.1	34.9
13 years and over.....	980,815	611,755	369,060	62.4	37.6
Age not reported.....	138,717	81,478	57,239	58.7	41.3
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	7.3	7.6	6.8		
Church edifices, number.....	5,292	1,797	3,495	34.0	66.0
Value—number reporting.....	5,083	1,736	3,347	34.2	65.8
Amount reported.....	\$88,070,194	\$68,051,599	\$20,018,595	77.3	22.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$86,262,559	\$66,658,674	\$19,603,885	77.3	22.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,807,635	\$1,392,925	\$414,710	77.1	22.9
Average value per church.....	\$17,326	\$39,200	\$5,981		
Debt—number reporting.....	1,254	902	352	71.9	28.1
Amount reported.....	\$11,401,182	\$10,602,352	\$798,830	93.0	7.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	3,048	661	2,387	21.7	78.3
Parsonages, number.....	1,636	718	918	43.9	56.1
Value—number reporting.....	1,557	683	874	43.9	56.1
Amount reported.....	\$4,838,745	\$2,936,025	\$1,902,720	60.7	39.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5,364	1,849	3,515	34.5	65.5
Amount reported.....	\$11,273,964	\$8,519,307	\$2,754,657	75.6	24.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,271,746	\$2,860,242	\$1,411,504	67.0	33.0
All other salaries.....	\$1,159,682	\$994,970	\$164,712	85.8	14.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$892,269	\$559,990	\$332,279	62.8	37.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,175,347	\$1,018,196	\$157,151	86.6	13.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,146,619	\$1,784,771	\$361,848	83.1	16.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$258,367	\$180,667	\$77,700	69.9	30.1
Home missions.....	\$232,068	\$179,978	\$52,090	77.6	22.4
Foreign missions.....	\$251,078	\$201,245	\$49,833	80.2	19.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$557,777	\$484,578	\$73,199	86.9	13.1
All other purposes.....	\$329,011	\$254,670	\$74,341	77.4	22.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,102	\$4,608	\$784		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5,171	1,825	3,346	35.3	64.7
Officers and teachers.....	84,452	44,631	39,821	52.7	47.3
Scholars.....	761,257	470,681	290,576	61.8	38.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	692	356	336	51.4	48.6
Officers and teachers.....	7,056	4,227	2,829	50.9	49.1
Scholars.....	49,919	30,941	18,978	62.0	38.0

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	143	73	70	51.0	49.0
Officers and teachers.....	849	546	303	64.3	35.7
Scholars.....	11,758	9,133	2,625	77.7	22.3
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	42	12	30	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Officers and teachers.....	531	231	300	43.5	56.5
Scholars.....	4,942	2,923	2,019	59.1	40.9

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Disciples of Christ for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	5,566	7,648	8,396	8,260
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2,082	-748	136	-----
Percent.....	-27.2	-8.9	1.6	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	1,196,315	1,377,595	1,226,028	982,701
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-181,280	151,567	243,327	-----
Percent.....	-13.2	12.4	24.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	215	180	146	119
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	5,292	7,252	6,815	7,066
Value—number reporting.....	5,083	6,887	5,597	6,944
Amount reported.....	\$88,070,194	\$114,850,211	\$40,327,201	\$27,439,944
Average value per church.....	\$17,326	\$16,676	\$7,205	\$3,952
Debt—number reporting.....	1,254	1,575	1,327	1,041
Amount reported.....	\$11,401,182	\$13,522,541	\$4,160,239	\$1,792,613
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	1,636	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1,557	1,734	947	596
Amount reported.....	\$4,838,745	\$7,982,310	\$2,318,852	\$1,106,325
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	5,364	7,250	5,568	-----
Amount reported.....	\$11,273,964	\$22,967,484	\$8,797,820	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,271,746	\$19,885,635	\$6,786,226	-----
All other salaries.....	\$1,159,682			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$892,269			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,175,347			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,146,619	\$3,039,761	\$1,413,599	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$258,367			
Home missions.....	\$232,068			
Foreign missions.....	\$251,078			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$557,777	\$42,088	\$597,995	-----
Not classified.....	\$329,011			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,102	\$3,168	\$1,580	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	5,171	6,680	7,549	6,676
Officers and teachers.....	84,452	91,625	84,596	65,364
Scholars.....	761,257	1,000,416	942,879	578,418

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Disciples of Christ by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.</b>	<b>5,566</b>	<b>1,867</b>	<b>3,699</b>	<b>1,196,315</b>	<b>743,251</b>	<b>453,064</b>	<b>465,015</b>	<b>665,728</b>	<b>65,572</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>5,171</b>	<b>84,452</b>	<b>761,257</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>													
Maine.....	3	---	3	299	---	299	121	178	---	68.0	3	29	182
N. Hampshire.....	1	1	---	12	12	---	5	7	---	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	5	20
Vermont.....	2	---	2	210	---	210	101	109	---	92.7	2	21	134
Massachusetts.....	5	5	---	954	954	---	375	579	---	64.8	5	83	459
Connecticut.....	1	1	---	465	465	---	188	277	---	67.9	1	27	171
<b>MID. ATLANTIC:</b>													
New York.....	52	31	21	10,583	8,761	1,822	4,446	6,137	---	72.4	50	50	5,600
New Jersey.....	4	4	---	675	675	---	256	419	---	61.1	3	59	314
Pennsylvania.....	141	75	66	36,751	28,708	8,043	14,422	19,347	2,982	74.5	136	2,936	26,475
<b>E. N. CENTRAL:</b>													
Ohio.....	339	161	228	101,248	72,479	28,769	39,981	57,642	3,625	69.4	371	7,314	73,354
Indiana.....	533	130	403	130,004	70,840	59,164	49,696	68,443	11,865	72.6	503	8,634	84,344
Illinois.....	510	135	375	110,646	58,323	52,323	43,512	61,868	5,266	70.3	481	8,400	69,786
Michigan.....	87	35	52	13,603	9,323	4,280	5,337	7,936	330	67.3	83	1,263	10,755
Wisconsin.....	25	12	13	3,250	2,458	792	1,339	1,876	35	71.4	21	252	1,921
<b>W. N. CENTRAL:</b>													
Minnesota.....	42	22	20	6,614	4,798	1,816	2,400	3,390	824	70.8	39	601	4,780
Iowa.....	242	74	168	60,973	38,072	22,901	23,524	34,923	2,526	67.4	236	4,278	40,085
Missouri.....	557	99	458	108,374	53,465	54,909	41,049	60,598	6,727	67.7	507	7,643	59,754
N. Dakota.....	2	1	1	161	133	28	10	18	133	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	13	128
S. Dakota.....	13	4	9	1,179	529	650	419	700	60	59.9	12	129	829
Nebraska.....	116	32	84	23,359	14,197	9,162	9,150	13,879	330	65.9	114	1,926	16,314
Kansas.....	269	77	192	65,740	39,998	25,742	24,882	37,145	3,713	67.0	252	5,111	47,189
<b>S. ATLANTIC:</b>													
Delaware.....	1	---	1	209	---	209	90	119	---	75.6	1	15	165
Maryland.....	32	13	19	5,836	4,249	1,587	1,898	3,043	895	62.4	31	557	4,600
Dist. of Col.....	8	8	---	5,082	5,082	---	1,419	2,043	1,620	69.5	8	254	3,053
Virginia.....	223	53	170	38,174	17,441	20,733	15,605	20,585	1,984	75.8	213	2,809	25,396
W. Virginia.....	103	32	71	18,765	13,233	5,532	6,795	9,213	2,757	73.8	88	1,398	13,667
N. Carolina.....	176	49	127	28,463	11,141	17,322	11,498	15,830	1,135	72.6	152	1,604	13,998
S. Carolina.....	14	5	9	2,992	595	2,397	1,206	1,763	23	68.4	10	98	728
Georgia.....	100	34	66	17,315	9,191	8,124	6,781	8,930	1,604	75.9	81	938	7,984
Florida.....	52	45	7	9,527	9,186	341	3,647	5,667	213	64.4	50	825	6,732
<b>E. S. CENTRAL:</b>													
Kentucky.....	487	77	410	92,204	38,297	53,907	36,246	49,145	6,813	73.8	425	5,127	46,278
Tennessee.....	116	47	69	23,899	17,743	6,156	9,709	13,346	844	72.7	107	1,421	14,600
Alabama.....	42	19	23	6,799	5,152	1,647	2,963	3,821	15	77.5	34	485	3,524
Mississippi.....	49	19	30	5,968	3,497	2,471	2,413	3,364	191	71.7	42	417	3,022
<b>W. S. CENTRAL:</b>													
Arkansas.....	101	39	62	14,120	9,590	4,530	5,174	7,274	1,672	71.1	91	1,053	8,853
Louisiana.....	24	16	8	4,792	3,747	1,045	1,436	2,091	1,265	68.7	20	270	2,248
Oklahoma.....	215	65	150	51,772	34,192	17,580	20,834	29,458	1,480	70.7	206	3,695	38,317
Texas.....	338	169	169	74,990	59,856	15,134	29,408	43,521	2,061	67.6	310	5,035	43,148
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>													
Montana.....	18	11	7	3,590	2,816	774	1,503	2,087	---	72.0	17	278	2,403
Idaho.....	25	13	12	5,117	3,417	1,700	2,046	3,021	50	67.7	25	395	4,373
Wyoming.....	6	3	3	1,591	1,020	571	604	987	---	61.2	5	83	980
Colorado.....	57	29	28	14,714	11,605	3,109	5,722	8,687	305	65.9	56	1,041	9,105
New Mexico.....	14	8	6	2,249	1,825	424	857	1,392	---	61.6	13	207	1,704
Arizona.....	19	13	6	3,973	3,641	332	1,680	2,218	75	75.7	19	288	2,462
Utah.....	3	3	---	321	321	---	165	156	---	105.8	3	37	210
Nevada.....	1	1	---	56	56	---	17	39	---	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	10	40
<b>PACIFIC:</b>													
Washington.....	76	33	43	17,622	13,556	4,066	6,997	10,433	192	67.1	73	1,388	12,261
Oregon.....	98	26	72	20,431	12,580	7,851	8,080	12,176	175	66.4	97	1,565	14,643
California.....	174	138	36	50,644	46,032	4,612	19,009	29,848	1,787	63.7	172	3,694	34,169

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.



TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent un- der 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	5,566	7,648	8,396	8,260	1,196,315	1,377,595	1,226,028	982,701	76,783	980,815	138,717	7.3
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	3	7	7	7	299	579	687	260	10	289	-----	3.3
Massachusetts.....	5	5	8	9	954	1,011	1,264	1,527	47	907	-----	4.9
Connecticut.....	1	1	2	4	465	400	628	866	6	459	-----	1.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	52	59	55	53	10,583	12,479	11,139	9,124	548	9,420	615	5.5
New Jersey.....	4	2	2	2	675	447	534	213	21	654	-----	3.1
Pennsylvania.....	141	162	168	161	36,761	38,996	37,717	26,458	1,761	32,436	2,554	5.1
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	389	485	525	540	101,248	118,894	109,732	83,838	5,833	87,397	8,018	6.3
Indiana.....	533	655	765	661	130,004	154,067	137,727	108,188	8,719	100,229	21,056	8.0
Illinois.....	510	635	690	768	110,646	122,883	116,639	101,516	6,151	91,878	12,617	6.3
Michigan.....	87	94	120	116	13,603	14,499	12,740	9,791	925	11,463	1,215	7.5
Wisconsin.....	25	32	28	24	3,250	3,769	2,291	1,707	114	2,735	401	4.0
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	42	45	55	43	6,614	6,701	5,042	3,560	378	4,947	1,289	7.1
Iowa.....	242	317	384	437	60,973	66,719	73,237	55,948	3,909	50,850	6,214	7.1
Missouri.....	557	857	1,023	1,422	108,374	144,791	145,403	159,050	6,383	85,636	16,355	6.9
North Dakota.....	2	3	9	5	161	170	341	147	-----	28	133	-----
South Dakota.....	13	20	26	21	1,179	2,278	1,764	1,478	133	986	60	11.9
Nebraska.....	116	140	171	176	23,359	26,182	24,140	19,121	1,586	19,527	2,246	7.5
Kansas.....	269	369	411	339	65,740	77,409	67,554	40,356	4,434	53,755	7,551	7.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	32	36	41	26	5,836	5,949	5,719	3,343	328	4,953	555	6.2
District of Columbia.....	8	8	8	5	5,082	4,567	3,038	2,170	185	3,287	1,610	5.3
Virginia.....	223	294	321	277	38,174	38,380	34,220	26,128	2,374	31,766	4,034	7.0
West Virginia.....	103	136	174	134	18,765	21,343	19,227	10,729	1,657	14,175	2,933	10.5
North Carolina.....	176	309	173	122	28,463	38,088	20,095	13,342	1,284	23,436	3,743	5.2
South Carolina.....	14	52	54	41	2,992	4,260	4,414	2,021	289	2,265	438	11.3
Georgia.....	100	149	144	128	17,315	17,328	16,885	12,703	787	13,428	3,100	5.5
Florida.....	52	71	41	33	9,527	10,677	3,790	2,194	840	8,387	300	9.1
E. S. CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	487	783	952	841	92,204	121,372	129,912	123,659	4,819	72,478	14,907	6.2
Tennessee.....	116	165	211	150	23,899	24,972	21,672	14,904	1,283	20,819	1,797	5.8
Alabama.....	42	78	73	152	6,799	8,638	6,978	8,756	344	6,089	366	5.3
Mississippi.....	49	106	77	105	5,968	8,847	5,364	6,709	281	4,536	1,151	5.8
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	101	153	155	154	14,120	17,198	13,275	10,269	1,131	10,602	2,387	9.6
Louisiana.....	24	24	31	25	4,792	4,857	3,615	2,127	483	3,044	1,265	13.7
Oklahoma.....	215	327	339	314	51,772	59,349	41,811	24,232	4,814	41,994	4,964	10.3
Texas.....	338	489	544	502	74,990	77,150	54,836	39,550	6,260	63,100	5,630	9.0
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	18	24	29	22	3,590	3,372	3,719	2,008	242	3,348	-----	6.7
Idaho.....	25	31	45	54	5,117	5,187	5,065	3,306	322	4,687	108	6.4
Wyoming.....	6	9	10	4	1,591	1,280	763	292	103	1,128	360	8.4
Colorado.....	57	75	61	47	14,714	17,759	12,805	8,521	1,088	12,689	937	7.9
New Mexico.....	14	19	32	11	2,249	2,662	2,284	963	187	2,062	-----	8.3
Arizona.....	19	19	14	4	3,973	2,478	1,712	484	319	3,654	-----	8.0
Utah.....	3	2	-----	-----	321	397	-----	-----	29	292	-----	9.0
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	76	101	124	83	17,622	20,483	17,521	10,140	1,636	13,659	2,327	10.7
Oregon.....	98	117	121	90	20,431	20,303	15,399	10,012	1,690	18,380	361	8.4
California.....	174	179	165	140	60,644	48,102	32,211	20,272	3,049	42,475	5,120	6.7
Other States.....	* 5	4	8	8	487	323	1,119	824	1	486	-----	.2

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

\* Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 2; Delaware, 1; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR-SONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	5,566	5,292	5,083	\$88,070,194	1,254	\$11,401,182	1,557	\$4,838,745
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	5	5	5	119,125	3	9,300	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	52	49	47	1,636,214	26	274,226	18	68,500
New Jersey.....	4	4	4	89,000	3	12,200	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Pennsylvania.....	141	136	134	4,125,782	60	662,155	56	267,350
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	389	371	341	7,614,830	81	853,352	118	441,675
Indiana.....	533	519	494	7,072,610	90	552,961	146	479,100
Illinois.....	510	494	468	7,711,336	83	701,102	173	487,250
Michigan.....	87	80	78	1,617,085	24	310,852	37	90,275
Wisconsin.....	25	20	18	165,890	8	25,225	3	8,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	42	38	37	313,350	14	38,235	11	21,440
Iowa.....	242	235	227	3,743,310	50	430,798	110	280,915
Missouri.....	557	530	509	6,579,398	70	578,819	83	243,250
South Dakota.....	13	11	10	35,125	3	3,065	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Nebraska.....	116	111	108	1,402,850	28	129,482	56	131,300
Kansas.....	269	267	256	3,971,800	60	516,839	123	287,350
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	32	31	28	536,650	10	81,780	12	77,000
District of Columbia.....	8	8	8	1,677,000	7	716,600	-----	-----
Virginia.....	223	210	209	2,291,220	43	348,057	54	198,700
West Virginia.....	103	94	88	1,696,900	24	197,533	19	94,800
North Carolina.....	176	164	159	1,304,487	39	170,597	31	70,150
South Carolina.....	14	13	13	72,550	5	14,097	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Georgia.....	100	99	94	1,224,609	16	80,677	14	56,700
Florida.....	52	49	49	1,419,350	33	226,655	16	68,500
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	487	447	428	6,580,200	76	461,047	80	334,550
Tennessee.....	116	108	105	1,645,136	32	241,399	17	86,100
Alabama.....	42	37	35	757,150	10	81,850	3	12,500
Mississippi.....	49	46	44	447,600	7	36,677	9	27,800
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	101	84	80	960,250	23	141,650	15	39,450
Louisiana.....	24	24	23	352,850	8	95,905	5	14,000
Oklahoma.....	215	208	202	3,082,818	55	460,462	62	136,300
Texas.....	338	318	310	6,623,600	81	1,027,357	117	376,200
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	18	18	18	311,900	5	47,100	8	26,000
Idaho.....	25	25	25	274,950	6	40,597	14	35,100
Wyoming.....	6	5	5	29,000	1	1,000	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Colorado.....	57	56	56	978,200	21	121,428	20	54,700
New Mexico.....	14	13	13	119,625	5	10,320	7	16,750
Arizona.....	19	17	17	277,500	8	34,554	10	15,500
Utah.....	3	3	3	34,000	2	2,075	-----	-----
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	76	73	68	1,859,250	23	474,259	21	36,100
Oregon.....	98	95	94	1,217,285	29	75,199	30	67,500
California.....	174	168	165	5,862,609	80	1,106,196	48	143,300
Other States.....	11	9	8	235,800	2	7,500	6	44,640

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Maine, 2; Vermont, 2; Connecticut, 1; North Dakota, 1; Delaware, 1; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	5,566	5,364	\$11,273,964	\$4,271,746	\$1,159,682	\$892,269
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	5	5	15,903	7,085	2,154	422
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	52	52	156,440	58,773	17,894	8,524
New Jersey.....	4	4	22,816	6,716	3,586	120
Pennsylvania.....	141	139	464,906	159,337	48,200	55,761
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	389	384	1,048,436	359,328	115,889	102,723
Indiana.....	533	520	985,518	377,789	112,240	99,262
Illinois.....	510	482	889,124	365,968	95,684	82,056
Michigan.....	87	83	166,571	57,872	12,190	12,723
Wisconsin.....	25	24	30,023	15,525	1,691	1,838
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	42	41	68,650	36,547	4,410	4,259
Iowa.....	242	235	446,271	186,876	41,136	35,251
Missouri.....	557	528	755,631	291,930	97,776	54,084
South Dakota.....	13	12	7,626	4,949	111	56
Nebraska.....	116	114	222,406	86,320	21,904	10,979
Kansas.....	269	260	519,748	213,049	50,321	37,452
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	32	31	85,660	30,279	9,903	6,296
District of Columbia.....	8	8	71,099	18,422	12,172	2,877
Virginia.....	223	218	320,293	125,120	25,275	18,421
West Virginia.....	103	95	173,454	68,368	14,273	14,107
North Carolina.....	176	172	173,399	68,918	10,298	24,091
South Carolina.....	14	14	13,432	5,385	1,058	1,133
Georgia.....	100	98	123,694	52,493	11,937	8,097
Florida.....	52	49	153,512	61,370	11,622	22,268
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	487	458	759,508	280,274	74,815	68,888
Tennessee.....	116	110	257,387	82,352	24,083	16,353
Alabama.....	42	41	74,713	27,819	4,884	5,700
Mississippi.....	49	48	59,183	27,376	2,350	9,249
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	101	89	132,628	58,867	9,361	8,089
Louisiana.....	24	23	65,463	23,120	4,794	7,089
Oklahoma.....	215	205	502,880	208,161	54,875	27,179
Texas.....	338	326	874,798	326,869	96,581	59,945
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	18	17	44,781	20,115	2,852	2,372
Idaho.....	25	25	51,738	24,186	2,858	3,589
Wyoming.....	6	6	14,321	7,583	780	2,110
Colorado.....	57	57	215,618	57,352	11,924	6,299
New Mexico.....	14	14	37,533	16,385	2,260	2,138
Arizona.....	19	19	45,719	18,980	4,858	3,683
Utah.....	3	3	5,258	3,380	36	200
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	76	75	216,276	77,127	25,202	9,522
Oregon.....	98	97	189,724	83,007	18,459	13,984
California.....	174	174	769,546	261,941	94,968	38,440
Other States.....	11	9	42,278	8,433	2,018	4,150

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Maine, 2; Vermont, 2; Connecticut, 1; North Dakota, 2; Delaware, 1; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other cur- rent expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>\$1, 175, 347</b>	<b>\$2, 146, 619</b>	<b>\$258, 387</b>	<b>\$232, 068</b>	<b>\$251, 078</b>	<b>\$557, 777</b>	<b>\$329, 011</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>							
Massachusetts.....	1, 242	1, 831	160	75	75	914	1, 945
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>							
New York.....	12, 078	33, 765	3, 614	3, 467	4, 451	10, 566	3, 308
New Jersey.....	4, 204	3, 324	661	848	1, 268	1, 955	134
Pennsylvania.....	46, 951	94, 826	9, 301	8, 001	8, 192	22, 136	12, 201
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Ohio.....	98, 536	212, 039	25, 272	16, 513	18, 617	53, 997	45, 522
Indiana.....	71, 957	164, 168	22, 017	20, 907	28, 267	69, 186	19, 725
Illinois.....	71, 145	165, 843	16, 785	14, 840	19, 905	35, 970	20, 928
Michigan.....	15, 718	48, 336	3, 755	2, 078	1, 434	9, 529	2, 936
Wisconsin.....	2, 333	6, 796	645	386	179	480	150
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Minnesota.....	3, 824	9, 928	1, 692	2, 212	2, 023	2, 280	1, 475
Iowa.....	24, 742	97, 982	7, 497	6, 379	7, 892	28, 315	10, 201
Missouri.....	43, 711	170, 281	19, 878	16, 189	12, 771	28, 610	20, 401
South Dakota.....	863	632	92	115	77	2	239
Nebraska.....	22, 678	50, 679	2, 581	5, 105	3, 678	12, 435	6, 047
Kansas.....	46, 664	102, 366	9, 332	12, 100	19, 962	16, 039	12, 463
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>							
Maryland.....	7, 428	17, 668	2, 316	1, 135	640	6, 263	3, 732
District of Columbia...	5, 895	28, 506	1, 182	318	70	1, 260	397
Virginia.....	33, 285	64, 798	10, 662	8, 505	6, 387	14, 385	13, 455
West Virginia.....	27, 879	26, 639	3, 674	4, 348	4, 044	6, 360	3, 762
North Carolina.....	24, 481	18, 738	4, 719	4, 472	4, 368	9, 324	3, 990
South Carolina.....	1, 960	1, 051	1, 059	553	459	491	283
Georgia.....	15, 004	14, 844	4, 956	2, 043	1, 360	7, 720	5, 240
Florida.....	21, 457	20, 767	2, 905	2, 784	1, 506	6, 748	2, 085
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Kentucky.....	72, 892	134, 312	23, 066	15, 728	17, 851	48, 990	22, 692
Tennessee.....	33, 303	54, 006	8, 298	11, 915	6, 892	14, 670	5, 515
Alabama.....	8, 279	12, 167	1, 943	3, 590	3, 135	3, 646	3, 550
Mississippi.....	4, 527	4, 164	1, 531	1, 571	2, 393	2, 765	3, 257
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Arkansas.....	21, 055	21, 436	2, 876	2, 327	1, 505	5, 574	1, 538
Louisiana.....	10, 215	15, 946	691	472	325	1, 805	1, 006
Oklahoma.....	59, 418	92, 680	10, 175	7, 499	9, 050	18, 290	15, 553
Texas.....	96, 911	154, 203	21, 983	24, 485	25, 739	30, 200	37, 882
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>							
Montana.....	5, 320	9, 071	897	547	613	1, 778	1, 216
Idaho.....	7, 027	7, 715	731	784	1, 396	1, 617	1, 935
Wyoming.....	1, 000	1, 691	50	109	78	920	-----
Colorado.....	95, 156	29, 143	1, 067	3, 976	2, 332	4, 315	4, 054
New Mexico.....	5, 764	5, 657	653	482	937	2, 241	1, 016
Arizona.....	4, 185	8, 264	1, 316	1, 430	733	1, 008	1, 262
Utah.....	215	1, 007	80	25	5	310	-----
<b>PACIFIC:</b>							
Washington.....	27, 458	50, 189	3, 096	2, 717	7, 852	8, 828	4, 285
Oregon.....	13, 478	27, 433	5, 357	7, 603	6, 381	4, 314	9, 708
California.....	88, 083	154, 344	19, 522	13, 405	16, 191	59, 185	23, 467
Other States.....	17, 026	7, 384	280	30	45	2, 456	456

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Disciples of Christ trace their origin to a movement in the early part of the nineteenth century, when a number of leaders arose who pleaded for the Bible alone, without human addition in the form of creeds and formulas. At first they emphasized Christian fellowship and the independence of the local church, without adherence to any ecclesiastical system. Somewhat later an element was added which sought to restore the union of the churches through a "return, in doctrine, ordinance, and life, to the religion definitely outlined" in the New Testament.

In 1807 Rev. Thomas Campbell, a minister of the Secession branch of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, came to the United States, was received cordially, and found employment in western Pennsylvania. Finding that, in the generally destitute condition of that region, a number of families belonging to other presbyteries had not for a long time enjoyed the communion service, he invited them to attend his service. For this he was censured by his presbytery, but upon his appeal to the Associate Synod of North America, on account of informalities in the proceedings of the presbytery, he was released from censure. In the presentation of his case, however, he emphasized very strongly the evils of sectarianism, and as it became increasingly evident that his views differed from those of the presbytery, he formally withdrew from the synod. In 1809 his son, Alexander Campbell, with the rest of the family, joined him, and an organization called the Christian Association of Washington, Pa., was formed. From this association was issued a "declaration and address," which became historic.

Its main purpose was to set forth the essential unity of the Church of Christ, which, while necessarily existing in particular and distinct societies, ought to have "no schisms, or uncharitable divisions among them." To this end, it claimed that nothing should be inculcated "as articles of faith or terms of communion but what is expressly taught and enjoined \* \* \* in the Word of God," which is "the perfect constitution for the worship, discipline, and government of the New Testament Church," nor has "any human authority power to impose new commands and ordinances upon the church." While "inferences and deductions from Scripture promises \* \* \* may be truly called the doctrine of God's Holy Word, yet they are not formally binding upon the consciences of Christians," and while "doctrinal expositions of divine truths are advantageous, yet they ought not to be made terms of Christian communion," all the "precious saints of God" being under obligation "to love each other as brethren."

Division among Christians is characterized as "a horrid evil, fraught with many evils," anti-Christian, anti-Scriptural, antinatural, and "productive of confusion and every evil work." Membership in the church should be confined to such as "profess their faith in Christ and obedience to Him in all things according to the Scriptures," and "continued to manifest the reality of their profession by their temper and conduct." Ministers are "to inculcate none other things than those articles of faith and holiness expressly revealed and enjoined in the Word of God," and in administration are to observe the "example of the Primitive Church without any additions whatsoever of human opinions or inventions of men." Should there be any "circumstantials indispensably necessary to the observance of divine ordinances not found upon the page of express revelation," these may be adopted only under the title of "human expedients without any pretense to a more sacred origin."

The publication of this address did not meet with much response, and the two Campbells appear to have been somewhat uncertain as to just what to do. The development of their Christian Association into a distinct denomination was the very thing they did not wish, and accordingly overtures were made to the Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh. The address, however, stood in the way of acceptance, and in 1810 they and their associates organized "The First Church of the Christian Association of Washington, meeting at Cross Roads and Brush Run, Washington County, Pennsylvania."

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1928, has been revised by Dr. Stephen J. Corey, president, the United Christian Missionary Society, Disciples of Christ, Indianapolis, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.

Subsequently, an invitation was given to the members of this association to join the Redstone Baptist Association, but difficulties arose on both sides. The Campbells had accepted the general principle of believers' baptism, but some elements in their position were not pleasing to the Baptists. On the other hand, the Baptist Association, in accepting the Philadelphia Confession of Faith, had done the very thing to which the Campbells objected. Still it seemed advantageous for them to enter into fellowship with the churches nearest to their own in belief and practice, and, accordingly, the invitation was accepted. This alliance, however, did not continue for any length of time, as difference of views became more evident, and later the Campbell association withdrew and joined the Mahoning Baptist Association, in which their teachings had gained general acceptance. In 1829, however, since a majority of the members believed that there was no warrant in Scripture for an organization such as theirs, the association was disbanded as an ecclesiastical body. Alexander Campbell was opposed to this action, as he thought that such an organization was needed and that there was no reason why a specific "Thus saith the Lord" should be required in a case of this character.

Meanwhile, Barton W. Stone, another Presbyterian minister, and a number of his associates had accepted the principle of baptism by immersion, although comparatively few made it a test of fellowship; and as they came into relations with Alexander Campbell a partial union was effected in Lexington, Ky., in the early part of 1832. In this there seems to have been no effort at entire agreement, but only a readiness to cooperate heartily. When the question arose as to the name to be adopted, Mr. Stone favored "Christians," as the name given in the beginning by divine authority. Mr. Campbell and his friends preferred the name "Disciples" as less offensive to good people and quite as scriptural. The result was that no definite action was taken and both names were used, the local organization being known, generally, as a "Christian Church," or a "Church of Christ," and, rarely, as a "Church of Disciples," or a "Disciples' Church."

During the first few years of the movement, Alexander Campbell and other leaders were often engaged in more or less heated controversies with representatives of other denominations. Gradually, however, these discussions became less frequent and at the same time more conciliatory in tone.

The growth of the new organization was very rapid, especially in the Middle West. Throughout Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, and Missouri it gathered numerous congregations, though there was evident a strong objection to any such association, even for fellowship, as would appear to involve ecclesiastical organization. This manifested itself in various ways, especially in opposition to the use of societies for carrying on missionary work. The use of instrumental music in the churches also occasioned dissatisfaction.

During the Civil War the movement suffered from the general disorganization of the sections in which it had gained its strength, and the death of Alexander Campbell in 1866 was no doubt a severe blow. From the effect of these discouragements, however, it soon recovered, and the period since that war has been one of rapid expansion. With this expansion there developed, out of the objections referred to above, and especially to any semblance of ecclesiastical organization and to the use of instrumental music in the churches, two parties, generally termed "Progressives" and "Conservatives." The former were anxious to include all under one general head as was done in the census report for 1890, leaving each church free to conduct its affairs in its own way, but the Conservatives objected, and insisted on separate classification. Accordingly, in the report for 1906 and in subsequent reports the "Conservative" churches have been listed as Churches of Christ. The line of demarcation between the two bodies, however, is by no means clear.

### DOCTRINE

The doctrinal position of the Disciples has been summarized as follows: They accept the divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments; the all-sufficiency of the Bible as a revelation of God's will and a rule of faith and life; the revelation of God in threefold personality of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, as set forth by the Apostles; the divine glory of Jesus Christ as the Son of God, His incarnation, doctrine, miracles, death as a sin offering, resurrection, ascension, and coronation; the personality of the Holy Spirit and His divine mission to convince the world of sin, righteousness, and judgment to come, and to comfort and sanctify the people of God; the alienation of man from his Maker, and the necessity of faith, repentance, and obedience in order to salvation; the obligation of the divine ordinances of baptism and the

Lord's Supper; the duty of observing the Lord's day in memory of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus; the necessity of holiness on the part of believers; the divine appointment of the Church of Christ, composed of all who by faith and obedience confess His name, with its ministries and services for the edification of the body of Christ and the conversion of the world; the obligation of all disciples to carry the gospel into all the world, "teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I commanded you"; the fullness and freeness of the salvation that is in Christ to all who will accept it on the New Testament conditions; the final judgment, with the reward of the righteous and punishment of the wicked.

In addition to these beliefs, in which they are in general accord with other Protestant churches, the Disciples hold certain positions which they regard as distinctive:

1. Feeling that "to believe and to do none other things than those enjoined by our Lord and His Apostles must be infallibly safe," they aim "to restore in faith and spirit and practice the Christianity of Christ and His Apostles as found on the pages of the New Testament."

2. Affirming that "the sacred Scriptures as given of God answer all purposes of a rule of faith and practice, and a law for the government of the church, and that human creeds and confessions of faith spring out of controversy and, instead of being bonds of union, tend to division and strife," they reject all such creeds and confessions.

3. They place especial emphasis upon "the Divine Sonship of Jesus, as the fundamental fact of Holy Scripture, the essential creed of Christianity, and the one article of faith in order to baptism and church membership."

4. Believing that in the Scriptures "a clear distinction is made between the law and the gospel," they "do not regard the Old and New Testaments as of equally binding authority upon Christians," but that "the New Testament is as perfect a constitution for the worship, government, and discipline of the New Testament church as the Old was for the Old Testament church."

5. While claiming for themselves the New Testament names of "Christians," or "Disciples," "they do not deny that others are Christians or that other churches are Churches of Christ."

6. Accepting the divine personality of the Holy Spirit, through whose agency regeneration is begun, they hold that men "must hear, believe, repent, and obey the gospel to be saved."

7. Repudiating any doctrine of "baptismal regeneration," and insisting that there is no other prerequisite to regeneration than confession of faith with the whole heart in the personal living Christ, they regard baptism by immersion "as one of the items of the original divine system," and as "commanded in order to the remission of sins."

8. Following the apostolic model, the Disciples celebrate the Lord's Supper on each Lord's day, "not as a sacrament, but as a memorial feast," from which no sincere follower of Christ of whatever creed or church connection is excluded.

9. The Lord's day with the Disciples is not a Sabbath, but a New Testament institution, commemorating our Lord's resurrection, and consecrated by apostolic example.

10. The Church of Christ is a divine institution; sects are unscriptural and unapostolic. The sect name, spirit, and life should give place to the union and cooperation that distinguished the church of the New Testament.

## ORGANIZATION

In polity the Disciples churches are congregational. Each local church elects its own officers, calls its own ministers, and conducts its own affairs with no supervision by any outside ecclesiastical authority. Persons are received for membership in the church on profession of their faith in Christ and baptism, which follows either at the same or at some subsequent service. The officers of the church are the elders and deacons, the pastor usually being one of the elders. The elders have special care of the spiritual interests of the congregation, and the deacons of its financial affairs and benevolences, although the distinction between elders and deacons is not always observed. Applicants for the ministry are ordained by authority of the local church, the ceremony of ordination being conducted by the pastor and elders of the church, sometimes by a visiting evangelist, or occasionally by an association of neighboring churches. The minister is a member of the church where he is located, whether as pastor or as evangelist, and is amenable to its discipline. For conference in regard to ministerial matters, and

a general supervision over ministerial standing, ministerial associations are formed, but they are simply advisory, the authority resting with the local church of which the minister is a member.

There is no national ecclesiastical organization of the churches. There is an International Convention of Disciples of Christ, which is composed of individual members of the churches. These may or may not be selected by the churches, but their standing in the convention is personal rather than representative, and the convention as such has no authority over the action of the churches, which are at liberty to accept or reject its recommendations.

For mutual conference in regard to their general affairs, the churches unite in district and State conventions. These conventions, however, have no ecclesiastical authority, the ultimate responsibility in every case resting in the local church.

In accordance with the principles that have been emphasized in their history, the Disciples of Christ, individually, in their local church organization, in their organized societies, and in their denominational relations, have constantly sought to secure the overcoming of denominational distinction and the unity of the church in its broadest sense. They are thus represented in the various interdenominational movements, especially the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the International Council of Religious Education, the Advisory Committee of the World Conference on Faith and Order, the World Alliance for International Friendship through the churches, the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work, the Near East Relief, the Boy Scouts of America, the Y. M. C. A., and similar organizations.

### WORK

The general activities of the Disciples of Christ are carried on through several societies or boards which, in their organization, are independent of any ecclesiastical control, although the various individuals are representative of their membership. A general convention, called The International Convention of Disciples of Christ, consisting of members of the churches, meets annually. Its object is to promote unity, economy, and efficiency among the philanthropic organizations of the churches, promote equitable representation, and secure closer cooperation. Its powers are advisory.

While the earlier sentiment was somewhat adverse to the organization of societies, Alexander Campbell's first association at Washington, Pa., was practically a missionary or church extension society, and the organization with which Barton W. Stone was identified was distinctly evangelistic in its nature. It was with Mr. Campbell's full approval that in 1849 the American Christian Missionary Society was formed at Cincinnati, its object being, as stated in its constitution, " \* \* \* to promote the preaching of the Gospel in this and other lands." He was the first president and held the office 18 years, until his death in 1866. In 1874 the Christian Woman's Board of Missions was organized. Prior to this time a large number of State, district, and city societies had been formed. The next year the Foreign Christian Missionary Society came into being, followed in 1887 by the National Benevolent Association of the Christian Church, in 1888 by the Board of Church Extension, in 1895 by the Board of Ministerial Relief, in 1910 by the Association for the Promotion of Christian Unity, in 1914 by the Board of Education, and later by the Board of Temperance and Social Welfare.

These boards continued to function separately until, at the International Convention in Kansas City in 1917, the three missionary societies appointed a committee on unification, instructing the committee to seek to bring about the complete unification of societies so that they should function as one organization, having one headquarters and one management. It was proposed that whatever organization should ultimately be brought about, it should have on its board and its executive committee equal representation of men and women.

The committee on cooperation and unification held a preliminary meeting in Indianapolis, December 11, 1917. The original proposal was to unite the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, and the American Christian Missionary Society, the latter involving the Board of Church Extension, which was a board of the American Society. Later the Board of Ministerial Relief and the National Benevolent Association sought representation on the committee and voted to join the above-mentioned boards in forming the United Christian Missionary Society.

When the committee on cooperation and unification came squarely up to the legal problems involved in a merger of the several societies, it found that technically such a merger, involving as it would the immediate surrender and dissolution



of the old boards, could not be accomplished, or at least, not for a period of years. It seemed, however, that the objects sought in the unification could be accomplished by creating a new society, duly incorporated, to which the operating functions of the old boards should be committed. The old societies, however, were to continue their legal existence in the States where they originated, for the purpose of holding the trusts committed to them and of discharging the responsibilities required by law.

Appropriate articles of agreement were drawn up and adopted by each of the boards and societies prior to their coming together in the International Convention at Cincinnati, in 1919. At this convention, the constitution and bylaws of the new United Christian Missionary Society were presented and adopted, and the organization was effected. The executive committee chose St. Louis, Mo., as the operative headquarters for the United Christian Missionary Society, and it began its functions there October 1920. In 1928 the Society moved its headquarters to Indianapolis, Ind., where it is located in its own commodious quarters, called The Missions Building.

In 1928 the Department of Ministerial Relief was set apart to be absorbed in the Board of the Pension Fund of Disciples of Christ, in 1933 the Church Extension Board took over church loans, and the National Benevolent Association assumed control of the benevolent homes of the Disciples of Christ.

In 1935 the Department of Social Education and Social Action and the Department of Higher Education were added to the United Christian Missionary Society.

The foreign missionary work carried on by the Disciples of Christ through the United Christian Missionary Society in 1938 covered the Belgian Congo, China, India, Japan, Mexico, Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, Argentina, and Paraguay. Work by nationals is also carried on in Jamaica and at Batang on the Tibetan border.

During 1937 there were 5,628 baptisms in foreign fields. The 499 day schools on the foreign field had a total enrollment of 17,133. The 10 hospitals and 16 dispensaries treated 466,933 persons. Appropriations for pastoral support were received by 58 home mission churches during the year through the United Christian Missionary Society.

Work was conducted among immigrants, and among French groups, Highlanders, Indians, Negroes, Orientals, Spanish-Americans, and Mexicans.

The National Benevolent Association conducted 6 homes for the aged, caring for a family of 873. The Board of Church Extension in 1937 made 382 loans to churches and had a loan fund of \$2,789,606.

The educational work of the Disciples of Christ is carried on through 27 colleges and schools of higher grade, which provide classical, scientific, and professional training for both sexes and cover every phase of ministerial training.

The Pension Fund of the Disciples of Christ shows, in 1937, assets of \$2,206,255 and a total pension family of 1,446.

The purpose of the Association for the Promotion of Christian Unity is to watch for every indication of Christian unity and to hasten the time by intercessory prayer, the holding of friendly conferences, and the distribution of Christian unity literature.

Following are some interesting statistics, taken from the 1937 yearbook of the Disciples of Christ: Total church membership in 41 countries throughout the world, 1,761,778; total Bible school enrollment throughout the world, 1,168,488; number of churches reported throughout the world, 8,957; number of ministers in the United States and Canada, 7,333.

During 1936 the total contributed in the United States and Canada to the national boards reporting to the international convention of the Disciples of Christ, including amounts given to the various State and provincial missionary societies, was \$2,928,476.

# DIVINE SCIENCE CHURCH

## STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent 18 active organizations of the Divine Science Church, all reported as being in urban territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of the Divine Science Church includes, in general, only those adults who have been received into its local churches.

**Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.**—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this denomination for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	18	22	<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	14	17
Number.....	-4	-----	Amount reported.....	\$105,695	\$158,458
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	Pastors' salaries.....	\$31,595	
<b>Members, number</b> .....	4,085	3,466	All other salaries.....	\$20,707	
Increase over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,722	
Number.....	619	-----	Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$5,870	\$141,110
Percent.....	17.9	-----	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$44,769	
Average membership per church.....	227	158	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$154	
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	8	-----	Home missions.....	-----	
Value—number reporting.....	8	-----	Foreign missions.....	-----	\$11,348
Amount reported.....	\$424,931	-----	To general headquarters for distribution.....	-----	
Average value per church.....	\$53,116	-----	All other purposes.....	\$878	
Debt—number reporting.....	6	-----	Not classified.....	-----	\$6,000
Amount reported.....	\$58,500	-----	Average expenditure per church.....	\$7,550	\$9,321
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	1	-----	<b>Sunday schools:</b>		
Value—number reporting.....	1	-----	Churches reporting, number.....	15	17
Amount reported.....	\$4,000	-----	Officers and teachers.....	168	154
			Scholars.....	1,722	1,693

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for the Divine Science Church by States. Table 2 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 4 presents the church expenditures, for 1936, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 4 is limited to the State of Colorado, the only State in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Fe- male	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 fe- males <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Schol- ars
United States.....	18	4,085	1,387	2,653	45	52.3	15	168	1,722
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	1	175	43	132	-----	32.6	1	2	45
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	1	1,500	600	900	-----	66.7	-----	-----	-----
Illinois.....	1	125	46	79	-----	-----	1	12	50
Wisconsin.....	2	187	75	112	-----	67.0	2	19	69
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	1	400	150	250	-----	60.0	1	6	60
Missouri.....	3	422	128	294	-----	43.5	3	49	369
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
District of Columbia.....	1	82	30	52	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	1	5	-----	-----	5	-----	1	1	5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Oklahoma.....	1	57	9	48	-----	-----	1	2	12
MOUNTAIN:									
Colorado.....	3	728	187	501	40	37.3	3	60	958
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	1	170	45	125	-----	36.0	1	10	129
Oregon.....	1	184	64	120	-----	53.3	-----	-----	-----
California.....	1	50	10	40	-----	-----	1	7	25

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	18	22	4,085	3,466	102	3,359	624	2.9
Missouri.....	3	3	422	984	10	162	250	5.8
Colorado.....	3	-----	728	-----	-----	588	140	-----
Washington.....	1	3	170	414	-----	170	-----	-----
Other States.....	11	16	2,765	2,068	92	2,439	234	3.6

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in Wisconsin; and 1 in each of the following States—New York, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Oregon, and California, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES							
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity
United States.....	18	14	\$105,695	\$31,595	\$20,707	\$1,722	\$5,870	\$44,769	\$154
Colorado.....	3	3	21,816	9,223	5,404	800	1,750	4,634	5
Other States.....	15	11	83,879	22,372	15,303	922	4,120	40,135	154
									873

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in Missouri; and 1 in each of the following States—New York, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Washington, and the District of Columbia.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Divine Science had its beginnings in the year 1885, when Mrs. Malinda E. Cramer, of San Francisco, Calif., became convinced that she had been healed from a serious illness of long duration through her realization of God's presence. She believed that her recovery was due to the working of a scientific principle through divine power. She confidently believed that this principle was not limited in its application to herself alone, but was of universal application. After much study and investigation, she tested her conclusions by practical application of them to suffering humanity. Her work for others was attended by wonderful healings. She systematized her teachings and for a number of years gave instruction in the larger cities of the United States. The Divine Science churches and theological schools throughout the country are the direct outgrowth of her work in these early years.

### DOCTRINE

The essence of the teaching of Divine Science is the all-inclusiveness of the God-mind. The essential ideas naturally fall into three divisions—the philosophy, the psychology, and the religion of Divine Science.

In its philosophy it is monistic; Divine Science is spiritual monism. Throughout its teaching, the omnipresence of God is the fact stressed. God is portrayed as the only Creator, the one substance, the one life, and the one intelligence everywhere present. In this teaching, they claim to be in strict accord with the teachings of natural science, in which matter is considered not as a solid but as a mode of motion. Every atom, according to accepted theories, is a whirl of activity with directive intelligence resident within itself. Divine Scientists interpret this as the substantiation of their belief in the immediacy of God, recognizing the Divine Mind as the resident, directive intelligence. However, Divine Science does not deny the existence of visible matter, but interprets both form and force as manifestations of God. The monistic conception of man's relationship to God is well set forth in the verse of Scripture, "One God and Father of all, who is above all and through all and in you all" (Ephesians iv, 6). In their practical application of this conception, the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God are stressed, as well as integrity in every experience, circumstance, and relationship.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Nona L. Brooks, president, The Divine Science College, Denver, Colo.

Divine Science teaches healing through thought training, making every thought true to God-presence. For example: God is love; every thought must be kind, helpful, and generous. God is the one power; every thought must evidence faith in the God-power; fear must be abolished. Evil in its various forms of sickness, death, and sin has come into the world through man's ignorance of the truth, and these "complexities" will disappear only when man knows God and lives by that knowledge.

Healing, in Divine Science, therefore, is much more than restoring harmony to the body; it is cleansing the inner man from all that is unlike God. It is a mental process, a turning from the misconception of wrong to a realization of the oneness of God and man. It is the individual's duty to make his unity with the law by thinking in terms of wholeness instead of thinking in terms of separation. Wholeness of thinking means seeing God everywhere. This process by which one comes to know that he is in conscious touch with God is called healing.

The psychology of Divine Science is that one cannot think wrong thoughts and reap right harvests in experience. Paul's injunction is good: "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." Thinking cannot change truth, but it does change experience.

They teach love as the keynote of their religion and define love as conscious unity. They hold that one may know their philosophy, he may exercise himself in thought training until he achieves much, but if he leaves out that one thing he has missed the mark of his high calling.

The fundamental concepts of Divine Science, therefore, are: God, the Omnipresence, the Universal Presence, Substance, Life, and Intelligence; man, a child of God, lives in God, is of God, is like God; knowledge of this truth used in our living frees us from sin, sickness, and death; the practice of right thinking, or thought training, results in the elimination of fear, doubt, anxiety, and other wrong mental habits, and the establishment of love, faith, joy, and power in the consciousness; evolution is God's method of accomplishing, and love, conscious unity, is the fulfilling of the law.

#### ORGANIZATION AND WORK

Recently the Divine Science leaders in the United States formed a federation for the purpose of strengthening the work of its many branches of church, college, publication, and field activities.

Divine Science literature, as approved by the respective centers, is clear, simple, and direct. There are books adapted to the need of the advanced student, as well as study matter for the beginner. The circulation of Divine Science publications reaches round the world, going to the rural districts and villages, as well as to the larger cities.

Divine Science considers war un-Christian and works for its abolishment. It longs for harmonious relations—for a world federation. Divine Science teaches integrity in all relationships; it draws its lessons on this subject from the Sermon on the Mount. Divine Science teaches that righteousness means treating others as we ourselves would be treated. However, it teaches that the way these things can be brought about is not by imposing them from above but by building them from beneath on the foundation of individual development in the divine attributes of integrity, love, and faith.

# EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES

## GENERAL STATEMENT

*History.*—The Holy Eastern Orthodox Church, known historically as the "Eastern Catholic," in modern times as the "Greek Catholic," the "Eastern Catholic Church," the "Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Church," and popularly as the "Greek Church," is the one holy Catholic and Apostolic Church of the Byzantine Empire. It has always been known as the Old Church, the church of the first Christian era, of the time of the Oecumenical Councils, and considers herself to be the direct heir of the true conservator of this old Holy Church.

In the first period of the development of the Orthodox Church, during the first five centuries, Orthodox Christianity received its basis and direction. The basic truths, the basic forms or constitution, and the foundations of the cult of the Orthodox Church were set forth by the great oecumenical Church Fathers during this period.

Two important historical events, the rise of papal Rome and the advance of Mohammedanism, held the church's chief attention during the second period, which extended from the fifth to the eleventh century. These two forces threatened the integrity and the existence of the Eastern Church. The heathen Slavs, and the iconoclastic controversy caused more unrest during this troubled period, which finally led to the separation between eastern Christianity and papal Rome.

During the third period, from the eleventh to the nineteenth century, the advancing waves of the Mohammedan storm swept over and destroyed the south-eastern empires of the Byzantines, the Bulgarians, the Serbs, and the Roumanians. At the same time, the monstrous flow of Tartars swept over Russian orthodox territory, threatening the existence of eastern civilization and eastern Christianity. Here the church's iron endurance and its capacity to sacrifice for the faith had a double result—eastern Christianity maintained its own existence, and also secured immunity and safety for the Christianity of the west.

During the fourth and last period of development, from the nineteenth century on, all the orthodox peoples, supported by the inner protective power of their churches, have been liberated from all foreign subjection and oppression, whether political or religious. So a new life is seen dawning for Orthodox Christianity.

The Orthodox Church consists of a number of so-called autocephalic or autonomous churches, the oldest of which are the four eastern patriarchates of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. The World War and the resulting national and political changes have left their mark in many alterations in various churches of orthodoxy, a depressing example of which being that the external substance of the patriarchate of Constantinople, the Mother Church of all orthodox churches, is now reduced to a ruin and shadow. As a parallel to the political changes in the former Russian Empire, the Orthodox Churches in Poland, Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, separated from the Russian Church and instituted themselves as free (autonomous) churches. Thus on the one hand is disintegration and on the other individual unification.

These different organizations, although independent of each other ecclesiastically, agree in doctrine, and essentially, in form of worship, and together constitute what is called the Holy Eastern Orthodox Church.

Of the 11 bodies comprising the Eastern Orthodox Churches in the United States, 8—the Albanian, Bulgarian, Greek, Roumanian, Russian, Serbian, Syrian, and Ukrainian—are headed by a bishop or archbishop under the spiritual jurisdiction of the mother church in their ancestral homelands. The remaining three organizations—the American Holy Orthodox Catholic Eastern Church, the Apostolic Episcopal Church (The Holy Eastern Catholic and Apostolic Orthodox Church), and the Holy Orthodox Church in America, whose distinguishing characteristic is that the liturgy is conducted in English—were formed to meet the needs of American-born descendants of foreign lineage.

*Doctrine.*—The doctrine of the Eastern Orthodox Catholic Churches is founded on the Holy Scriptures, the Holy Traditions, and the dogmatic decisions of the seven Ecumenical Councils. The Holy Scriptures are interpreted strictly in accordance with the teachings of the seven Ecumenical Councils and the Holy Fathers. The Niceo-Constantinopolitan Creed is held only in its original authoritative form without the Roman-Latin addition of the "filioque" phrase. Recognizing Christ as the only head of the earthly as well as the heavenly church, they do not accept the dogma of the Pope as the special representative or Vicar of Christ on earth, and the infallible head of His earthly church. According to their teaching, infallibility belongs to the whole assembly of true believers, to the "Ecclesia," or church, which is represented by its council legally called together and whose decisions are confirmed by the consensus of the church.

They believe in the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father alone; honor Mary as the mother of God, and honor the nine orders of angels and the saints; do not define as dogma the doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, but hold the true Catholic doctrine of the virgin birth of Christ. They reject the doctrine of the surplus merits of the saints and the doctrine of indulgences. They reverence relics of the saints, pictures of holy subjects, and the cross, but forbid the use of carved images. They accept seven sacraments—baptism, anointing (confirmation or chrismation), communion, penance, holy orders, marriage, and holy unction. Baptism of either infants or adults by threefold immersion is recognized as the only proper form, although other forms are accepted of necessity or in the case of converts who have previously been baptized. The sacrament of anointing with "chrism," or holy oil, is administered immediately after that of baptism and the chrismated infant or adult is thereafter a full communicant in the Eucharist.

The doctrine of transubstantiation is taught. In the Eucharist, leavened bread is used, being consecrated and soaked in the consecrated chalice and then received by all members of the Eastern Orthodox Churches after confession and absolution. Children under 7 years of age, however, receive the sacrament without confession. Holy unction is administered to the sick, and not alone to those in danger of death. The church rejects the doctrine of purgatory, but believes in the beneficial effect of prayer for the dead by the living and for the living by the dead. It rejects the doctrine of predestination and considers that for justification both faith and works are necessary.

In the Eastern Orthodox Catholic Church, membership has two distinct but frequently confused meanings. All persons who have been baptized in the church and received the sacrament of chrismation (confirmation) which immediately follows baptism, are communicant members of the church, participating in the sacrament of the Eucharist. Parish membership, however, is counted more frequently by males over 21 than by communicants, because the head of each family is the voting member of the parish congregation. This fact gives rise to confusion and uncertainty of statistics of all Eastern Orthodox Churches.

*Organization.*—There are three orders of the ministry—deacons, priests, and bishops. The deacons assist in the work of the parish and in the service of the sacraments. Priests and deacons are of two orders, secular and monastic. Marriage is allowed to candidates for the diaconate and the priesthood, but is forbidden after ordination. The episcopate is, as a rule, confined to members of the monastic order. A married priest, should his wife die, may enter a monastery and take the monastic vows, and is eligible to the episcopate. The parishes are, as a rule, in the care of the secular priests.

Monks and nuns are gathered in monastic establishments or are scattered out in missionary work. In some monastic colonies the members live in communities, while in others they lead a secluded, hermitical life, each in his own cell. There is but one order, and the vows for all are the same—obedience, chastity, prayer, fasting, and poverty.

The organization for the general government of the different Eastern Orthodox Churches varies in different countries. In general, there is a council at the head of which, as president, is a bishop elected by the ecclesiastical representatives of the people. Historically, and at present in some cases, this presiding bishop is called the patriarch, and has special colleagues and officers for the purpose of governing his flock. The largest or most important of the bishoprics connected with the patriarchate, or synod, are called "metropolitan sees," though the title now carries with it no special ecclesiastical authority. In early times, both the clergy and the laity of the local churches had a voice in the election of bishops, priests, and deacons, but of late that right has been much restricted, and at pres-

ent the priests and deacons are usually appointed by the bishops, and the bishops are elected by the clergy.

The service of the Eastern Orthodox Churches is solemn and elaborate. It is essentially that of the earlier centuries of Christianity, and is most fully and completely observed in the monasteries. There are no sculptured images and no instrumental music, although there are pictorial representations of Christ, the apostles and saints, and scenes in Bible history. The most important service is the divine liturgy, the chief part of which is the celebration of the Eucharist. There are three liturgies, those of St. John Chrysostom, St. Basil the Great, and St. Gregory, the last called the "Liturgy of the Presanctified Gifts," for which the holy gifts are prepared at a preceding service. There are no so-called "silent liturgies" or "private masses," and two liturgies are not allowed to be performed in the same church simultaneously, nor can a liturgy be performed by the same priest, or on the same altar, twice a day. A "corporal," otherwise known as an "antimins," a cloth with a particle of the holy remains of some saint sewed into it, and especially blessed by a bishop for every church, is necessary to the performance of the liturgy. Moreover, a priest may perform it only when he is fasting. Besides the liturgy, the church has vespers, vigils, matins, hours, and special prayers for various occasions and needs. The several services named consist of readings from the Old and New Testaments, supplicatory prayers, thanksgiving, glorifying hymns, etc.

*Statistics.*—The churches grouped under Eastern Orthodox Churches in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906, are listed in the following table, with the principal statistics as reported for the four census periods. It will be noted that four churches presented in 1936—American Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Eastern, Apostolic Episcopal (The Holy Eastern Catholic and Apostolic Orthodox), Holy Orthodox Church in America, and Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America—were not reported in earlier census years.

Certain small groups or movements which have sprung from the Old Catholics in America must not be confused with the Eastern Orthodox Churches. Some of these Old Catholics use the word "Orthodox" in their names (e. g., African Orthodox Church), but none of them has any relation with Eastern Orthodox Catholic Churches either in orders or sacraments.



## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total, Eastern Orthodox Churches.	659	356, 638	526	\$13, 704, 081	636	\$1, 991, 039	299	21, 549
Albanian Orthodox.....	13	3, 137	6	83, 600	13	24, 024	4	226
American Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Eastern.....	4	1, 420	3	31, 500	3	1, 854	1	35
Apostolic Episcopal (The Holy Eastern Catholic and Apostolic Orthodox).....	12	6, 389	2	28, 900	8	17, 029	3	181
Bulgarian Orthodox.....	5	969	5	51, 000	5	8, 544	2	70
Greek Orthodox (Hellenic).....	241	189, 368	167	6, 688, 227	240	1, 013, 132	129	13, 553
Holy Orthodox Church in America.....	4	804	1	50, 000	1	5, 020	1	12
Roumanian Orthodox.....	35	15, 090	28	293, 700	33	65, 063	8	299
Russian Orthodox.....	229	89, 510	216	4, 936, 350	226	591, 353	101	4, 293
Serbian Orthodox.....	27	20, 020	26	498, 765	27	81, 389	10	848
Syrian Antiochian Orthodox.....	61	18, 451	45	555, 139	52	100, 480	24	1, 386
Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America.....	28	11, 480	27	486, 900	28	83, 151	16	646
1926								
Total, Eastern Orthodox Churches.	446	258, 394	397	11, 789, 108	423	2, 044, 415	198	14, 195
Albanian Orthodox.....	9	1, 993	5	66, 000	9	14, 850	-----	-----
Bulgarian Orthodox.....	4	937	3	32, 000	3	5, 230	1	55
Greek Orthodox (Hellenic).....	153	119, 495	131	5, 011, 718	145	958, 809	73	5, 796
Roumanian Orthodox.....	34	18, 853	30	621, 500	32	92, 124	18	1, 370
Russian Orthodox.....	199	95, 134	187	4, 883, 515	195	838, 453	90	5, 770
Serbian Orthodox.....	17	13, 775	16	272, 000	15	67, 978	7	497
Syrian Orthodox.....	30	9, 207	25	902, 375	24	66, 971	9	707
1916								
Total, Eastern Orthodox Churches.	301	249, 840	263	3, 576, 884	283	856, 968	151	9, 118
Albanian Orthodox.....	2	410	-----	-----	2	2, 482	-----	-----
Bulgarian Orthodox.....	4	1, 992	4	18, 500	4	5, 051	-----	-----
Greek Orthodox (Hellenic).....	87	119, 871	59	1, 115, 464	74	230, 288	17	1, 088
Roumanian Orthodox.....	2	1, 994	1	18, 000	2	11, 520	2	123
Russian Orthodox.....	169	99, 681	164	2, 137, 713	165	549, 776	116	6, 739
Serbian Orthodox.....	12	14, 301	10	106, 700	12	29, 353	8	653
Syrian Orthodox.....	25	11, 591	25	180, 507	24	28, 498	8	515
1906								
Total, Eastern Orthodox Churches.	411	129, 606	75	964, 791	-----	-----	7	509
Greek Orthodox.....	334	90, 751	19	385, 800	-----	-----	4	371
Russian Orthodox.....	59	19, 111	46	484, 371	-----	-----	1	75
Serbian Orthodox.....	10	15, 742	8	62, 460	-----	-----	1	13
Syrian Orthodox.....	8	4, 002	2	32, 160	-----	-----	1	50

# ALBANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

## STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent 13 active Albanian Orthodox churches, all reported as being in urban territory. No parsonages were reported. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this body is of two types, communicant members, consisting of all persons, including infants, baptized and confirmed in the church; and parish members, consisting of the families of the congregation, the head of the family being the voting member.

**Comparative data, 1916-36.**—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this church for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	13	9	2
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	4	7	-----
Percent <sup>1</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	3, 137	1, 993	410
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	1, 144	1, 583	-----
Percent.....	57. 4	386. 1	-----
Average membership per church.....	241	221	205
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	10	5	-----
Value—number reporting.....	6	5	-----
Amount reported.....	\$83, 600	\$66, 000	-----
Average value per church.....	\$13, 933	\$13, 200	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	4	3	-----
Amount reported.....	\$27, 500	\$19, 500	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	13	9	2
Amount reported.....	\$24, 024	\$14, 850	\$2, 482
Pastors' salaries.....	\$11, 370	\$14, 650	\$2, 200
All other salaries.....	\$1, 655		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1, 224		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 570		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5, 770		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$525	\$200	\$282
Home missions.....	-----		
Foreign missions.....	-----		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 340		
All other purposes.....	\$570		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 848	\$1, 650	\$1, 241
<b>Sunday schools:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	17	-----	-----
Scholars.....	226	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Albanian Orthodox Church by States. Table 2 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives for Massachusetts and for other States in combination, the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 4 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 5 presents, for 1936,

the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is also limited to Massachusetts, the only State in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholar- s
United States .....	13	3, 137	1, 520	1, 117	500	138. 1	4	17	226
NEW ENGLAND:									
Massachusetts.....	9	2, 378	1, 073	805	500	133. 3	3	13	186
Connecticut.....	1	49	49						
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	1	135	72	63		( <sup>1</sup> )			
Pennsylvania.....	2	575	326	249		130. 9	1	4	40

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13
United States.....	13	9	2	3, 137	1, 993	410	1, 163	1, 974	37. 1
Massachusetts.....	9	7	1	2, 378	1, 358	250	1, 004	1, 374	42. 2
Other States.....	14	2	1	759	635	160	159	600	20. 9

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Connecticut, 1; New York, 1; and Pennsylvania, 2.

**TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	13	10	6	\$83, 600	4	\$27, 500
Massachusetts.....	9	8	4	69, 000	3	25, 000
Other States.....	14	2	2	14, 600	1	2, 500

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Connecticut, 1; New York, 1; and Pennsylvania, 2.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and char- ity	To general headquar- ters	All other purposes
United States.....	13	13	\$24, 024	\$11, 370	\$1, 655	\$1, 224	\$1, 570	\$5, 770	\$525	\$1, 340	\$570
Massachusetts.....	9	9	18, 345	7, 850	1, 620	424	1, 570	4, 736	425	1, 300	420
Other States.....	4	14	5, 679	3, 520	35	800	-----	1, 034	100	40	150

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Connecticut, 1; New York, 1; and Pennsylvania, 2.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

The churches of this communion represent in America what is held to be the oldest existing race in Europe, the descendants of the Macedonians, Illyrians, and Epirotes, who were the offspring of the Pelasgians.

The various invasions by Romans, Goths, Huns, Serbians, Bulgars, Normans, and Turks have made little change in social customs, language, or traditions, and the present-day Albanians represent their early ancestors more exactly, probably, than does any other nation in Europe. They are noted for their independence, persistence, strong sense of honor, caution, hospitality, respect for womanhood, bravery, loyalty, and keen appreciation of poetry; and they have produced some of the most noted leaders of history: Alexander the Great, Pyrrhus, Scanderbeg, Ali Pasha of Janina, Mehmet Ali Pasha of Egypt, the Italian statesman, Krispi, and others.

The Albanian language, belonging to the Indo-European group, is older than the classical Greek, has many literary qualities, and is of great interest to scholars. It is taught today at Columbia University.

The early religion of the Albanians had many features older even than the earliest traces of the Greeks and Romans. Christianity reached them in the first century, but made little progress until the fourth. The church authorities, in the Patriarchate of Constantinople, refused the use of the Albanian vernacular in the services, with the result that the church had little hold on the people; and when the Turks came, their conception of power and their military character appealed to the mountaineers, and the great majority became Moslem. In the north and south, along the Adriatic, portions became Christian, those in the north, termed Gheg, being connected with the Roman Catholic Church, and those in the south, termed Tosk, with the Orthodox Greek Church. In Albania, one-half of the Albanians are Moslem (about 500,000), and the other half divided, 300,000 Orthodox Greek and 200,000 Roman Catholic. Both spiritually and ceremonially the three classes have much in common. Under King Zog I Albania made great progress. The Albanian Orthodox Church is now using the Albanian language in the services, the church has been declared autocephalous, and has translated all the church books in the Albanian language. The Autocephalous Albanian Orthodox Church is merely a question of administration, implying no change in dogmas, doctrines, rites, or ceremonies.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by the Very Reverend Mark J. Kondili, archpriest, Albanian Orthodox Church, Philadelphia, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

Albanian emigration to America is of recent origin, the result of the unrest and strife of the whole region before and after the World War. It is estimated that there are about 20,000 Albanians in the United States who have come from Albania, besides those of Albanian origin who have come from the settlements of Greece and Italy. There were more, but after Albania gained her liberty and independence many went back. In the United States they organized national, educational, and musical societies and clubs, of which the most important is the Albanian Federation—Vatra, the "Hearth"—which played a leading part in the struggle for independence. They founded the Federation under the leadership of His Excellency Falk Konitza, Minister of Albania in Washington, an exceedingly preeminent man of letters.

#### DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

Churches of this group are—3 in Boston, Mass.; 1 in Natick, Mass.; 1 in Worcester, Mass.; 1 in Southbridge, Mass.; 1 in Bridgeport, Conn.; 2 in Philadelphia, Pa.; and 1 in Jamestown, N. Y., with an attendance of about 5,000. There were only 6 priests for the 10 churches. Lately, four priests were sent from Albania to fill the vacancies. The Very Reverend Mark J. Kondili, mitred archpriest, Philadelphia, Pa., is in communication with the Holy Synod of Albania and also with all the canonical authorities of the different nationalities of the Eastern Orthodox Church in the United States. There is a movement to unite all these churches under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Holy Synod of Albania with an administrator who will officially be appointed by the Holy Synod.

# AMERICAN HOLY ORTHODOX CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC EASTERN CHURCH

## STATISTICS

A general summary of the statistics for the American Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Eastern Church for the year 1936 is presented in the following table, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

Membership is counted not by communicants, but by individuals, including all those baptized and confirmed.

The American Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Eastern Church has been organized since the census of 1926, and churches are reported only from the State of New York, therefore, comparative data and State tables cannot be shown.

### A GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	4	3	1	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	1,420	1,220	200	85.9	14.1
Average membership per church.....	355	407	200	-----	-----
Membership by sex:				-----	-----
Male.....	585	505	80	86.3	13.7
Female.....	835	715	120	85.6	14.4
Males per 100 females.....	70.1	70.6	66.7	-----	-----
Membership by age:				-----	-----
Under 13 years.....	437	362	75	82.8	17.2
13 years and over.....	983	858	125	87.3	12.7
Percent under 13 years.....	30.8	29.7	37.5	-----	-----
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	3	2	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	3	2	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$31,500	\$31,000	\$500	98.4	1.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$22,000	\$22,000	-----	100.0	-----
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$9,500	\$9,000	\$500	94.7	5.3
Average value per church.....	\$10,500	\$15,500	\$500	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$27,200	\$27,200	-----	100.0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	2	1	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$7,500	-----	\$7,500	-----	100.0
<b>Expenditures:</b>				-----	-----
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,854	\$1,653	\$201	89.2	10.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$500	\$500	-----	100.0	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$350	\$350	-----	100.0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$451	\$250	\$201	55.4	44.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$153	\$153	-----	100.0	-----
All other purposes.....	\$400	\$400	-----	100.0	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$618	\$827	\$201	-----	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				-----	-----
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	35	35	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

This American church was instituted on May 20, 1932, and incorporated under the Religious Corporation Laws of the State of New York on April 17, 1933, as a National Church of the Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Faith and Rite for all men indiscriminately.

## DOCTRINE

In the provisions of our charter, it is plainly stated that the American Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Eastern Church, which spiritually owns no head but the head of the Christian faith, Jesus Christ our Lord, is inseparably joined in faith with the great church of Constantinople and with every other orthodox eastern church of the same profession. In common, therefore, with all other eastern orthodox we accept: The Holy Scriptures as the source of divine truth, to be interpreted in accordance with the teachings of the holy fathers and the ecumenical councils. We believe that Christ alone is the head of the church in heaven and on earth. That the church is infallible and that this is given expression through her ecumenical councils, as it is in this body, the whole company of true believers vest their authority—therefore this council alone can both bind and speak for the whole church. We hold that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father alone. That Mary is the mother of God, and that she was a perpetual virgin, and honor her highly. We honor the nine orders of the angels and the saints. We reverence the saints, pictures of holy subjects, and the cross.

We hold that there are seven sacraments, namely: Baptism, chrismation (or confirmation), Holy Eucharist (or communion), penance, holy orders, marriage, and holy unction. We practice and hold that the proper form of baptism is by threefold immersion, but in cases of absolute necessity other forms are accepted. In keeping with the practice of the primitive church chrismation (or confirmation) is administered immediately after baptism and the infant or adult is thereafter admitted as a communicant of the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ. It is believed that the Holy Eucharist is the sacrament at which the believer, under the forms of bread and wine, partakes of the very body and blood of Christ, to everlasting life—that it is to be received after confession and absolution. We hold that holy unction is for the sick as well as for those in danger of death. We hold that those having departed with faith, but without having had time to bring forth fruits worthy of repentance, may be aided toward the attainment of a blessed resurrection by prayers offered in their behalf, especially such as are offered in union with the oblation of the bloodless sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, and by works of mercy done in faith for their memory; that for justification, faith accompanied by works is necessary; and that the Nicene-Constantinopolitan Creed in its original form to be the one authoritative symbol of faith for the church.

We reject: The dogma that teaches that the Pope of Rome is the vice regent of Christ on earth and that he is the supreme and infallible head of the church on earth; the doctrine of the surplus merits of the saints and of indulgences; the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary; the “filioque” phrase as being a Roman, or Latin, addition to the Nicene Creed; and the doctrine of purgatory.

Generally speaking, the worship of this church is conducted in the eastern rite, commonly called the Greek Rite, more properly the Byzantine. However, it receives into communion and affiliates other churches, who, while one in faith, retain their own national and individual characteristics in the canonical order, the office ritual, and the liturgy.

## ORGANIZATION

This church is autocephalous, exercising its sovereign rights, independent of every other church. We are, therefore, a church whose chief bishop does not acknowledge the authority and jurisdiction of any other bishop. But is, together with all other organs of church administration, responsible to the National Council. This body is the supreme authority, legislative, administrative, judicial, and supervisory. Its membership consists of bishops, clergy, and laity. The

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by The Most Reverend Clement J. C. Sherwood, D. D., primate and patriarchal locum tenens, the American Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Eastern Church, New York City, N. Y., and approved by him in its present form.

head of the ecclesiastical administration is the primate. The council meets in every third year on the Tuesday after the first Monday in September. Conjointly with the primate two elective bodies manage the affairs of the church between National Councils, namely: The Holy Synod and the Supreme Ecclesiastical Council. The Holy Synod consists of the primate who is a permanent member and its president and the primatial locum tenens and such other bishops as may be elected by the National Council or designated and appointed by the primate, subject to confirmation by the National Council. Its function is hierarchical and pastoral in character. The Supreme Ecclesiastical Council, besides the primate-president, consists of a definite number of bishops, clergy, and laity, selected by the primate or the National Council. It is concerned mainly with the external relations of the church, such as economics, finances, business concerns, and the legal aspect of the life of the church. They meet either separately or jointly, at the call of the primate.

The National Council of 1935 authorized the primate to federate Christian bodies of other rites who accept or have adopted for themselves the confession of faith of the Orthodox Catholic Eastern Church; to recognize by covenant that such federated body is a sovereign power, retaining the management of its own affairs or they may be affiliated by merger; and to designate and appoint bishops of the federated churches with seat in the National Council, and with seat in the Holy Synod of the American church. To further the purpose of developing a united and efficient administration and work for the whole of the American church and federated bodies, there was authorized and created a jurisdictional body, possessing territorial and governing rights; this body being designated and described as The American Holy Orthodox Catholic Patriarchate of Washington D. C., and to be commonly known as The Patriarchate of Washington; that the members of the Holy Synod of the American church, including the bishops of the federated churches, should constitute the provisional patriarchal synod; and that upon a membership of 13 bishops inclusive of the patriarchal locum tenens, the synod will thereupon elect one of its members, by two-thirds vote, patriarch. The National Council designated the primate of the American church to serve during the interim as patriarchal locum tenens and vested him with patriarchal powers. The Provisional Patriarchal Synod is gradually developing into a coordinating synod representing all national groups of independent status and is a responsible body with a unified program of work. The patriarch is a visible symbol of its spiritual unity.

### WORK

In every community wherein we are established we seek to serve our people and all others who seek our ministrations through a threefold effort along not only religious, but social and educational lines. Our relationship to other orthodox bodies may be indicated thus: We claim and exercise spiritual jurisdiction only over those who declare their acceptance of the doctrine, discipline, and worship of this church, irrespective of their race, nationality, language, or previous form of organization or affiliation, and throughout any other part of the world where the church shall establish any mission or engage in any other activity within its scope and objects. Our growth since our institution indicates that there is a need for a church of this type. Since 1932 we have grown to the extent that there are today 5 bishops, 16 clergy, 9 parishes and missions, with a membership of about 1,700. Some of our people possess their own property, while others have to worship and conduct their activities in rented or leased quarters. The executive office of the church is located at Maspeth, New York, N. Y.



# APOSTOLIC EPISCOPAL CHURCH

(The Holy Eastern Catholic and Apostolic Orthodox Church)

## STATISTICS

A general summary of the statistics for the Apostolic Episcopal Church (The Holy Eastern Catholic and Apostolic Orthodox Church) for the year 1936 is presented in a table which follows, showing the distribution of these data between urban and rural territory. These churches were reported from the State of New York only; no parsonages were reported. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership consists of all persons who are admitted to the church through the sacrament of baptism.

As this denomination was reported for the first time in 1936, no comparative figures are available.

### A GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	12	11	1		
<b>Members</b> , number.....	6,389	6,248	141	97.8	2.2
Average membership per church.....	532	568	141		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,869	2,832	37	98.7	1.3
Female.....	3,520	3,416	104	97.0	3.0
Males per 100 females.....	81.5	82.9	35.6		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	3,004	2,962	42	98.6	1.4
13 years and over.....	3,385	3,286	99	97.1	2.9
Percent under 13 years.....	47.0	47.4	29.8		
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	2	2			
Value—number reporting.....	2	2			
Amount reported.....	\$28,900	\$28,900		100.0	
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$28,000	\$28,000		100.0	
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$900	\$900		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$14,450	\$14,450			
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$960	\$960		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	1	1			
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	8			
Amount reported.....	\$17,029	\$17,029		100.0	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,602	\$4,602		100.0	
All other salaries.....	\$4,607	\$4,607		100.0	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$375	\$375		100.0	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$285	\$285		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,565	\$2,565		100.0	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,699	\$3,699		100.0	
Home missions.....	\$437	\$437		100.0	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$200	\$200		100.0	
All other purposes.....	\$259	\$259		100.0	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,129	\$2,129			
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	3			
Officers and teachers.....	30	30			
Scholars.....	181	181		100.0	

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

This body is an English-speaking primitive Catholic Church of Apostolic Eastern Orthodox faith and order, an American church free from all ecclesiastical and political alliances. Its object is to proclaim the Gospel of Christ to all mankind, regardless of race or nationality, and to administer the holy sacraments according to the primitive religious rites and customs of the East to the American people.

The organization of this church, as an independent American body, grew out of a missionary movement on the part of a group of American churchmen to provide spiritual ministrations for the scattered adherents of the ancient Eastern Catholic (Chaldean) rite. The movement began in 1922, but it was not until 1924 that the group succeeded in forming a definite religious society which took the title "Anglican Universal Church of Christ in the United States of America (Chaldean)."

Through canonical authority, by representation and delegation from the patriarchate of the ancient Chaldean Church and through the consecration of the first American bishop of this rite, this church became an autonomous and independent church in America. Realizing that in this country the American tradition requires separation of church and state, and that constitutional freedom of religion is a great bulwark of American liberty, it was determined at the very outset that this American church should be free and independent religiously, as the Nation is free politically; and while this Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Church respects ancient traditions, nevertheless, it is a fundamental principle in this church that a primitive Catholic Church in any nation may be free from all foreign alliances. Such is the basic principle of our organization.

Naturally however, spiritually, this church is dependent upon a source for its Orders in the ministry. On May 4, 1925, its episcopate was derived by the act of consecration of Rev. Arthur Wolfert Brooks, under ecclesiastical name and title Mar John Emmanuel, Titular Bishop of Sardis, according to the ancient primitive Catholic (Chaldean) rite. The consecrator was Bishop Mar Antoine, Bishops Mar James and Mar Evodius assisting. A French Canadian priest by the name of Father Timothy participated. Bishop Brooks was at the time a priest in Anglican orders, a former professor of the Greek Orthodox Seminary of St. Athanasius. Thus, through Orders and the episcopal office and ancient Chaldean rites, this infant church was spiritually united with the ancient church of the East, which, according to tradition, had its origin before the end of the first century as one of the early primitive churches founded by the Apostles.<sup>2</sup>

The Apostolic Episcopal Church is proud to acknowledge with gratitude the source of its apostolic episcopate. The true Chaldean Church should not be confused with the Nestorians. There is not the slightest trace of the condemned Nestorian heresy in this ancient Eastern Church of primitive, true Catholic heritage. It is an Orthodox Apostolic Church.

## DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the Apostolic Episcopal Church differs very little from the other Eastern churches of orthodoxy. In general it is thoroughly in accord with the faith and order of the historic Catholic wing of Christendom, and similar in polity and in worship. Its chief characteristic is that the liturgy—the Eucharist or Mass—is generally in the English language, since that is the language of the United States. However, as it is a fundamental principle to minister in the language of the people, this church also provides for services in other tongues where the need requires.

The ancient, historic divine liturgies of St. James, St. Mark, St. Clement, St. Thaddaeus, and St. John are all authorized for use in this church.

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by Rt. Rev. Arthur Wolfert Brooks, Titular Bishop of Sardis, Apostolic Episcopal Church, Hollis, Long Island, N. Y., and approved by him in its present form.

<sup>2</sup> Tradition holds that the Chaldean Church was actually founded by the Apostle St. Thaddaeus, who, with St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew, went out on the East Syrian mission to the gentiles from the church in Antioch which was presided over by St. Peter, the Apostle, and the date is fixed at A. D. 51.

These are all translated into the English from their original language, or early copies, which antedate the Ecumenical Council of Nice, 325 A. D. Ordinarily, however, this church has a liturgy of its own, compiled from these and other early church sources, a liturgy particularly adapted to American needs.

This body accepts seven sacraments—baptism, anointing (confirmation or chrismation), communion, penance, holy orders, marriage, and holy unction. The Eucharist (Mass or Divine Mystery), as it is referred to, is definitely regarded as a sacrifice. The clergy may marry. The Nicene Creed is the symbol of the faith. Divorced persons can only remarry, according to the religious rite, by dispensation; but in order to do justice, the church has an ecclesiastical tribunal to consider applications for dispensations in such cases, and any divorced baptized person may apply to the church for dispensation. If dispensation is freely granted by the tribunal the divorced person may marry again with the benediction of the church, as though never married before, and one of the clergy may officiate.

Local parishes are under the care of an ordained priest, appointed either as rector or vicar by the bishop. The bishop is the chief pastor, overseer, and shepherd of the church, and in every incorporated parish the bishop is by statute and canon law one of the trustees. The Primate Bishop is the ecclesiastical administrator of the whole body. Each properly formed and incorporated congregation is a unit of the synod, which is the governing ecclesiastical body. Each parish is represented in the synod by the clergy and elected lay delegates. Provision is made for the setting apart of women to the order of deaconess and office of messenger. Religious orders may be formed and incorporated. The church is both sacerdotal and evangelical, and provides for the ordination of men as readers and preachers, teachers and evangelists, as well as the priesthood. The apostolic constitutions are accepted as a guide in principles and tradition.

The organization of this body proceeded gradually. In 1927 Bishop Brooks took under his jurisdiction a congregation located in Broad Channel (Far Rockaway), N. Y., at the request of the Brooklyn Federation of Churches. It was reorganized, ecclesiastically constituted, and incorporated by the name of Christ's Church By-the-Sea, and is now the see church of the bishop. In 1929 the Metropolitan Synod was formed and on November 19, 1930, the first holy convocation was held, at which time the Primate Bishop-Ecclesiastical Administrator was rightly, canonically, and publicly enthroned at the loud acclaim of the people, with Bishop Cornelius Nicholas, an orthodox bishop, and Archpriest John Theopolis performing the rite at the request of the clergy and lay delegates.

In 1932 the legislature of the State of New York gave legal status to this body by enacting a special article of the Religious Corporations Law (art. 3-A, chap. 597 of the Laws of 1932) which became a law on April 1, 1932, when it was signed by the governor, Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, now President of the United States. In 1933 the law was amended providing for granting of ecclesiastical degrees of orders in theology, which became a law on April 3, 1933, when it was signed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. Under this legislative charter, the Apostolic Episcopal Church, its metropolitan synod, its several parishes in New York, and its religious orders are incorporated.

### WORK

This religious body is in its infancy, but it is gradually expanding. While it began as a purely missionary movement aimed to provide spiritual ministrations to a particular group, it knows no bounds whatsoever regarding race, color, or nationality, and ministers to all who come to the church. No longer is its work confined to foreign-born Chaldeans, but it now ministers to Anglo-Saxon, Irish, Germanic, Nordic, Armenian, Chaldean, and Syrian Christians—all Americans, but whose ancestral lineage is traced to these various stocks. Also, this church has several congregations made up of colored people of African lineage, and those who have come to this country from the West Indies and the Caribbean islands.

This branch of the ancient historic primitive Catholic Church proclaims its ideal as follows:

The brotherhood of man in the Fatherhood of God, in union with the Son, Jesus Christ, true God and true man, bound in the true unity of the Holy Spirit, is the only foundation of fellowship in the Universal Church; which must be above all class, racial, and national differences, as the outward and visible expression of the spirit of Christ. On this principle of Christian fellowship we hope to build for the future, and trust we may prove to be worthy of the noble heritage of the East, which has inspired this body to do its part to uplift humanity.

# BULGARIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

## STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent five active Bulgarian Orthodox churches, all reported as being in urban territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this body is of two types, communicant members, or all persons, including infants, baptized and confirmed in the church; and parish members, or the families of the congregation, the head of the family being the voting member.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this church for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916. It is probable that the decrease in membership between 1916 and 1926 is accounted for in part by differences in the method of reporting at the two censuses, as well as by decreasing immigration.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	5	4	4
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	1		
Percent <sup>1</sup> .....			
<b>Members</b> , number.....	969	937	1,992
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			
Number.....	32	-1,055	
Percent.....	3.4	-53.0	
Average membership per church.....	194	234	498
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	5	3	4
Value—number reporting.....	5	3	4
Amount reported.....	\$51,000	\$32,000	\$18,500
Average value per church.....	\$10,200	\$10,667	\$4,625
<b>Debt</b> —number reporting.....	3		2
Amount reported.....	\$13,500		\$4,000
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	1		
Value—number reporting.....	1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,000		
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	5	3	4
Amount reported.....	\$8,544	\$5,230	\$5,051
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,231		
All other salaries.....	\$374		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,449	\$4,900	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$850		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$790		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$350		
Home missions.....		\$330	
Foreign missions.....			
To general headquarters for distribution.....			
All other purposes.....			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,709	\$1,743	\$1,263
<b>Sunday schools:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	
Officers and teachers.....	14	1	
Scholars.....	70	55	

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 2 and 3 present the statistics for the Bulgarian Orthodox Church by States. Table 2 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday

schools. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over."

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	5	969	544	425	128.0	2	14	70
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	1	136	66	70	-----	1	12	40
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana.....	1	503	268	235	114.0	-----	-----	-----
Illinois.....	2	180	110	70	-----	1	2	30
Michigan.....	1	150	100	50	-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	5	4	4	969	937	1,992	221	598	150	27.0
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	1	136	255	462	32	104	-----	23.5
Indiana.....	1	1	1	503	310	796	169	334	-----	33.6
Illinois.....	2	1	2	180	242	734	20	160	-----	11.1
Michigan.....	1	1	-----	150	130	-----	-----	150	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

### HISTORY

With the introduction of Christianity into Bulgaria as a state religion, in the second half of the ninth century, during the reign of the Christianized Tsar, Boris, a Bulgarian church organization under an archbishop sent from Byzantium was instituted. As the Bulgarian state grew in political importance and territorial expansion, and the rulers of Bulgaria laid claim to the title of "tsar" or king, the head of the Bulgarian Church also assumed the title of patriarch, as the chief of an autonomous organization. This title was formally recognized by the patriarch of Constantinople, with the consent of the patriarchs of Antioch, Alexandria, and Jerusalem, at a local church council held in the town of Lampsacus, on the Hellespont, in 1235, and was borne by the subsequent heads of the Bulgarian Church up to 1394, when Bulgaria lost her political independence to the Turks and her ecclesiastical autonomy to the Greeks. But in Macedonia, at the town of Ohrida, an archbishopric, founded in the latter part of the tenth century under the name of "Bulgarian Archbishopric of Ohrida," subsisted until 1767, when it also was abolished by a decree of the Turkish Sultan, and its dioceses were incorporated with those of the Greek patriarchate of Constantinople. Thus

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been taken from the records of the Holy Synod in Sofia according to a report from the Bulgarian Legation, and approved in its present form.

all the Bulgarians living in the Turkish Empire were placed under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Greek patriarch, and, owing to the identity of religion, were classed as Greeks.

The first movement of the Bulgarians to secure recognition of their ecclesiastical rights as a national unit, distinct from the Greeks, started in 1859, when the demand was made that all dioceses or districts where the Bulgarians were in the majority should have Bulgarian bishops, that church services should be conducted in Slavic and not in Greek, and that in the schools the Bulgarian language should be the medium of instruction. On the refusal of the Greek patriarch to meet these demands, on the ground that they were contrary to the canons of the church, the Bulgarian people, through duly appointed delegates, pleaded their cause for more than 10 years with the Turkish Government. Finally, in 1870, the Sultan issued a decree or charter instituting a Bulgarian church organization under the name of "Exarchate," and in 1872 the first Bulgarian Exarch was chosen by a National Council. In the same year the Greek patriarch called together a local church council in Constantinople, composed exclusively of Greek clericals, which declared the newly instituted Bulgarian church schismatic, on the ground that it introduced racial distinction as an innovation into the church. The patriarch of Jerusalem alone, of those present at the council, refused to sign the decision, considering it unjust. As the Bulgarian Church organization was merely a question of administration, implying no change in dogmas, doctrines, rites, or ceremonies, the Russian, Serbian, and Roumanian churches likewise declined to accept the charge of schism as legal or valid. The Bulgarian Exarchate, therefore, is not a separatist body that has seceded from the Eastern Orthodox Church, to which the Russian, Roumanian, and Serbian churches also belong, for it has not changed in its beliefs, tenets, creed, and form of polity, which remain exactly what they always have been and what they were when the Bulgarians were under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Greek patriarch.

Prior to the Macedonian insurrection of 1903 there was very little Bulgarian immigration to the United States. The immigrants who did come, however, sent back such attractive stories of the situation and the opportunities in this country that, when the conditions in Macedonia became intolerable, large numbers from that section found homes in the United States. These in turn were followed by considerable immigration from Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. No figures are available, as the immigration reports give all these as coming from European Turkey, but it has been claimed that as many as 10,000 a year came over in some years prior to 1909. For a time there was very little done for their spiritual or ecclesiastical care, but a few churches have been organized since 1907, and these, since 1922, have been under the control of the Bulgarian Orthodox Mission of America and Canada, which is itself under the state synod of Bulgaria. Since the outbreak of the World War, there has been some return migration to Bulgaria, but not so much as to other European countries.

The Bulgarians formerly belonged to the smaller national groups of Orthodox in America who were under the Russian hierarchy and who had churches composed strictly or chiefly of their countrymen. Today, the Bulgarian clergy in the United States are attached directly to the synod of Bulgaria. The membership of the churches in the United States is composed of Bulgarians from the kingdom of Bulgaria, and from Macedonia, Thrace, Dobrudja, and other parts of the Balkan Peninsula.

The Holy Synod in Bulgaria established in January 1938 a bishopric in the United States, and in July of the same year the first head of this bishopric was appointed, in the person of His Grace, the Bishop of Velichky, with the seal of his bishopric in New York City.

#### DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The state religion of Bulgaria is that of the Eastern Orthodox Churches, but all other denominations are allowed free exercise. According to statistics given for 1934, the whole population was 6,077,939; and of these, 5,128,890 belonged to the Eastern Orthodox Church; 831,200 were Mohammedans, and 45,000 were Roman Catholics.

The Bulgarian Church is governed by a synod of which the Exarch, as *primus inter pares*, is the president. The religious affairs of non-Orthodox Christians (that is, not belonging to the Eastern Orthodox Church) and of adherents of other faiths are managed by their own spiritual heads, under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Worship.

A new translation of the Bible into modern Bulgarian was made by the Holy Synod and put into circulation in 1925.

# GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH (HELLENIC)

## STATISTICS

**Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.**—A general summary of the statistics for the Greek Orthodox Church (Hellenic) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination is of two types, communicant members, or all persons, including infants, baptized and confirmed in the church; and parish members, or the families of the congregation, the head of the family being the voting member.

**TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936**

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	241	235	6	97.5	2.5
<b>Members, number.....</b>	189,368	186,544	2,824	98.5	1.5
Average membership per church.....	786	794	471		
<b>Membership by sex:</b>					
Male.....	69,718	69,466	252	99.6	.4
Female.....	52,327	52,122	205	99.6	.4
Sex not reported.....	67,323	64,956	2,367	96.5	3.5
Males per 100 females.....	133.2	133.3	122.9		
<b>Membership by age:</b>					
Under 13 years.....	28,712	28,509	203	99.3	.7
13 years and over.....	87,027	86,773	254	99.7	.3
Age not reported.....	73,629	71,262	2,367	96.8	3.2
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	24.8	24.7	44.4		
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	222	216	6	97.3	2.7
Value—number reporting.....	167	163	4	97.6	2.4
Amount reported.....	\$6,688,227	\$6,643,227	\$45,000	99.3	.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$6,454,098	\$6,419,098	\$35,000	99.5	.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$234,129	\$224,129	\$10,000	95.7	4.3
Average value per church.....	\$40,049	\$40,756	\$11,250		
<b>Debt—number reporting.....</b>	81	80	1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,002,758	\$1,000,458	\$2,300	99.8	.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	44	42	2		
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	18	17	1		
Value—number reporting.....	15	14	1		
Amount reported.....	\$60,950	\$59,450	\$1,500	97.5	2.5
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	240	234	6	97.5	2.5
Amount reported.....	\$1,013,132	\$1,004,760	\$8,372	99.2	.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$393,184	\$385,444	\$7,740	98.0	2.0
All other salaries.....	\$202,161	\$202,161		100.0	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$83,405	\$82,980	\$425	99.5	.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$108,412	\$108,412		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$156,390	\$156,390		100.0	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$35,062	\$34,937	\$125	99.6	.4
Home missions.....	\$2,036	\$2,036		100.0	
Foreign missions.....	\$1,509	\$1,509		100.0	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$9,241	\$9,183	\$58	99.4	.6
All other purposes.....	\$21,732	\$21,708	\$24	99.9	.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,221	\$4,294	\$1,395		
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	129	128	1	99.2	.8
Officers and teachers.....	824	823	1	99.9	.1
Scholars.....	13,553	13,514	39	99.7	.3

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100. <sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	13			
Officers and teachers.....	71	71			
Scholars.....	938	938		100.0	
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	64	63	1		
Officers and teachers.....	283	282	1	99.6	0.4
Scholars.....	5,476	5,431	45	99.2	.8
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	138	134	4	97.1	2.9
Officers and teachers.....	501	497	4	99.2	.8
Scholars.....	12,250	11,979	271	97.8	2.2

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Greek Orthodox Church (Hellenic) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. The number of organizations given for 1906 included in some instances entire communities, but in 1916 and 1926 only well organized churches were reported. The decrease in members between 1916 and 1926 was probably due to the decrease in immigration.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	241	153	87	334
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	88	66	-247	
Percent.....	57.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	-74.0	
<b>Members, number.....</b>	189,368	119,495	119,871	90,751
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	69,873	-376	29,120	
Percent.....	58.5	-0.3	32.1	
Average membership per church.....	786	781	1,378	272
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	222	138	59	29
Value—number reporting.....	167	131	59	19
Amount reported.....	\$6,688,227	\$5,011,718	\$1,115,464	\$385,800
Average value per church.....	\$40,049	\$38,257	\$18,906	\$20,305
Debt—number reporting.....	81	85	36	15
Amount reported.....	\$1,002,758	\$1,457,844	\$322,423	\$139,900
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	18			
Value—number reporting.....	15	21	6	2
Amount reported.....	\$60,950	\$151,250	\$13,200	\$2,800
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	240	145	74	
Amount reported.....	\$1,013,132	\$958,809	\$230,288	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$393,184			
All other salaries.....	\$202,161			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$83,405	\$869,915	\$112,917	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$108,412			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$156,390			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$35,062			
Home missions.....	\$2,036			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,509	\$85,394	\$26,523	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$9,241			
All other purposes.....	\$21,732			
Not classified.....		\$3,500	\$90,848	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,221	\$6,612	\$3,112	
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	129	73	17	4
Officers and teachers.....	824	188	27	6
Scholars.....	13,553	5,796	1,088	371

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.



**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Greek Orthodox Church (Hellenic) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>189,368</b>	<b>186,544</b>	<b>2,824</b>	<b>69,718</b>	<b>52,327</b>	<b>67,323</b>	<b>133.2</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>13,553</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>													
Maine.....	4	4	—	929	929	—	270	209	450	129.2	1	4	25
New Hampshire.....	11	11	—	3,643	3,643	—	1,078	987	1,580	109.0	4	15	251
Massachusetts.....	26	24	1	22,262	22,047	206	8,178	7,324	6,750	111.7	18	109	2,643
Rhode Island.....	3	3	—	805	805	—	330	275	200	120.0	2	19	150
Connecticut.....	11	10	1	3,741	3,663	78	1,128	1,063	1,550	106.1	5	32	386
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>													
New York.....	26	26	—	32,627	32,627	—	12,360	9,727	10,540	127.1	13	138	2,598
New Jersey.....	11	11	—	6,587	6,587	—	1,087	945	4,555	115.0	3	25	465
Pennsylvania.....	24	24	—	17,573	17,573	—	7,195	4,708	5,670	152.8	10	47	870
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Ohio.....	17	17	—	14,215	14,215	—	5,476	3,275	5,464	167.2	8	78	935
Indiana.....	4	3	1	2,798	2,648	150	244	176	2,378	138.6	1	4	75
Illinois.....	19	18	1	19,553	19,336	217	4,946	3,596	11,011	137.5	6	37	935
Michigan.....	9	9	—	7,558	7,558	—	3,382	3,596	580	94.0	5	18	347
Wisconsin.....	6	6	—	3,458	3,458	—	905	695	1,858	130.2	4	31	314
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Minnesota.....	3	3	—	2,400	2,400	—	1,800	600	—	300.0	2	10	110
Iowa.....	4	4	—	2,417	2,417	—	1,017	1,100	300	92.5	3	9	205
Missouri.....	2	2	—	3,197	3,197	—	374	323	2,500	115.8	1	16	87
Nebraska.....	2	1	1	891	717	174	502	389	—	129.0	1	4	46
Kansas.....	1	1	—	480	480	—	—	—	480	—	1	1	30
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>													
Maryland.....	1	1	—	3,352	3,352	—	—	—	3,352	—	1	19	170
District of Columbia.....	2	2	—	3,150	3,150	—	1,700	1,450	—	117.2	2	17	340
Virginia.....	4	4	—	1,064	1,064	—	255	209	600	122.0	2	8	166
West Virginia.....	3	2	1	3,565	1,565	2,000	535	680	2,350	78.7	1	9	85
North Carolina.....	3	3	—	400	400	—	240	160	—	150.0	3	8	110
South Carolina.....	2	2	—	518	518	—	275	243	—	113.2	2	7	120
Georgia.....	3	3	—	2,247	2,247	—	408	339	1,600	120.4	2	4	70
Florida.....	4	4	—	2,636	2,636	—	1,392	744	600	187.1	2	15	240
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Kentucky.....	1	1	—	100	100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—
Tennessee.....	2	2	—	830	830	—	403	427	—	94.4	2	14	103
Alabama.....	3	3	—	756	756	—	416	340	—	122.4	3	19	120
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Arkansas.....	1	1	—	40	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—
Louisiana.....	2	2	—	692	692	—	394	298	—	132.2	2	6	139
Oklahoma.....	2	2	—	500	500	—	260	240	—	108.3	2	6	82
Texas.....	6	6	—	2,152	2,152	—	815	537	800	151.8	4	14	159

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>													
Montana.....	1	1	---	120	120	---	---	---	120	---	---	---	---
Idaho.....	1	1	---	362	362	---	208	154	---	135.1	1	2	30
Wyoming.....	2	2	---	325	325	---	145	5	175	(1)	2	14	83
Colorado.....	2	2	---	737	737	---	297	140	300	212.1	1	4	36
Arizona.....	1	1	---	217	217	---	127	90	---	(1)	---	---	---
Utah.....	2	2	---	3,744	3,744	---	2,446	1,298	---	188.4	1	5	100
<b>PACIFIC:</b>													
Washington.....	2	2	---	1,282	1,282	---	572	390	320	146.7	2	10	168
Oregon.....	1	1	---	2,125	2,125	---	1,290	845	---	151.5	1	2	70
California.....	8	8	---	13,330	13,330	---	7,280	4,750	1,300	153.3	5	45	790

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>189,368</b>	<b>119,495</b>	<b>119,871</b>	<b>90,751</b>	<b>26,712</b>	<b>87,027</b>	<b>73,629</b>	<b>24.8</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>												
Maine.....	4	3	2	5	929	543	525	780	140	339	450	29.2
New Hampshire.....	11	4	3	8	3,643	1,944	4,250	5,210	758	1,305	1,580	36.7
Massachusetts.....	25	17	13	20	22,252	13,452	19,882	12,475	4,559	10,943	6,750	29.4
Rhode Island.....	3	2	2	8	805	964	1,800	1,105	100	505	200	16.5
Connecticut.....	11	9	6	8	3,741	3,871	1,969	1,575	510	1,681	1,550	23.3
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>												
New York.....	26	14	6	30	32,627	14,917	23,030	15,100	4,485	16,922	11,220	21.0
New Jersey.....	11	9	1	7	6,587	5,424	600	1,860	632	1,238	4,717	33.8
Pennsylvania.....	24	17	10	45	17,573	9,149	11,590	6,930	1,935	8,841	6,797	18.0
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Ohio.....	17	13	6	26	14,215	10,304	8,590	1,810	2,042	6,234	5,939	24.7
Indiana.....	4	2	3	13	2,798	1,200	2,530	1,155	93	327	2,378	22.1
Illinois.....	19	6	5	21	19,553	18,395	15,050	13,310	2,176	5,971	11,408	26.7
Michigan.....	9	2	---	---	7,558	10,047	---	---	1,199	5,715	644	17.3
Wisconsin.....	6	3	2	7	3,458	1,519	2,700	960	680	940	1,858	41.3
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Minnesota.....	3	2	1	3	2,400	512	100	650	90	310	2,000	22.5
Iowa.....	4	3	1	2	2,417	510	175	325	848	1,269	300	40.1
Missouri.....	2	2	1	6	3,197	1,150	1,650	2,455	147	550	2,500	21.1
South Dakota.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	230	---	---	---	---
Nebraska.....	2	2	1	4	891	430	300	1,985	344	547	---	38.6
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>												
Maryland.....	1	1	1	6	3,352	1,530	600	400	---	---	3,352	---
Virginia.....	4	4	2	5	1,064	1,798	1,840	756	180	284	600	38.8
West Virginia.....	3	3	1	---	3,565	3,875	800	---	492	723	2,350	40.5
North Carolina.....	3	2	---	3	400	315	---	95	61	235	104	20.6
South Carolina.....	2	1	---	5	518	300	---	360	140	378	---	27.0
Georgia.....	3	3	2	10	2,247	1,192	1,330	1,270	151	596	1,500	20.2
Florida.....	4	3	2	5	2,636	1,122	1,700	1,500	756	1,380	500	35.4
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Tennessee.....	2	2	---	4	830	539	---	410	45	125	660	26.5
Alabama.....	3	1	1	10	756	1,700	900	1,505	130	476	150	21.5

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Texas.....	6	3	2	---	2,152	972	420	-----	230	1,112	810	17.1
MOUNTAIN:												
Idaho.....	1	---	1	8	362	---	300	1,200	173	189	---	47.8
Wyoming.....	2	1	---	4	325	114	---	900	55	270	---	16.9
Colorado.....	2	2	2	13	737	685	515	2,180	155	282	300	35.5
Utah.....	2	2	1	7	3,744	1,530	2,000	4,500	1,004	2,740	---	26.8
Nevada.....	---	---	1	3	---	---	200	670	---	---	---	---
PACIFIC:												
California.....	8	6	2	28	13,330	5,217	6,000	5,660	2,410	9,270	1,650	20.6
Other States.....	<sup>1</sup> 14	9	6	6	8,706	4,275	8,525	1,430	2,012	5,330	1,364	27.4

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Washington, and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following—Kansas, Kentucky, Arkansas, Montana, Arizona, and Oregon.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	241	222	167	\$6,688,227	81	\$1,002,758
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	4	4	3	73,000	2	7,100
New Hampshire.....	11	10	6	74,000	4	18,120
Massachusetts.....	25	24	18	790,300	12	193,775
Rhode Island.....	3	3	3	130,000	2	9,500
Connecticut.....	11	11	8	99,500	5	24,950
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	26	22	17	1,259,373	11	247,000
New Jersey.....	11	11	5	106,000	2	20,500
Pennsylvania.....	24	20	16	703,866	7	110,200
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	17	17	13	504,700	6	84,500
Indiana.....	4	4	3	125,000	2	18,800
Illinois.....	19	18	9	798,659	5	115,375
Michigan.....	9	9	8	211,329	3	12,523
Wisconsin.....	6	5	4	92,000	2	12,500
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	3	3	3	108,000	1	30,000
Iowa.....	4	4	3	142,000	2	11,100
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Florida.....	4	4	4	80,000	---	---
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Alabama.....	3	3	3	39,000	1	1,500
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Texas.....	6	5	4	148,000	2	34,000
PACIFIC:						
California.....	8	6	5	38,000	1	1,200
Other States.....	43	39	<sup>1</sup> 32	1,165,500	11	50,115

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Missouri, Nebraska, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Utah, and Washington, and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following—Kansas, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, and Oregon.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	241	240	\$1, 013, 132	\$383, 184	\$202, 161	\$63, 405
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	4	4	6, 970	5, 460	144	350
New Hampshire.....	11	11	30, 145	14, 770	3, 407	3, 517
Massachusetts.....	25	25	139, 392	43, 846	27, 938	13, 581
Rhode Island.....	3	3	10, 401	5, 040	2, 940	925
Connecticut.....	11	11	28, 808	16, 920	2, 490	1, 300
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	26	26	149, 446	43, 160	32, 961	8, 513
New Jersey.....	11	11	28, 827	18, 600	6, 360	1, 400
Pennsylvania.....	24	24	76, 205	33, 260	8, 792	2, 941
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	17	17	63, 212	26, 570	11, 154	3, 056
Indiana.....	4	4	19, 574	6, 860	2, 910	900
Illinois.....	19	19	98, 552	32, 520	26, 966	11, 588
Michigan.....	9	9	54, 875	15, 620	8, 264	4, 634
Wisconsin.....	6	6	17, 361	6, 720	4, 030	912
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	3	3	15, 358	3, 600	2, 472	5, 100
Iowa.....	4	4	15, 220	6, 900	3, 300	1, 300
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	4	4	12, 110	6, 300	1, 160	2, 000
West Virginia.....	3	3	6, 500	4, 800	1, 000	100
North Carolina.....	3	3	13, 195	6, 100	1, 380	345
Georgia.....	3	3	9, 160	7, 200	985	550
Florida.....	4	4	14, 548	6, 100	5, 440	900
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Alabama.....	3	3	17, 751	4, 800	3, 590	4, 528
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Texas.....	6	6	19, 801	12, 278	3, 066	500
PACIFIC:						
California.....	8	8	38, 580	15, 340	14, 969	1, 050
Other States.....	30	1 29	128, 141	50, 420	26, 443	13, 415

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Missouri, Nebraska, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Washington, and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following—Kansas, Maryland, Kentucky, Arkansas, Montana, Idaho, and Oregon.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>\$108, 412</b>	<b>\$156, 390</b>	<b>\$35, 082</b>	<b>\$2, 036</b>	<b>\$1, 509</b>	<b>\$9, 241</b>	<b>\$21, 732</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>							
Maine.....	100	830	25	36	25	343	488
New Hampshire.....	2, 160	4, 916	520	24	—	901	2, 790
Massachusetts.....	11, 350	34, 916	3, 415	380	275	116	100
Rhode Island.....	700	495	85	—	—	186	586
Connecticut.....	3, 360	2, 685	1, 045	136	100	—	—
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>							
New York.....	14, 500	36, 480	6, 430	525	535	1, 575	4, 767
New Jersey.....	880	557	880	—	—	150	150
Pennsylvania.....	10, 894	13, 977	1, 376	55	45	634	3, 231
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Ohio.....	10, 649	5, 746	4, 070	154	36	707	1, 070
Indiana.....	4, 000	4, 212	500	—	—	192	—
Illinois.....	7, 600	15, 849	2, 356	—	—	1, 048	625
Michigan.....	20, 092	3, 473	2, 075	—	105	362	250
Wisconsin.....	1, 200	2, 844	920	50	25	390	270
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Minnesota.....	1, 000	2, 300	300	—	—	236	350
Iowa.....	2, 200	970	300	—	—	150	100
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>							
Virginia.....	1, 000	1, 100	500	—	—	50	—
West Virginia.....	—	400	200	—	—	—	—
North Carolina.....	3, 000	1, 101	327	125	50	292	475
Georgia.....	100	—	250	—	—	75	—
Florida.....	—	1, 300	525	—	—	158	125
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Alabama.....	1, 600	2, 463	115	30	150	250	225
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Texas.....	2, 000	650	717	30	—	360	200
<b>PACIFIC:</b>							
California.....	1, 300	2, 553	2, 710	—	—	108	550
Other States.....	8, 727	16, 573	5, 421	491	163	1, 108	5, 380

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

During the period from 1890 to the World War the number of Greeks immigrating to the United States increased greatly. Some came from Greece, some from the Greek islands of the Aegean Sea, Dodecanese, and Cyprus, and others from Constantinople, Smyrna, and other parts of Asia Minor. They were largely unmarried men, or, if married, they had left their families behind them and had scattered over the country, those from the same section usually keeping together.

As they became to a certain extent permanent residents, and especially as they were joined by their families, they felt the need of religious services, particularly in case of marriage, sickness, and death. Accordingly, application was made by the communities to the ecclesiastical authorities of their own sections, and priests were sent to this country, sometimes by the Holy Synod of Greece and sometimes by the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople. These priests formed churches in the larger centers and also congregations in places within easy reach, which they visited more or less regularly as convenient.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Mr. Demetrius E. Valakos, secretary, Greek Archdiocese of North and South America, Astoria, Long Island, N. Y., and approved by him in its present form.

As in the case of the early Russian churches, there was at first no central organization, each priest holding his ecclesiastical relation with the synod or patriarchate which sent him to this country. In 1908 the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople resigned its ecclesiastical relations to the Greeks in America in favor of the Holy Synod of Greece, which had decided to send to America a Greek (Hellenic) bishop.<sup>2</sup>

Yet the first serious effort to organize the Greek churches of America was made only in 1918, when Bishop Alexander, of Rodostolou, was sent to America by the Synod of Greece as the first bishop and synodical delegate.

According, however, to the holy canons of the Eastern Orthodox Church, the spiritual jurisdiction and supervision over the Orthodox Churches in the Diaspora belong to the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople; and the transfer of its rights to the Church of Greece by an act, known as the Tome of 1908, was only provisional and due only to certain special considerations. But, as soon as conditions changed, the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, in March 1922, revoked the measure, took again the churches in the Diaspora under its direct canonical supervision and, in May 1922, by a synodical and patriarchal act, known as the Founding Tome of 1922, established the Greek (Orthodox) Archdiocese of North and South America, consisting of four bishoprics, and promoted Bishop Alexander (formerly of Rodostolou) to the rank of Archbishop of North and South America.

In August of the same year the Second General Convention of the Archdiocese of America convened in New York and adopted the constitution of the Greek Archdiocese of North and South America, based on the patriarchal Tome of 1922. After this constitution was ratified by the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, the bishops of Chicago, Boston, and San Francisco were elected by the provincial conventions of each diocese.

In 1930, owing to certain dissatisfaction and divisions in the church, the Greek bishops in America—with the exception of the bishop of San Francisco—were translated to various dioceses in Greece, and a new Archbishop of America was appointed, The Most Reverend Athenagoras, formerly Metropolitan of Corfu, Greece, who came here in February 1931.

The Greek parishes in America have been all united under the new Archbishop. The former dioceses were suspended and a new constitution, with slight changes, was granted by the Ecumenical Patriarchate. Archbishop Athenagoras retained the Right Reverend Callistos, Bishop of San Francisco, as his assistant bishop.

The Fourth General Convention of the Archdiocese, held in New York, in November 1931, adopted the new constitution and a number of bylaws for the various activities and departments of the archdiocese.

## DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The Greek Archdiocese of North and South America is in accord with other Eastern Orthodox churches in doctrine; its polity and worship, while in principle the same as in those churches, vary somewhat in form to meet the peculiar needs.

There are about 250 organized congregations and churches under the jurisdiction of the Greek Archdiocese of North and South America. There are also about 50 missions and parishes of the Ukrainian Orthodox Diocese, recognizing the jurisdiction of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople and affiliated with the archdiocese, under Right Reverend Bishop Bohdan.

## WORK

The entire organization of the Greek parishes is practically on a home missionary basis. The priest in charge of a central church or congregation looks after the social as well as the spiritual interests of his fellow countrymen, wherever they may be.

The archdiocese supervises the function of about 450 parochial and 200 Sunday schools, and maintains one theological preparatory school, situated at Pomfret, Conn. There are also over 250 branches of the Greek Ladies Philoptochos Society, a benevolent organization for the care of the poor. The "Orthodox Observer," a biweekly publication, is the official organ of the archdiocese.

<sup>2</sup> See Eastern Orthodox Churches, p. 549. In view of the very general use of the term "Greek" to describe the entire Eastern Orthodox Church in all its branches, the term "Hellenic" is used to designate specifically the Eastern Orthodox Church of Greece, governed by the Holy Synod of Greece and to the Greeks of Constantinople governed by the Ecumenical Patriarchate.

# HOLY ORTHODOX CHURCH IN AMERICA

## STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent four active organizations of the Holy Orthodox Church in America, all reported as being in urban territory. The total membership reported was 804. Of the four active organizations, one reported from New York, is the only organization having a church edifice and parsonage. The other organizations, one each in Alabama, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, are considered missions. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of the Holy Orthodox Church in America consists of all persons who have been confirmed in this church.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

The historical and doctrinal statement of the Eastern Orthodox Churches as given in this publication is the general background of the Holy Orthodox Church in America. This church endorses the canons of the Seven Oecumenical Councils of the undivided church, the apostolical constitutions, and the teachings of the early church fathers, and follows them insofar as it is possible to do so in the present age.

It is obvious that many of these canons related to extant causes and conditions and have become obsolete. Many of them are ignored by the Orthodox Church as relating to matters which no longer exist. Some are interpreted in the light of the progressive intelligence of the age. It is the intent of the Holy Orthodox Church in America to keep alive the spirit that first brought them into being and to use them as its guide in every way possible and practical.

The Holy Orthodox Church in America represents a *movement*. This movement was instituted in 1924 for the purpose of emphasizing the mystical nature of the sacraments in the light of the newer understanding of Christian mysticism, first, as exemplified by the great mystics of the Universal Church at considerable time periods; and second, as exemplified by the modern understanding of Christian mysticism as a "personal experience of God," along the lines made so clear by St. Francis, and the eminent writer on the subject, Evelyn Underhill.

For some 10 years this movement took the form of lectures, classes, and writings, until it was felt that the church organization under which they had first been propagated was insufficient for the purpose.

About 1927-28 Archbishop Aftimios was mandated by the Metropolitan Platon to institute a work specifically for the offspring of Orthodox parents, born in this country, and educated at American public schools; and, at the same time, to introduce Orthodoxy to English-speaking peoples. In the ancient liturgies of this "Mother of Churches," the group previously mentioned found the perfect vehicle for its own purpose.

In 1927 the Patriarch Tikhon, of Moscow, authorized Archbishop Aftimios "to found and head under a synodical constitution, an independent American Orthodox Catholic Church." Under this authority, Archbishop Aftimios assisted by Bishops Sophronius and Joseph consecrated Rev. William A. Nichols to the episcopate, as titular bishop of Washington, D. C.

Somewhat later the retirement of Archbishop Aftimios prevented the prosecution of the original plans and Bishop Ignatius (the W. A. Nichols just mentioned), consecrated the present Primus, George Winslow Plummer, instituting the new Metropolitan Synod of the Holy Orthodox Church in America. The consecration of Dr. Plummer (Georgius) was followed by the consecration of Bishops Patricius and Irenaeus, forming the hierarchy of the new ecclesiastical body. This was in 1934.

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by Rt. Rev. George Winslow Plummer, primate, the Holy Orthodox Church in America, New York City.

On March 16, 1936, chapter 105, entitled "An act to amend the religious corporations law, in relation to incorporation of parishes or churches of the Holy Orthodox Church in America," was passed with the approval of the Governor. This act "of enablement" gives the new body wide powers relative to the creation and institution of religious orders, seminaries, or religious societies established for evangelical efforts, or the relief of the poor and needy, placing such power in the hands of the Metropolitan Synod of the Holy Orthodox Church in America and the archbishop-administrator thereof.

Since this act by the New York State Legislature the work of this church has grown most encouragingly. It has not as yet undertaken any wide propaganda. Instead, it has devoted the interval to the completion of its synodical boards, and the preparation of the liturgies of St. Basil and St. John Chrysostom for use in English-speaking congregations. It has also been occupied in the preparation of suitable canons applying to the necessities of American customs and usages.

It has made several concessions to the western usage by way of seats, instead of the older custom of standing; organ and instrumental music; mixed choirs; and conformity to the Western Calendar (Gregorian), the use of the latter having been authorized by the Patriarch of Constantinople for the Orthodox who desired it, in 1923. The confusion between the times of the observance of the great feasts of the church in this country has been a prime obstacle in the progress of the Orthodox Church in the United States as well as elsewhere. Nevertheless, it already has a rapidly growing membership, which is, of course, by Orthodox baptism and chrismation.

The original intention to emphasize the mystical nature of the Christian sacraments beyond the ordinary doctrinal catechisms has been amplified manifold by the adoption of Orthodox Orders and alignment with orthodoxy. The Orthodox Church, despite its many national groups and consequent variety of local customs, perpetuates so much of the usages of primitive Christianity and preserves the unvaried usage of the ancient liturgies with their wealth of tradition that the authorities of the Holy Orthodox Church in America firmly believe that no better impetus can be given a better understanding of the essential mysteries of the sacramental system than by a clear exposition of the liturgies and offices of Orthodoxy in toto.

While carefully preserving the essentials of primitive catholicity, this church encourages the utmost liberality of thought and action, believing and finding that through an intelligent understanding of what the Catholic faith stands for removes all possibilities of conflict between the two. Thus it seeks to bring to bear the best findings of scientific, religious, and philosophic thought on matters which have, in the past, been sources of wide controversy and contentious argument.

In its use of the ancient liturgies the Holy Orthodox Church in America permits no changes or variations. It does seek to present them in a manner more readily understandable to Americans. Like so many other national groups, the Holy Orthodox Church in America is autonomous but fully recognizes the spiritual supremacy of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

It is far from the intention of the authorities of the Holy Orthodox Church in America to add another sect, or denomination, to the already overgenerous list. It regards itself solely as a branch of the Holy Eastern Orthodox Catholic and Apostolic Church with a definite mission to present the sacraments of the Catholic Church in their true mystical nature through a progressive interpretation of the offices of Orthodoxy.



# ROUMANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Roumanian Orthodox Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination is of two types, communicant members, or all persons, including infants, baptized and confirmed in the church; and parish members, or the families of the congregation, the head of the family being the voting member.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	35	33	2	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	15,090	14,041	1,049	93.0	7.0
Average membership per church.....	431	425	525	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	7,995	7,383	612	92.3	7.7
Female.....	7,095	6,658	437	93.8	6.2
Males per 100 females.....	112.7	110.9	140.0	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,729	2,508	221	91.9	8.1
13 years and over.....	12,082	11,319	763	93.7	6.3
Age not reported.....	279	214	65	76.7	23.3
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	18.4	18.1	22.5	-----	-----
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	28	26	2	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	28	26	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$293,700	\$251,700	\$42,000	85.7	14.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$287,700	\$245,700	\$42,000	85.4	14.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$6,000	\$6,000	-----	100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$10,489	\$9,681	\$21,000	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	8	7	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$22,830	\$21,450	\$1,380	94.0	6.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	18	17	1	-----	-----
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	15	15	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	14	14	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$57,890	\$57,890	-----	100.0	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	33	31	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$65,063	\$61,182	\$3,881	94.0	6.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$29,545	\$27,445	\$2,100	92.9	7.1
All other salaries.....	\$4,526	\$4,220	\$306	93.2	6.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$7,994	\$6,784	\$1,210	84.9	15.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$10,209	\$10,209	-----	100.0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$6,950	\$6,867	\$83	98.8	1.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,176	\$1,166	\$10	99.1	.9
Home missions.....	\$260	\$260	-----	100.0	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$28	\$28	-----	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$446	\$446	-----	100.0	-----
All other purposes.....	\$3,929	\$3,757	\$172	95.6	4.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,972	\$1,974	\$1,941	-----	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	7	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	27	26	1	-----	-----
Scholars.....	299	253	46	84.6	15.4

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	6	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	20	20	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	212	212	-----	100.0	-----
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	14	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	41	32	9	-----	-----
Scholars.....	560	525	35	93.8	6.2
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	5	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	38	38	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	185	185	-----	100.0	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1916-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Roumanian Orthodox Church for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	35	34	2
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	1	32	-----
Percent <sup>1</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	15,090	18,853	1,994
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:			
Number.....	-3,763	16,859	-----
Percent.....	-20.0	845.5	-----
Average membership per church.....	431	555	997
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	28	32	1
Value—number reporting.....	28	30	1
Amount reported.....	\$293,700	\$621,500	\$18,000
Average value per church.....	\$10,489	\$20,717	\$18,000
Debt—number reporting.....	8	15	1
Amount reported.....	\$22,830	\$51,105	\$15,000
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	15	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	14	15	1
Amount reported.....	\$57,890	\$85,500	\$6,500
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	33	32	2
Amount reported.....	\$65,063	\$92,124	\$11,520
Pastors' salaries.....	\$29,545	\$88,303	\$6,720
All other salaries.....	\$4,526		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$7,994		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$10,209		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$6,950	\$3,821	\$4,800
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,176		
Home missions.....	\$260		
Foreign missions.....	\$28		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$446	\$2,879	\$5,760
All other purposes.....	\$3,929		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,972		
<b>Sunday schools:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	8	18	3
Officers and teachers.....	27	21	2
Scholars.....	299	1,370	122

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Roumanian Orthodox Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15,090</b>	<b>14,041</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>7,995</b>	<b>7,095</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>299</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>												
Massachusetts.....	1	1	---	239	239	---	123	116	106.0	---	---	---
Rhode Island.....	1	1	---	363	363	---	180	183	98.4	---	---	---
Connecticut.....	1	1	---	326	326	---	167	159	105.0	---	---	---
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>												
New York.....	2	2	---	86	86	---	52	34	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	9	10
New Jersey.....	1	---	1	65	---	65	47	18	( <sup>1</sup> )	---	---	---
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	---	1,323	1,323	---	698	625	111.7	---	---	---
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Ohio.....	10	10	---	5,090	5,090	---	2,664	2,426	109.8	1	5	37
Indiana.....	5	4	1	2,939	1,955	984	1,654	1,285	128.7	3	8	111
Illinois.....	1	1	---	2,500	2,500	---	1,175	1,325	88.7	---	---	---
Michigan.....	3	3	---	1,224	1,224	---	763	461	165.5	1	2	25
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Minnesota.....	2	2	---	519	519	---	268	251	106.8	1	2	35
Missouri.....	1	1	---	316	---	---	152	164	92.7	---	---	---
Nebraska.....	1	1	---	100	100	---	52	48	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	1	31

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15,090</b>	<b>18,853</b>	<b>1,994</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>12,082</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>18.4</b>
Pennsylvania.....	6	5	1	1,323	922	644	322	952	49	25.3
Ohio.....	10	11	---	5,090	5,879	---	779	4,246	65	15.5
Indiana.....	5	5	---	2,939	2,271	---	727	2,212	---	24.7
Michigan.....	3	4	1	1,224	7,817	1,350	275	949	---	22.5
Other States.....	<sup>1</sup> 11	9	---	4,514	1,964	---	626	3,723	165	14.4

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches each in the States of New York and Minnesota; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	35	28	28	\$293, 700	8	\$22, 830	14	\$57, 890
Pennsylvania.....	6	4	4	41, 450			1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Ohio.....	10	9	9	88, 500	2	2, 100	5	26, 090
Indiana.....	5	4	4	55, 000	1	3, 000	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Michigan.....	3	3	3	23, 000	1	5, 000	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other States.....	11	8	8	85, 750	4	12, 730	5	31, 800

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in Minnesota; and 1 in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	35	33	\$65, 063	\$29, 545	\$4, 528	\$7, 994	\$10, 209	\$8, 950	\$1, 176	\$260	\$28	\$449	\$3, 929
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	9, 512	5, 080	756	2, 403	-----	528	513	60	-----	40	132
Ohio.....	10	9	21, 870	8, 884	1, 719	2, 349	1, 835	3, 569	171	140	28	55	3, 120
Indiana.....	5	5	8, 761	4, 935	1, 005	1, 310	800	400	200	-----	-----	71	40
Michigan.....	3	3	8, 572	1, 800	262	200	5, 861	30	113	-----	-----	215	91
Other States.....	11	10	16, 348	8, 846	784	1, 732	1, 713	2, 423	179	60	-----	65	546

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches each in the States of New York and Minnesota; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

The great majority of the people of Roumania belong to the Roumanian Orthodox Church, in communion with the Greek, Russian, Serbian and other Orthodox churches. Until 1900-1902 there were few Roumanian immigrants in this country, but today there are about 150,000. With very few exceptions they are from the Roumanian Provinces of Transylvania, Banat, and Bukovina, which before the World War were parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. They settled first in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. Most of them are railroad and factory workers or farmers, and the great majority of them belong to the Roumanian Orthodox Church.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by the Very Reverend John Trutia, dean and counselor of the Roumanian Orthodox Episcopate of America, Cleveland, Ohio, and approved by him in its present form.

## DOCTRINE

The source of the doctrine of this church, like that of all the other Eastern Orthodox Churches, is the divine revelation as it is contained in the Holy Scriptures and in the Holy Traditions. The unchanged foundation of this doctrine is the Niceo-Constantinopolitan Creed, together with all the decisions given in matters of faith by the ecumenical and particular synods of the Holy Fathers of the church.

## ORGANIZATION

The Roumanian Orthodox Church of the United States and Canada, since April 1929, is organized in "The Roumanian Orthodox Episcopate (Diocese) of America," presided over by a bishop, whose see is in Detroit, Mich.; 44 organized congregations and churches comprise the episcopate (diocese).

In matters of faith and doctrine the Roumanian Orthodox Episcopate of America recognizes the canonical and spiritual authority of "The Holy Synod" (House of Bishops) of the Roumanian Orthodox Church of Roumania of which body the bishop of the American diocese is a *de jure* member.

In all administrative matters the episcopate (diocese) is an autonomous organization, canonically recognized as such by the Holy Synod of the Roumanian Orthodox Church. The rules of church administration are contained and set in "The Constitution and Bylaws" of the Roumanian Orthodox Episcopate of America adopted and approved by the church-congresses (general conventions) of 1932 and 1936. The supreme administrative body is "The Church Congress" (convention) consisting of one-third clergy and two-thirds lay delegates (representatives) of the congregations (parishes) comprising the episcopate (diocese). The church-congress delegates are elected for 3-year terms, and meet in sessions every year under the presidency of the bishop.

## WORK

The principal work of the church, being Christian, consists of preaching the Gospel of Christ, of propagating Christian, moral, and ethical principles, and caring for the religious and spiritual needs of its members.

For the religious education of children and young people, weekday catechetical and Sunday-school classes are maintained in every congregation (parish), the priest doing the teaching.

The episcopate publishes, at Detroit, Mich., a weekly religious-educational newspaper, "The Herald," and a yearly "Calendar" (almanac).

# RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Russian Orthodox Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination is of two types, communicant members, or all persons, including infants, baptized and confirmed in the church; and parish members, or the families of the congregation, the head of the family being the voting member.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	229	169	60	73.8	26.2
<b>Members</b> , number.....	89,510	75,684	13,826	84.6	15.4
Average membership per church.....	391	448	230		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	37,114	30,966	6,148	83.4	16.6
Female.....	36,726	30,843	5,883	84.0	16.0
Sex not reported.....	15,670	13,875	1,795	88.5	11.5
Males per 100 females.....	101.1	100.4	104.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	18,572	15,518	3,054	83.6	16.4
13 years and over.....	54,745	45,868	8,877	83.8	16.2
Age not reported.....	16,193	14,298	1,895	88.3	11.7
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	25.3	25.3	25.6		
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	218	158	60	72.5	27.5
Value—number reporting.....	216	158	58	73.1	26.9
Amount reported.....	\$4,936,350	\$4,298,050	\$638,300	87.1	12.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$4,653,500	\$4,023,950	\$629,550	86.5	13.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$282,850	\$274,100	\$8,750	96.9	3.1
Average value per church.....	\$22,853	\$27,203	\$11,005		
Debt—number reporting.....	128	107	21	83.6	16.4
Amount reported.....	\$1,032,505	\$931,305	\$101,200	90.2	9.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	47	25	22		
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	140	107	33	76.4	23.6
Value—number reporting.....	135	102	33	75.6	24.4
Amount reported.....	\$685,020	\$573,970	\$111,050	83.8	16.2
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	226	167	59	73.9	26.1
Amount reported.....	\$591,353	\$501,999	\$89,354	84.9	15.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$203,060	\$165,563	\$37,497	81.5	18.5
All other salaries.....	\$80,467	\$71,937	\$8,530	89.4	10.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$72,697	\$58,520	\$14,177	80.5	19.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$64,195	\$57,619	\$6,576	89.8	10.2
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$131,800	\$118,962	\$12,838	90.3	9.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$9,436	\$8,396	\$1,040	89.0	11.0
Home missions.....	\$2,991	\$2,662	\$329	89.0	11.0
Foreign missions.....	\$425	\$360	\$65	84.7	15.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$5,010	\$4,215	\$795	84.1	15.9
All other purposes.....	\$21,272	\$13,765	\$7,507	64.7	35.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,617	\$3,006	\$1,514		
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	101	80	21	79.2	20.8
Officers and teachers.....	202	167	35	82.7	17.3
Scholars.....	4,293	3,429	864	79.9	20.1

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	39	28	11	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	74	47	27	-----	-----
Scholars.....	1,609	1,085	524	67.4	32.6
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	105	91	14	86.7	13.3
Officers and teachers.....	241	210	31	87.1	12.9
Scholars.....	5,093	4,420	673	86.8	13.2
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	18	13	5	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	51	42	9	-----	-----
Scholars.....	817	603	214	73.8	26.2

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Russian Orthodox Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. Differences in the method of reporting as well as organic disturbances probably account, in part, for the decrease in members.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	229	199	169	59
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	30	30	110	-----
Percent.....	15.1	17.8	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	89,510	95,134	99,681	19,111
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-5,624	-4,547	80,570	-----
Percent.....	-5.9	-4.6	421.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	391	478	590	324
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	218	194	164	46
Value—number reporting.....	216	187	164	46
Amount reported.....	\$4,936,350	\$4,883,515	\$2,137,713	\$484,371
Average value per church.....	\$22,853	\$26,115	\$13,035	\$10,530
Debt—number reporting.....	128	136	132	36
Amount reported.....	\$1,032,505	\$1,184,771	\$982,048	\$131,774
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	140	-----	-----	25
Value—number reporting.....	135	157	96	-----
Amount reported.....	\$685,020	\$1,140,600	\$503,614	\$112,243
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	226	195	165	-----
Amount reported.....	\$591,353	\$838,453	\$549,776	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$203,060	\$746,196	\$305,215	-----
All other salaries.....	\$80,467			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$72,697			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$64,195			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$131,800	\$50,762	\$244,561	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$9,436			
Home missions.....	\$2,991			
Foreign missions.....	\$425			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$5,010	\$41,495	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$21,272			
Not classified.....	-----	\$4,300	\$3,332	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,617	-----	-----	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	101	90	116	1
Officers and teachers.....	202	152	180	2
Scholars.....	4,293	5,770	6,739	75

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Russian Orthodox Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>89,510</b>	<b>75,684</b>	<b>13,826</b>	<b>37,114</b>	<b>36,726</b>	<b>15,670</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>4,293</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>													
New Hampshire.....	3	3	---	707	707	---	358	349	---	102.6	1	5	46
Vermont.....	1	1	---	150	150	---	---	---	150	---	1	1	10
Massachusetts.....	7	7	---	1,726	1,726	---	888	838	---	106.0	4	5	71
Rhode Island.....	1	---	1	315	---	315	160	155	---	103.2	---	---	---
Connecticut.....	12	10	2	7,227	6,602	625	3,154	3,273	800	96.4	4	7	138
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>													
New York.....	24	21	3	11,032	10,038	994	3,461	3,771	3,800	91.8	9	22	332
New Jersey.....	17	13	4	7,135	6,436	699	3,397	3,663	75	92.7	8	18	540
Pennsylvania.....	86	57	29	35,910	27,559	8,351	15,121	14,839	5,950	101.9	34	72	1,873
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Ohio.....	16	13	3	7,310	6,975	335	3,327	3,208	775	103.7	10	13	404
Indiana.....	5	3	2	1,616	1,246	370	566	430	620	131.6	3	3	45
Illinois.....	10	9	1	4,482	4,391	91	2,030	1,902	550	106.7	3	5	100
Michigan.....	8	8	---	2,521	2,521	---	753	768	1,000	98.0	2	4	73
Wisconsin.....	6	2	4	1,029	574	455	283	246	500	115.0	1	2	20
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Minnesota.....	6	4	2	1,987	1,847	140	1,040	947	---	109.8	2	8	185
Iowa.....	1	1	---	90	90	---	43	47	---	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	1	24
Missouri.....	1	1	---	500	500	---	---	---	500	---	1	1	30
Kansas.....	1	1	---	337	337	---	171	166	---	103.0	1	1	44
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>													
Delaware.....	1	1	---	300	300	---	---	---	300	---	1	1	20
District of Columbia.....	2	2	---	189	189	---	90	99	---	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	4	33
West Virginia.....	3	---	3	953	---	953	304	299	350	101.7	2	3	85
North Carolina.....	1	---	1	67	---	67	35	32	---	( <sup>1</sup> )	---	---	---
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Alabama.....	1	---	1	53	---	53	23	30	---	( <sup>1</sup> )	---	---	---
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Texas.....	1	1	---	320	320	---	168	152	---	110.5	1	4	35
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>													
Colorado.....	3	2	1	403	303	100	148	155	100	95.5	2	2	30
<b>PACIFIC:</b>													
Washington.....	3	2	1	999	799	200	413	386	200	107.0	3	10	48
Oregon.....	1	1	---	28	28	---	16	12	---	( <sup>1</sup> )	---	---	---
California.....	8	6	2	2,124	2,046	78	1,165	959	---	121.5	5	10	107

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.



TABLE 4. NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	229	199	169	59	89,510	95,134	99,681	19,111	18,572	54,745	16,193	25.3
NEW ENGLAND:												
New Hampshire.....	3	3	3	---	707	655	598	---	99	608	---	14.0
Massachusetts.....	7	5	8	1	1,726	1,591	3,983	470	267	1,459	---	15.5
Connecticut.....	12	11	11	4	7,227	7,075	8,507	1,552	1,231	5,196	800	19.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	24	24	18	4	11,032	19,980	14,876	1,767	1,929	5,303	3,800	26.7
New Jersey.....	17	12	12	3	7,135	9,783	11,308	606	1,772	5,288	75	25.1
Pennsylvania.....	86	79	70	22	35,910	34,015	34,877	8,446	8,439	21,521	5,950	28.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	16	16	10	3	7,310	6,775	6,168	852	1,826	4,661	823	28.1
Indiana.....	5	3	1	---	1,616	1,751	900	---	161	835	620	16.2
Illinois.....	10	6	6	4	4,482	2,782	4,090	1,226	967	2,965	550	24.6
Michigan.....	8	6	6	---	2,521	1,352	5,509	---	282	914	1,325	23.6
Wisconsin.....	6	3	3	3	1,029	936	190	196	108	321	600	25.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	6	5	3	3	1,987	2,734	3,279	964	557	1,380	50	28.8
North Dakota.....	---	3	---	2	---	306	---	177	---	---	---	---
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
West Virginia.....	3	4	1	---	953	1,947	149	---	123	480	350	20.4
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	3	3	3	3	403	531	981	725	82	221	100	27.1
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	3	2	3	2	999	475	565	574	137	662	200	17.1
California.....	8	2	---	---	2,124	474	---	---	217	1,907	---	10.2
Other States.....	12	12	11	5	2,349	1,972	3,701	1,556	375	1,024	950	26.8

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following States—Vermont, Rhode Island, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Delaware, North Carolina, Alabama, Texas, and Oregon.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States..	229	218	216	\$4,936,350	128	\$1,032,505	135	\$685,020
NEW ENGLAND:								
New Hampshire.....	3	3	3	39,300	2	13,147	3	10,240
Massachusetts.....	7	7	7	79,200	5	22,200	3	11,000
Connecticut.....	12	12	12	493,025	8	81,268	8	55,730
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	24	19	18	733,000	13	243,478	11	77,800
New Jersey.....	17	17	17	404,125	14	94,200	12	81,000
Pennsylvania.....	86	87	87	1,947,300	53	417,431	57	250,450
E. N. CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	16	14	14	317,500	8	45,618	9	38,000
Indiana.....	5	5	5	62,000	2	8,757	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Illinois.....	10	9	9	229,500	5	36,300	7	44,200
Michigan.....	8	7	7	132,500	4	31,800	3	16,000
Wisconsin.....	6	5	5	59,350	2	4,500	3	5,600
W. N. CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	6	6	6	94,000	3	6,748	5	29,500
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
West Virginia.....	3	3	3	43,000	-----	-----	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	3	3	3	30,100	1	3,000	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
PACIFIC:								
California.....	8	8	8	83,450	5	15,608	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other States.....	15	13	12	189,000	3	8,450	6	65,500

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in Washington; and 1 in each of the following States—Vermont, Rhode Island, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Delaware, North Carolina, Texas, and Oregon, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	229	228	\$591,353	\$203,060	\$90,467	\$72,697
NEW ENGLAND:						
New Hampshire.....	3	3	3,151	1,070	220	413
Massachusetts.....	7	7	15,508	6,360	860	2,834
Connecticut.....	12	12	37,303	13,300	6,064	962
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	24	24	74,720	23,160	12,203	4,635
New Jersey.....	17	17	58,270	18,560	12,402	5,357
Pennsylvania.....	86	84	238,162	78,115	29,538	33,667
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	16	15	37,685	12,230	5,557	5,810
Indiana.....	5	5	8,838	3,680	780	1,062
Illinois.....	10	10	27,832	8,030	4,100	2,749
Michigan.....	8	8	17,915	6,295	1,490	1,660
Wisconsin.....	6	6	4,413	2,820	151	270
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	6	6	25,058	9,530	2,040	9,167
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
West Virginia.....	3	3	6,571	3,660	1,056	614
MOUNTAIN:						
Colorado.....	3	3	3,887	2,400	205	390
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	3	3	4,168	2,460	60	195
California.....	8	8	16,121	3,400	3,305	1,848
Other States.....	12	<sup>1</sup> 12	11,751	7,990	436	1,064

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following States—Vermont, Rhode Island, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Delaware, North Carolina, Alabama, Texas, and Oregon.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$84, 195	\$131, 800	\$9, 436	\$2, 981	\$425	\$5, 010	\$21, 273
NEW ENGLAND:							
New Hampshire.....	440	838	120	-----	-----	50	-----
Massachusetts.....	759	3, 960	236	170	15	243	71
Connecticut.....	2, 779	11, 461	1, 451	25	-----	299	962
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	4, 513	25, 032	1, 494	600	215	1, 379	1, 489
New Jersey.....	5, 915	13, 863	1, 040	390	60	98	585
Pennsylvania.....	29, 253	51, 197	2, 740	1, 145	25	1, 701	10, 781
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	8, 278	3, 554	350	201	10	305	1, 390
Indiana.....	1, 100	116	120	-----	-----	-----	1, 980
Illinois.....	5, 033	6, 687	257	159	-----	158	659
Michigan.....	1, 755	5, 108	485	25	25	182	890
Wisconsin.....	750	407	5	-----	-----	10	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	369	2, 436	662	75	5	148	626
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
West Virginia.....	-----	1, 017	50	50	25	74	25
MOUNTAIN:							
Colorado.....	-----	524	-----	38	-----	30	300
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	300	980	40	28	45	60	-----
California.....	2, 201	3, 533	177	-----	-----	175	1, 482
Other States.....	750	1, 087	209	85	-----	98	32

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

## HISTORY

Russia first came into definite relations with Christianity on the visit of Princess Olga to Constantinople, where she was baptized about A. D. 957. Subsequently, Vladimir the Great sent emissaries to the different churches, Eastern and Western, to learn of their doctrines and rituals, with a view to adopting those which they liked best. The emissaries returned and reported in favor of the Eastern Orthodox Catholic Church, whose ceremonial in the Cathedral of the Holy Wisdom at Constantinople seemed to them to excel all others. Thereupon, Vladimir was baptized in 988 A. D. and the Eastern Orthodox Catholic Church became the church of the state.

During the succeeding centuries the church was governed, first, by metropolitans looking to the patriarch of Constantinople as their titular head; from about 1589 to 1720 by patriarchs equal to the other Eastern Patriarchs of Antioch, Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Constantinople; and from 1721 to 1917 by the Holy Synod. This synod was a collegiate institution consisting of several metropolitans and bishops from all parts of Russia, who were invited to take a temporary or permanent part in its sessions. To see that the civil laws and interests of the country were complied with, a representative of the monarch sat in the synod as a civil officer, with the title of Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod. To his pres-

ence in the synod is due the incorrect opinion, widely extended outside of Russia, that the Emperor was really the head of the Russian Church, under the Czarist régime.

For many years previous to the World War the Russian Church had been preparing for a great council or conclave of representatives of all the Russian dioceses and missions, to determine many questions of policy, organization, and administration that had arisen and persisted since 1720. The very constitution of its organization as laid down under Peter the Great was outgrown and obsolete. Preliminary committees, councils, and conventions between 1900 and 1915 had prepared the way and the program for the work of the great Pan-Russian Church conclave, or Sobor, as it is called in Russian. The World War was not permitted to interfere with the holding of the Great Sobor. In 1917 delegates from all Russia, from Siberia, from Alaska and other parts of North America, and from China and Japan, representing every part of the Russian Church and its missions, assembled in Moscow for what has since been known as the Great Sobor of 1917.

The Great Sobor revised the constitution and administrative enactments of the Russian Church. It determined upon a return to the patriarchal form of supreme government for the church. While it was meeting, the Kerensky provisional government was overthrown by the Red Revolution of October. Under the gunfire of the Soviet revolutionists the Great Sobor elected and enthroned a Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, in succession to that sainted Nikon whose power had made Peter the Great tremble and decree the end of the office of Patriarch.

With the reestablishment of the Patriarchate and the installation of the Patriarch Tikhon at its head, the Great Sobor closed its sessions. Unfortunately for both church and state, the Patriarchate and Patriarch Tikhon became at once and inevitably the symbol of the old vanished régime, and the church was set in opposition to the Soviet State on purely political as well as religious questions. In the ensuing conflict Patriarch Tikhon was imprisoned and his assistants exiled, imprisoned, or executed. The administration of the church was totally disrupted. In these chaotic conditions reformist groups, sometimes sponsored by those fighting against the church, arose and divided the church into rival factions.

Finally, in 1923, a coalition of these reformist groups, favored by and favorable to the Soviet Government in its fight against Patriarch Tikhon and the church, organized a new church administration, forcibly removed the bishops that would not submit to their will, appointed bishops and clergy favorable to their reform ideas, and to the Soviet régime, established a married episcopate (hitherto unknown and uncanonical in the Russian Church, as in all the Orthodox Catholic Churches since the Council of Chalcedon), and summoned a Russian Church Convention.

This convention, called the Sobor or pseudo-Sobor of 1923, without the presence or authority of the Patriarch, proceeded to depose the Patriarch Tikhon and unfrock him in his absence and without trial. It then abolished the Patriarchate of Moscow and all Russia; reversed the canon law of the Orthodox Catholic Church in matters of the clergy and marriage; abolished monasticism in the Russian Church; established a Synodist administration; and finally declared the communism of Karl Marx and Lenin essential to the salvation of all Christians, and adherence to the Soviet State obligatory upon all Russian Orthodox people.

The reaction against the extremes of the Synodist group and its 1923 convention was so great in Russia that the Soviet Government sought peace with the Patriarchal party by releasing Patriarch Tikhon and permitting him to reorganize the Patriarchal administration. While in the midst of this work Patriarch Tikhon died. It has been impossible for the Russian Patriarchate to hold a Sobor for the election of his successor. His office has been held by a number of substitutes, each in turn acting as *locum tenens*, or Guardian, of the Patriarchal Throne.

To these, and to the Patriarchate, the vast majority of Russian clergy and parishes in Russia have remained faithful, while the Synodist group has lost influence and adherents steadily. The situation is still unsettled, and it is impossible to make definite statements about the present condition or the future of the Russian Church.

The Russian Church is the only branch of the Eastern Orthodox Church that has undertaken in recent years any foreign missionary enterprise. It has developed quite extensive missions in Siberia, Japan, and China, but its great work has been the care of the churches in America.

In 1759 a Russian merchant, named Glotoff, baptized several Aleuts of Umnak Island. Fifteen years later Schelehoff, the organizer of a company for fur trading in Alaska, baptized 40 Aleuts of Kodiak Island. In 1792, at his request, the Holy Synod sent to Alaska a special mission consisting of eight monks, who established their headquarters at Kodiak and built the first Eastern Orthodox Church in America. In the course of 2 years 12,000 natives were baptized, and almost every hamlet had its church or chapel. During succeeding years a number of additional missionaries were sent from Russia, both to care for the Russians and to do missionary work among the natives. Of these, John Veniaminoff, afterwards Bishop Innocent, accomplished the most. Coming to Unalaska Island in 1824, he spent 10 years among the Aleuts, and then went to Sitka to teach the Kolosh. Until he left for Siberia in 1855 he was an indefatigable worker for the Alaskans. He prepared an alphabet and grammar of the Aleutian language; translated the catechism, the more important divine services of the church, and some books of the Bible, and did much for general education and the improvement of civil and social life. In Sitka he built the cathedral which is still an ornament to the city and founded an ecclesiastical consistory for the government of the churches.

After the change of political rule, accompanying the sale of Alaska to the United States, many Russians returned to their own country, and with them a large number of priests or missionaries. As a result, there was a loss of interest in the country on the part of the people of Russia and an attendant loss of the means for carrying on the missionary work. Furthermore, as traders of different nationalities multiplied and missionaries of different creeds came to the country, many natives were drawn away from the church. Nevertheless, the Russian Church did not give up its work in the country, but continued to do whatever was within its means.

In 1872 the see was removed from Sitka to San Francisco, where there were already quite a number of Russians, Serbians, and Greeks. In 1888 Bishop Vladimir came from Russia, remaining until 1891, when he was succeeded by Bishop Nicholas, whose stay was noted for two important features: (1) An exceptional development of religious activity in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, which found expression in the building of new churches, chapels, and schools; in the increase in the number of missionaries; in the founding of various societies and fraternities for charitable purposes and for the improvement of the moral condition of the natives; in the opening of asylums for children, etc.; (2) the enlarging of the eparchy to include Canada and the Eastern States of the United States, thus opening a new period in the history of the Russian Orthodox Church in the United States.

In the more recent immigration, large numbers have come from the old Austria-Hungary, especially from the former Galicia and Poland, who belonged to what are known as the Uniat churches. When those sections, once a part of Russian territory, came under the control of Poland, and later of Austria-Hungary, and thus under the general influence of the Roman Catholic Church, an arrangement was effected, called the Unia, by which members of the Eastern Orthodox Churches, while recognizing the supremacy of the Pope, were permitted to retain most of their liturgy and have their own special bishops. These provisions, however, did not hold outside of Austria-Hungary and, on coming to America, the members of these churches found themselves compelled to use the liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church and be under the jurisdiction of local bishops, who in general either knew nothing about the Unia or did not take it into account.

In seeking relief from this position, one of the Uniat parishes in Minneapolis became aware of the existence in the United States of a see of the Russian Orthodox Church and, in 1891, under the leadership of Rev. Alexis G. Toth, petitioned the Russian Bishop Vladimir to take them all under his jurisdiction within the pale of the Russian Church. Bishop Vladimir willingly complied with the request and, during the time of Bishop Nicholas, who succeeded him, the example of the parish in Minneapolis was followed by a number of Uniat parishes.

About the same time the immigration from Russia proper increased, and soon purely Russian parishes were formed in New York and Chicago, although in the former city there was an Orthodox Russian Church in existence as far back as 1876. In 1905 the episcopal see was transferred from San Francisco to New York City and the mission was elevated to the rank of an archdiocese with an archbishop and two vicar bishops, one for the diocese of Alaska and the other for the Syrian Mission having its headquarters in the Diocese of Brooklyn, headed by an Arabic-speaking bishop of the Russian jurisdiction.

With the growth of the archdiocese, two additional vicar bishoprics—Pittsburgh and Canada—were added, and the church remained under the administration of these five prelates until after the World War.

The history of the Russian Church in America since the World War and the Russian Revolution has reflected the uncertainty and persecutions characteristic of this period in the church of Russia. As already mentioned, the pseudo-Sobor of 1923 in Moscow had declared communism essential to Christianity, and the adherence to the Soviets obligatory; it then had appointed a pseudo synod, which delegated to America an unfrocked priest, formerly of the Russian-American clergy, with the title of metropolitan-archbishop, head of the Russian Church in America. That man, armed with all credentials of the pseudo synod, instituted legal proceedings and obtained possession of the Russian St. Nicholas Cathedral, New York City, which was the see of the ruling bishop. At that time in Russia, Patriarch Tikhon and his lawful administration were imprisoned and otherwise isolated by the Soviets; therefore no direct legal evidence could be obtained from them as to the authority or even the existence of the regular church administration in America, which remained faithful to the rules and canons of the Russian Orthodox Church. This is how an agent of the Soviet supporting faction of the church won possession of the Russian Cathedral in America. He has, however, virtually no followers either among the clergy or the laity.

Metropolitan Platon, the then actual ruling bishop of the Russian Church in America, was forced to move his see from the Cathedral, New York City, to the new cathedral, which was offered to him by Trinity Parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City. It was one of Trinity's chapels which was rebuilt and transformed into a Russian Cathedral, and now houses also the office of the Metropolitan Council, governing body of the church.

Seeing the impossibility of any further connections with Moscow controlled by Communism, Metropolitan Platon, in an epistle published in 1933, proclaimed the Russian Orthodox Church in North America to be temporarily autonomous. It so remains now.

In 1934, after the death of Metropolitan Platon, an all-American Sobor of the church was convoked in Cleveland, Ohio. Theophilus, Archbishop of San Francisco, was elected Metropolitan and head of the Russian Church in America and Canada. He occupies that office today.

## DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The general doctrine of the Russian Orthodox Church is in accord with that of the Eastern Orthodox Churches, as given in the General Statement of this publication.

In the United States the Autonomous Russian Orthodox Church is governed by a metropolitan elected to that office for life by an all-American Conclave, or Sobor. That Sobor is convened periodically to pass upon matters of the internal organization of the church. It consists of all bishops and of delegates elected from all parishes (one clerical and one lay from each). The last Sobor was held in New York City in October 1937.

The 10 Russian bishops in America form a council of bishops, with power to rule upon matters of doctrine. That council is also being convened periodically.

The permanent governing body is the Metropolitan Council, consisting of clerical and lay members elected by the all-American Sobor, and/or appointed by the Metropolitan. That council, however, has but consultative power, its decisions becoming effective only after they are approved by the Metropolitan. It has a permanent secretary with offices in New York City.

The whole territory of the United States, Canada, and Alaska is divided into 11 bishoprics, and into 25 districts under district deans, periodically elected by the clergy of the districts. They exercise local supervision.

Previous to the fall of the old régime of Imperial Russia the Holy Synod of Russia allowed \$77,850 annually for the maintenance of the eparchy, besides which the Missionary Society of Russia gave for its purely missionary work \$1,481. The bishops, the official institutions, and the officers of the eparchy were supported by these appropriations, other expenses were met partly from the same funds and partly from parish fees. Since 1918, however, the missionary work and all the clergy have been supported, of necessity, by the contributions from the local congregations, since the present Russian régime does not permit funds to be provided from Russia.

## WORK

While originally the archdiocese was a mission, at present almost the only strictly missionary work is that carried on by the clergy of Alaska among the Indians and Eskimos, and each year sees Alaskan and Indian converts brought into the Russian Church. In the United States the clergy are almost entirely occupied with caring for the religious needs of immigrants from Europe who are members of the Russian Church by birth or have returned to it from the Uniat churches.

There are also converts in increasing numbers who come unsought from Americans of other denominational allegiance or of none, but of non-Orthodox ancestry. These are increasing as the church services and literature become available in the English language.

The educational work of the archdiocese consists in the maintenance of schools of various types, taught mostly by priests or readers. The Sunday schools are few in number, more attention being paid to the parish schools, which are held in some places only on Saturday, while in others they are held three times a week, and in still others every evening, after the sessions of the public schools are over. In these schools instruction is given in the Russian language, Russian history, Bible history, the catechism, prayers, and church singing.

In 1938 a Russian Orthodox Seminary was organized in New York in cooperation with Columbia University. High school graduates are given special courses of preparation for priesthood, simultaneously with their regular studies for B. A. and B. S. degrees at Columbia. During the same year another pastoral school was opened in South Canaan, Pa.

A number of publications are devoted to the religious education of the members of the church. The archiepiscopal cathedra of New York publishes a monthly magazine entitled the Russian Orthodox American Messenger. The Bishop of Chicago publishes for his diocese a monthly Russian journal called *Our Way*. The Russian Orthodox Journal is published monthly in English in Binghamton, N. Y., as the organ of a nation-wide association of young people's societies known as the Federated Russian Orthodox Clubs. A weekly paper, called the *Light*, is published in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The Russian Archdiocese also publishes books and pamphlets in various languages, chiefly Russian.



# SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Serbian Orthodox Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination is of two types, communicant members, or all persons, including infants, baptized and confirmed in the church; and parish members, or the families of the congregation, the head of the family being the voting member.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	27	26	1	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	20,020	19,840	180	99.1	0.9
Average membership per church.....	741	763	180	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	10,297	10,197	100	99.0	1.0
Female.....	8,803	8,723	80	99.1	.9
Sex not reported.....	920	-----	-----	100.0	-----
Males per 100 females.....	117.0	116.9	(?)	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	4,084	4,034	50	98.8	1.2
13 years and over.....	15,936	15,806	130	99.2	.8
Percent under 13 years.....	20.4	20.3	27.8	-----	-----
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	26	25	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	26	25	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$498,765	\$483,765	\$15,000	97.0	3.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$492,850	\$477,850	\$15,000	97.0	3.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$5,915	\$5,915	-----	100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$19,183	\$19,351	\$15,000	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	14	14	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$93,558	\$93,558	-----	100.0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	12	11	1	-----	-----
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	15	14	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	14	13	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$59,800	\$56,800	\$3,000	95.0	5.0
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	27	26	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$81,389	\$80,389	\$1,000	98.8	1.2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$28,773	\$28,473	\$300	99.0	1.0
All other salaries.....	\$8,867	\$8,867	-----	100.0	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$12,739	\$12,439	\$300	97.6	2.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$10,276	\$10,276	-----	100.0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$17,315	\$17,115	\$200	98.8	1.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,715	\$1,715	-----	100.0	-----
Home missions.....	\$45	\$45	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$25	\$25	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$1,634	\$1,434	\$200	87.8	12.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,014	\$3,092	\$1,000	-----	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	9	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	33	32	1	-----	-----
Scholars.....	848	808	40	95.3	4.7
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	5	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	9	9	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	251	251	-----	100.0	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Serbian Orthodox Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. It is probable that the decrease in membership in 1926 and 1916 is accounted for in part by differences in the method of reporting, as well as by a decrease in immigration.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	27	17	12	10
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	10	5	2	
Percent <sup>1</sup> .....				
<b>Members, number</b> .....	20,020	13,775	14,301	15,742
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	6,245	—526	—1,441	
Percent.....	45.3	—3.7	—9.2	
Average membership per church.....	741	810	1,192	1,574
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	26	17	10	8
Value—number reporting.....	26	16	10	8
Amount reported.....	\$498,765	\$272,000	\$106,700	\$62,460
Average value per church.....	\$19,183	\$17,000	\$10,670	\$7,808
Debt—number reporting.....	14	5	5	7
Amount reported.....	\$93,558	\$72,000	\$21,112	\$19,000
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	15			
Value—number reporting.....	14	10	5	2
Amount reported.....	\$59,800	\$50,000	\$15,300	\$2,100
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	27	15	12	
Amount reported.....	\$81,389	\$67,978	\$29,353	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$28,773			
All other salaries.....	\$8,867			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$12,739	\$63,885	\$19,013	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$10,276			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$17,315			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,715			
Home missions.....	\$45			
Foreign missions.....	\$25	\$4,093	\$10,340	
All other purposes.....	\$1,634			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,014	\$4,532	\$2,446	
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	7	8	1
Officers and teachers.....	33	10	11	1
Scholars.....	848	497	653	13

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Serbian Orthodox Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	27	26	1	20,020	19,840	180	10,297	8,803	920	117.0	10	33	848
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	1	1	---	750	750	---	460	290	---	158.6	---	---	---
Pennsylvania.....	10	10	---	8,038	8,038	---	3,847	3,271	920	117.6	5	26	522
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	4	4	---	2,970	2,970	---	1,520	1,450	---	104.8	1	2	80
Indiana.....	3	2	1	3,132	2,952	180	1,542	1,590	---	97.0	1	1	40
Illinois.....	2	2	---	1,750	1,750	---	950	800	---	118.8	1	1	75
Wisconsin.....	1	1	---	140	140	---	136	4	---	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	1	56
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	2	2	---	2,338	2,338	---	1,257	1,081	---	116.3	---	---	---
Missouri.....	1	1	---	112	112	---	108	4	---	( <sup>1</sup> )	---	---	---
Nebraska.....	1	1	---	345	345	---	180	165	---	109.1	---	---	---
PACIFIC:													
California.....	2	2	---	445	445	---	297	148	---	200.7	1	2	75

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females in less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per- cent under 13
United States.....	27	17	12	10	20,020	13,775	14,301	15,742	4,084	15,936	20.4
Pennsylvania.....	10	2	4	4	8,038	1,100	3,688	6,652	1,750	6,288	21.8
Ohio.....	4	4	---	1	2,970	4,241	---	1,190	345	2,625	11.6
Indiana.....	3	---	---	---	3,132	---	---	---	866	2,266	27.7
Other States.....	<sup>1</sup> 10	11	8	5	5,880	8,434	10,613	7,900	1,123	4,757	19.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes: New York, 1; Illinois, 2; Wisconsin, 1; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 1; and California, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	27	26	26	\$498, 765	14	\$93, 558	14	\$59, 800
Pennsylvania.....	10	9	9	111, 000	4	15, 900	6	23, 800
Ohio.....	4	4	4	58, 750	4	20, 850	3	9, 000
Indiana.....	3	3	3	49, 500	1	500	1	(1)
Other States.....	10	10	10	279, 515	5	56, 308	4	27, 000

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Illinois, Minnesota, and California; and 1 in each of the following—New York, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Nebraska.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and char- ity	Home missions	Foreign missions	All other purposes
United States.....	27	27	\$51, 389	\$28, 773	\$8, 867	\$12, 739	\$10, 276	\$17, 315	\$1, 715	\$45	\$25	\$1, 634
Pennsylvania.....	10	10	28, 879	8, 667	4, 207	4, 580	1, 211	8, 645	565	45	25	934
Ohio.....	4	4	12, 355	4, 930	820	900	3, 005	2, 700	-----	-----	-----	-----
Indiana.....	3	3	6, 540	3, 480	1, 160	450	-----	1, 250	-----	-----	-----	200
Other States.....	10	10	33, 615	11, 696	2, 680	6, 809	6, 060	4, 720	1, 150	---	---	500

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Illinois, Minnesota, and California; and 1 in each of the following—New York, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Nebraska.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

The Serbian Orthodox Diocese of the United States of America and Canada is a part of the Serbian Patriarchate in Yugoslavia (Europe), which in its turn is a branch of the Eastern Orthodox Church, although independent of the same in its government.

The introduction of Christianity among the Serbians began in the seventh century. It was first preached by the Greek Church of Constantinople. But Christianity finally came to rule only in the ninth century, after the Slavs' first apostles, St. Cyril and St. Methodius, translated gospel and liturgical books into the Slavonic language, which has been up to the present time the official church language of the Serbs, the Russians, and the Bulgarians.

Up until the thirteenth century, the Serbian Church was under the jurisdiction of the Greek Patriarchate of Constantinople; only in the year 1219, under the leadership of St. Sava, the first Archbishop, the Serbian Church became independent, organized into the National Serbian Church, and as such, we see her playing a very important role in the national life of the Serbian people.

In the middle of the fourteenth century, the Serbian Church was heightened to the grade of a Patriarchate, with its center at the city of Ipec (today called Pech). This was the period of the greatest height and glory of this church, the time when the Serbian-Byzantine architecture and art reached its culmination, as the following period, after the invasion of the Turks (1389 to 1815), was the time of suffering and martyrdom for the faith. Even up to the present day one can see the important and beautiful remains of the brilliant past of this church, especially the architecture and church art, which is evident, even today, in the many old monasteries built in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Today the Serbian Patriarchate consists of 26 dioceses, one of which is the Diocese of the United States of America and Canada. The church is governed by the Patriarch and the Holy Synod, whose sole members are the bishops. The residence of both the Patriarch and the Holy Synod is in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia.

The Serbian people began to immigrate to the United States about the year 1890. The majority came from the territories which were under the Austro-Hungarian rule, and the main reason, evidently, for leaving their native land, was not merely economic, but more of a political nature, because conditions in pre-war Austria-Hungary were very intolerable toward Slavs in general, and toward the Serbians in particular.

Beginning their new life in the adopted country (the United States) they used to attend Russian Churches and call upon Russian priests for services, because the Russian Church here was the closest to them, not only in teaching and form, but in language as well. In the beginning of the twentieth century, we see the first organized Serbian parishes in Jackson, Calif.; Douglas, Alaska; McKeesport, Pa.; Steelton, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Chicago, Ill. They were also under the supervision of the Russian bishops.

In 1921 the Serbian Patriarchate founded a special diocese for the United States and Canada, which received its first own bishop in 1926. Headquarters and offices were established at St. Sava's Serbian Monastery, Libertyville, Ill. Now this diocese has 36 parishes (church congregations). The bishop's residence and church consistory for this diocese are now in Chicago, Ill.

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by Rev. M. Stefanovich, secretary to Rt. Rev. Dr. Damaskin, Serbian Orthodox Bishop for the United States of America and Canada, Chicago, Ill.

# SYRIAN ANTIOCHIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. There were four parsonages reported—one each in the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Iowa. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination is of two types, communicant members, or all persons, including infants, baptized and confirmed in the church; and parish members, or the families of the congregation, the head of the family being the voting member.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	61	60	1		
Members, number.....	18,451	18,381	70	99.6	0.4
Average membership per church.....	302	306	70		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	9,340	9,305	35	99.6	.4
Female.....	8,385	8,350	35	99.6	.4
Sex not reported.....	726	726		100.0	
Males per 100 females.....	111.4	111.4	(2)		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	5,200	5,186	14	99.7	.3
13 years and over.....	11,651	11,595	56	99.5	.5
Age not reported.....	1,600	1,600		100.0	
Percent under 13 years <sup>3</sup> .....	30.9	30.9	(1)		
Church edifices, number.....	45	45			
Value—number reporting.....	45	45			
Amount reported.....	\$555,139	\$555,139		100.0	
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$486,639	\$486,639		100.0	
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$68,500	\$68,500		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$12,336	\$12,336			
Debt—number reporting.....	22	22			
Amount reported.....	\$91,416	\$91,416		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	21	21			
Parsonages, number.....	7	7			
Value—number reporting.....	4	4			
Amount reported.....	\$21,000	\$21,000		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	52	51	1		
Amount reported.....	\$100,480	\$100,845	\$135	99.9	.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$39,911	\$39,883	\$28	99.9	.1
All other salaries.....	\$4,062	\$4,047	\$15	99.6	.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$12,549	\$12,549		100.0	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$22,552	\$22,552		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$11,973	\$11,963	\$10	99.9	.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,448	\$4,428	\$20	99.6	.4
Home missions.....	\$1,260	\$1,260		100.0	
Foreign missions.....	\$125	\$75	\$50	60.0	40.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,323	\$2,323		100.0	
All other purposes.....	\$1,277	\$1,265	\$12	99.1	.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,932	\$1,968	\$135		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	24	24			
Officers and teachers.....	155	155		100.0	
Scholars.....	1,386	1,386		100.0	
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	3			
Officers and teachers.....	11	11			
Scholars.....	123	123		100.0	
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	2			
Officers and teachers.....	18	18			
Scholars.....	90	90			

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	61	30	25	8
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	31	5	17	
Percent <sup>1</sup> .....				
<b>Members, number.....</b>	18,451	9,207	11,591	4,002
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	9,244	-2,384	7,589	
Percent.....	100.4	-20.6	189.6	
Average membership per church.....	302	307	464	500
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	45	29	26	2
Value—number reporting.....	45	25	25	2
Amount reported.....	\$555,139	\$902,375	\$180,507	\$32,160
Average value per church.....	\$12,336	\$36,095	\$7,220	\$16,080
Debt—number reporting.....	22	17	16	
Amount reported.....	\$91,416	\$122,550	\$70,779	
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	7			
Value—number reporting.....	4	7	6	
Amount reported.....	\$21,000	\$37,200	\$14,500	
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	52	24	24	
Amount reported.....	\$100,480	\$66,971	\$28,498	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$39,911			
All other salaries.....	\$4,062			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$12,549			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$22,552			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$11,973			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,448			
Home missions.....	\$1,260			
Foreign missions.....	\$125			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,323			
All other purposes.....	\$1,277			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,932	\$2,790	\$1,187	
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	24	9	8	1
Officers and teachers.....	155	31	31	1
Scholars.....	1,386	707	515	50

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States</b> .....	61	18,451	9,340	8,385	728	111.4	24	155	1,386
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>									
New Hampshire.....	1	136	64	72	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts.....	5	2,306	1,172	1,134	—	103.4	3	13	151
Connecticut.....	3	317	199	118	—	168.6	1	12	70
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>									
New York.....	5	1,391	687	704	—	97.6	2	7	115
New Jersey.....	1	325	125	200	—	62.5	1	4	40
Pennsylvania.....	14	3,429	1,749	1,554	126	112.5	4	20	232
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Ohio.....	4	1,855	897	958	—	93.6	2	18	127
Indiana.....	4	583	276	307	—	89.9	1	5	35
Illinois.....	2	181	99	82	—	—	1	2	20
Michigan.....	4	3,363	1,995	1,368	—	145.8	1	9	120
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Minnesota.....	1	100	50	50	—	—	1	2	30
Iowa.....	1	268	133	135	—	98.5	1	12	135
Nebraska.....	1	120	60	60	—	—	1	7	70
Kansas.....	2	283	144	139	—	103.6	2	15	75
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>									
West Virginia.....	1	182	93	89	—	—	1	20	96
Georgia.....	1	166	84	82	—	—	1	6	30
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Kentucky.....	1	450	235	215	—	109.3	—	—	—
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Oklahoma.....	3	766	411	355	—	115.8	—	—	—
Texas.....	2	651	32	19	600	—	—	—	—
<b>PACIFIC:</b>									
Oregon.....	1	82	42	40	—	—	1	3	40
California.....	4	1,497	793	704	—	112.6	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.



**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	61	30	25	8	18,451	9,207	11,591	4,002	5,200	11,651	1,600	30.9
Massachusetts.....	5	3	4	3	2,306	1,218	3,930	1,200	617	1,689	-----	26.8
Connecticut.....	3	-----	-----	-----	317	-----	-----	-----	82	235	-----	25.9
New York.....	5	3	3	2	1,391	1,506	2,720	2,435	505	886	-----	36.3
Pennsylvania.....	14	9	7	1	3,429	2,603	2,496	95	1,256	2,173	-----	36.6
Ohio.....	4	-----	-----	-----	1,855	-----	-----	-----	225	630	1,000	26.3
Indiana.....	4	-----	-----	-----	583	-----	-----	-----	139	444	-----	23.8
Michigan.....	4	-----	-----	-----	3,363	-----	-----	-----	958	2,405	-----	28.5
Oklahoma.....	3	-----	-----	-----	766	-----	-----	-----	223	543	-----	29.1
California.....	4	-----	-----	-----	1,497	-----	-----	-----	376	1,121	-----	25.1
Other States.....	<sup>1</sup> 15	15	11	2	2,944	3,880	2,445	272	819	1,525	600	34.9

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Illinois, Kansas, and Texas; and 1 in each of the following—New Hampshire, New Jersey, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, West Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, and Oregon.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	61	45	45	\$555,139	22	\$91,416
Massachusetts.....	5	5	5	127,700	3	23,200
New York.....	5	3	3	44,500	1	2,500
Pennsylvania.....	14	12	12	99,800	6	16,000
Ohio.....	4	3	3	89,534	1	15,000
Indiana.....	4	3	3	20,000	1	300
Michigan.....	4	3	3	52,500	2	11,000
California.....	4	3	3	20,500	3	5,250
Other States.....	21	13	<sup>1</sup> 13	100,605	5	18,166

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in Kansas; and 1 in each of the following States—Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Georgia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas, and Oregon.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches		EXPENDITURES										
	Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes	
United States.....	61	52	\$100,480	\$39,911	\$4,062	\$12,549	\$32,552	\$11,973	\$4,448	\$1,260	\$125	\$2,323	\$1,277
Massachusetts.....	5	5	14,583	5,998	300	1,525	2,800	2,785	525	-----	-----	650	-----
New York.....	5	5	5,570	2,628	75	420	100	1,830	45	-----	50	110	312
Pennsylvania.....	14	13	27,517	9,976	1,460	3,477	6,200	3,229	1,755	325	25	605	465
Ohio.....	4	3	10,360	5,341	100	1,200	1,550	1,119	200	250	-----	500	100
Indiana.....	4	3	3,545	1,000	625	815	400	410	210	85	-----	-----	-----
Michigan.....	4	3	8,630	2,740	650	750	2,890	850	325	100	-----	325	-----
California.....	4	3	4,497	600	240	500	2,952	-----	150	-----	-----	55	-----
Other States.....	21	17	25,778	11,628	612	3,862	5,660	1,750	1,238	500	50	78	400

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut, Kansas, and Texas; and 1 in each of the following—New Hampshire, New Jersey, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, West Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Oregon.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

The churches of this body represent the immigration into the United States of communities from Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Iraq, connected with the Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch. Before the World War, although they all had priests of their own, the great majority of these were under the general supervision of a Syrian coadjutor bishop under the jurisdiction of the Russian Church. Their history is included in that of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and in doctrine and polity they are in harmony with the other bodies of the Eastern Church.

Up to 1934 the Syrian Antiochian Orthodox parishes in America were divided in their spiritual allegiance into five groups, with five bishops, each at the head of a group. Between 1933 and 1934 three of the five bishops passed away, and two were excommunicated by the church. During the month of September 1934, the Patriarchate of Antioch appointed the Very Reverend Archimandrite Antony Bashir as patriarchal vicar for all the Syrian Orthodox people in North America with full authority to unite all the parishes in America in one organization, to be known as the Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Archdiocese of New York and all North America.

Under the leadership of the new patriarchal vicar, all the Syrian Orthodox Churches and people in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Central America were united in one organization known today as the Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Archdiocese of New York and all North America, with headquarters in Brooklyn, N. Y.

In February 1936, at the request of the clergy and the people of the said Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Archdiocese of New York and all North America, the House of Bishops of the Patriarchate of Antioch, presided over by the supreme head of the Syrian Orthodox Church, the Patriarch of Antioch, Alexander III, elected Rt. Rev. Archimandrite Antony Bashir as an archbishop of New York and all North America and head of the Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Church in North America. Archbishop Bashir was consecrated in April 1936 in Brooklyn, N. Y.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by the Most Reverend Archbishop Antony Bashir, Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Archdiocese of New York and all North America, Brooklyn, N. Y., and approved by him in its present form.

# UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH OF AMERICA

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination is of two types, communicant members, or all persons, including infants, baptized and confirmed in the church; and parish members, or the families of the congregation, the head of the family being the voting member.

As the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America was reported for the first time in 1936, no comparative figures are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	28	22	6	-----	-----
Members, number.....	11,480	10,284	1,196	89.6	10.4
Average membership per church.....	410	467	199	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	4,911	4,319	592	87.9	12.1
Female.....	5,269	4,665	604	88.5	11.5
Sex not reported.....	1,300	1,300	-----	100.0	-----
Males per 100 females.....	93.2	92.6	98.0	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,120	1,951	169	92.0	8.0
13 years and over.....	9,304	8,333	971	89.6	10.4
Age not reported.....	56	-----	56	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	18.5	18.9	14.8	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	27	22	5	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	27	22	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$486,900	\$460,300	\$26,600	94.5	5.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$369,000	\$343,000	\$26,000	92.9	7.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$117,900	\$117,300	\$600	99.4	.6
Average value per church.....	\$13,535	\$15,490	\$5,320	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	21	17	4	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$182,150	\$167,455	\$14,695	91.9	8.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	6	5	1	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	11	10	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	10	9	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$61,200	\$59,700	\$1,500	97.5	2.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	28	22	6	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$83,151	\$74,776	\$8,375	89.9	10.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$25,781	\$21,620	\$4,161	83.9	16.1
All other salaries.....	\$8,808	\$8,268	\$540	93.9	6.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$9,088	\$8,675	\$413	95.0	5.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$14,077	\$13,327	\$750	94.7	5.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$21,050	\$18,938	\$2,112	90.0	10.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,610	\$1,470	\$140	91.3	8.7
Home missions.....	\$829	\$745	\$84	89.9	10.1
Foreign missions.....	\$60	\$60	-----	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$935	\$800	\$135	85.6	14.4
All other purposes.....	\$913	\$873	\$40	95.6	4.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,970	\$3,399	\$1,396	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	14	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	38	36	2	-----	-----
Scholars.....	646	607	39	93.9	6.1
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	11	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	33	31	2	-----	-----
Scholars.....	724	656	68	90.6	9.4

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100. <sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for 1936 for the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex and age, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 4 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 3 and 4 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	28	22	6	11,480	10,284	1,196	4,911	5,269	1,300	93.2	2,120	9,304	56	18.5	16	38	646
NEW ENGLAND:																	
Connecticut.....	2	1	1	281	225	56	134	147	-----	91.2	40	185	56	17.8	---	---	---
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																	
New York.....	10	7	3	4,369	4,115	254	1,542	1,527	1,300	101.0	588	3,781	---	13.5	8	18	310
New Jersey.....	2	1	1	1,560	1,385	175	680	880	-----	77.3	375	1,185	---	24.0	2	5	138
Pennsylvania.....	8	7	1	3,274	2,563	711	1,672	1,702	-----	92.4	823	2,451	---	25.1	3	11	115
E. N. CENTRAL:																	
Ohio.....	2	2	---	320	320	---	137	183	-----	74.9	41	279	---	12.8	2	2	58
Indiana.....	1	1	---	400	400	---	200	200	-----	100.0	---	400	---	---	1	2	25
Illinois.....	1	1	---	564	564	---	279	285	-----	97.9	127	437	---	22.5	---	---	---
Wisconsin.....	1	1	---	216	216	---	108	108	-----	100.0	41	175	---	19.0	---	---	---
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																	
Delaware.....	1	1	---	496	496	---	259	237	-----	109.3	85	411	---	17.1	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	28	27	27	\$486,900	21	\$182,150	10	\$61,200
New York.....	10	10	10	267,900	7	107,295	3	22,700
Pennsylvania.....	8	8	8	124,000	8	50,480	5	21,000
Other States.....	10	9	9	95,000	6	24,375	2	17,500

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches each in the States of Connecticut and New Jersey; and 1 in each of the following—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Delaware.

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	28	28	\$83, 151	\$25, 781	\$8, 808	\$9, 098	\$14, 077	\$21, 050	\$1, 610	\$829	\$60	\$935	\$913
New York.....	10	10	30, 157	8, 281	3, 316	2, 685	5, 181	8, 881	918	302	---	259	334
Pennsylvania.....	8	8	23, 320	8, 523	2, 750	3, 223	3, 271	4, 419	252	170	---	295	417
Other States.....	10	10	29, 674	8, 977	2, 742	3, 180	5, 625	7, 750	440	357	60	381	162

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut, New Jersey, and Ohio; and 1 in each of the following—Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Delaware.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### HISTORY

Ukraine first came into definite relation with Christianity through the visit of Princess Olga to Constantinople, where she was baptized about the year 957. Subsequently the Ukrainian ruler of Kiev, Wolodimir the Great, sent emissaries to the different churches, Eastern and Western, to learn of their doctrine and rituals, with a view to adopting those which they liked best. The emissaries returned and reported in favor of the Eastern Orthodox Church, whose ceremonial in the Greek Orthodox Cathedral of Saint Sophia seemed to them to excel all others. Thereupon Wolodimir was baptized, and the Eastern Orthodox Church became the church of the state of Ukraine. In the year 988 the whole Ukraine accepted Christianity.

During the succeeding centuries the Ukrainian Church was governed by metropolitans under the supreme jurisdiction of the Oecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople. From 1686 the Ukrainian Orthodox Church was under the jurisdiction of the Russian Patriarch of Moscow.

After the World War the Ukrainians in the United States of America started to form their own church, and in 1928 the first Ukrainian Orthodox Church was organized. In July 1931 the first church convention was called. In September 1932 Dr. Joseph Zuk was consecrated as the first bishop. On February 23, 1934, Dr. Zuk died. On February 28, 1937, Archimandrite Theodore Shpylka was consecrated as the second bishop of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America, accepting the name Bohdan, by the Greek Archbishop, Most Reverend Athenagoras, of New York City.

### DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America, while recognizing the supreme spiritual authority of the Oecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, is practically an autonomous and independent organization in all matters of administration. It is canonically recognized as such by the Orthodox Churches everywhere.

In general, the Ukrainian churches are in accord with other Eastern Orthodox Churches in doctrine; their polity and worship, while in principle the same as in those churches, vary somewhat in form to meet the peculiar needs.

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by Rev. N. Pidhorecky, vicar-general of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America, New York City, N. Y.

# EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH

(A UNION OF THE EVANGELICAL SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA AND THE REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES)

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Evangelical and Reformed Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises all persons who have been confirmed and enrolled in the official congregational records as "communicant members." Baptism is administered to infants, but confirmation does not usually take place before the thirteenth or fourteenth year.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number .....	2, 875	1, 121	1, 754	39.0	61.0
Members, number.....	723, 877	450, 194	273, 683	62.2	37.8
Average membership per church.....	252	402	156		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	256, 419	154, 123	102, 296	60.1	39.9
Female.....	311, 517	197, 810	113, 707	63.5	36.5
Sex not reported.....	155, 941	98, 261	57, 680	63.0	37.0
Males per 100 females.....	82.3	77.9	90.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	55, 493	32, 759	22, 734	59.0	41.0
13 years and over.....	490, 046	304, 971	185, 075	62.2	37.8
Age not reported.....	178, 338	112, 464	65, 874	63.1	36.9
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	10.2	9.7	10.9		
Church edifices, number.....	2, 746	1, 086	1, 660	39.5	60.5
Value—number reporting.....	2, 697	1, 066	1, 631	39.5	60.5
Amount reported.....	\$77, 581, 798	\$56, 197, 459	\$21, 384, 339	72.4	27.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$76, 280, 281	\$55, 239, 968	\$21, 040, 313	72.4	27.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1, 301, 517	\$957, 491	\$344, 026	73.6	26.4
Average value per church.....	\$28, 766	\$52, 718	\$13, 111		
Debt—number reporting.....	991	665	326	67.1	32.9
Amount reported.....	\$11, 599, 251	\$10, 013, 922	\$1, 585, 329	86.3	13.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	1, 138	277	861	24.3	75.7
Parsonages, number.....	1, 922	872	1, 050	45.4	54.6
Value—number reporting.....	1, 803	850	953	47.1	52.9
Amount reported.....	\$8, 957, 368	\$5, 597, 398	\$3, 359, 975	62.5	37.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2, 822	1, 112	1, 710	39.4	60.6
Amount reported.....	\$9, 325, 381	\$6, 640, 291	\$2, 685, 090	71.2	28.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2, 587, 081	\$1, 584, 001	\$1, 003, 080	61.2	38.8
All other salaries.....	\$891, 866	\$718, 515	\$173, 351	80.6	19.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$646, 458	\$452, 453	\$194, 005	70.0	30.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$672, 226	\$530, 454	\$141, 772	78.9	21.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2, 917, 570	\$2, 252, 616	\$664, 954	77.2	22.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc....	\$170, 249	\$115, 790	\$54, 459	68.0	32.0
Home missions.....	\$102, 295	\$68, 641	\$33, 654	67.1	32.9
Foreign missions.....	\$112, 795	\$83, 078	\$29, 717	78.7	26.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$746, 660	\$511, 575	\$235, 085	68.5	31.5
All other purposes.....	\$478, 231	\$323, 188	\$155, 063	67.6	32.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3, 305	\$5, 971	\$1, 570		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2, 661	1, 072	1, 589	40.3	59.7
Officers and teachers.....	42, 488	24, 116	18, 372	56.8	43.2
Scholars.....	480, 909	279, 832	201, 077	58.2	41.8

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	488	227	261	46.5	53.5
Officers and teachers.....	3,271	1,873	1,398	57.3	42.7
Scholars.....	29,535	17,826	11,709	60.4	39.6
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	389	190	199	48.8	51.2
Officers and teachers.....	755	429	326	56.8	43.2
Scholars.....	10,603	7,583	3,020	71.5	28.5
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	21	12	9	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Officers and teachers.....	418	342	76	81.8	18.2
Scholars.....	3,105	2,556	549	82.3	17.7

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Evangelical and Reformed Church for the census years 1936 and 1926. This denomination was reported in previous census years as two separate denominations, namely, "Reformed Church in the United States" and the "Evangelical Synod of North America."

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	2,875	2,996
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:		
Number.....	-121	-----
Percent.....	-4.0	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	723,877	675,804
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	48,073	-----
Percent.....	7.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	252	226
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	2,746	3,209
Value—number reporting.....	2,697	2,933
Amount reported.....	\$77,581,798	\$80,452,456
Average value per church.....	\$28,766	\$27,430
Debt—number reporting.....	991	735
Amount reported.....	\$11,599,251	\$8,524,822
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	1,922	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1,803	1,867
Amount reported.....	\$8,957,368	\$11,825,346
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Churches reporting, number.....	2,822	2,966
Amount reported.....	\$9,325,381	\$13,491,346
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,587,031	\$10,806,739
All other salaries.....	\$891,866	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$646,458	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$672,226	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,917,570	\$2,678,054
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$170,249	
Home missions.....	\$102,295	
Foreign missions.....	\$112,795	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$746,660	\$6,553
All other purposes.....	\$478,231	
Not classified.....	-----	\$4,549
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,305	
<b>Sunday schools:</b>		
Churches reporting, number.....	2,661	2,760
Officers and teachers.....	42,488	46,317
Scholars.....	480,909	486,745

<sup>1</sup> Statistics for 1926 represent the combined data for the Reformed Church in the United States and the Evangelical Synod of North America.

<sup>2</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Evangelical and Reformed Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or

rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each synod and classis in the Evangelical and Reformed Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>United States</b> .....	2, 875	1, 121	1, 754	723, 877	450, 194	273, 683
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>						
Massachusetts.....	2	2	-----	260	260	-----
Connecticut.....	10	8	2	1, 348	1, 161	187
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>						
New York.....	90	71	19	34, 333	32, 466	1, 867
New Jersey.....	18	16	2	3, 693	3, 656	37
Pennsylvania.....	896	288	608	230, 666	127, 141	103, 525
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Ohio.....	361	162	199	100, 356	71, 594	28, 762
Indiana.....	138	61	77	37, 276	26, 308	10, 968
Illinois.....	241	109	132	79, 417	52, 449	26, 968
Michigan.....	78	47	31	22, 137	16, 934	5, 203
Wisconsin.....	179	58	121	42, 525	24, 482	18, 043
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Minnesota.....	72	19	53	11, 497	4, 439	7, 058
Iowa.....	103	20	83	18, 975	4, 503	14, 472
Missouri.....	164	57	107	39, 231	23, 657	15, 574
North Dakota.....	28	-----	28	3, 021	-----	3, 021
South Dakota.....	44	-----	44	5, 003	-----	5, 003
Nebraska.....	44	13	31	8, 761	3, 750	5, 011
Kansas.....	39	13	26	5, 239	1, 669	3, 570
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>						
Maryland.....	84	36	48	22, 638	16, 934	5, 704
District of Columbia.....	3	3	-----	1, 359	1, 359	-----
Virginia.....	25	4	21	3, 327	1, 301	2, 026
West Virginia.....	10	7	3	2, 533	2, 259	274
North Carolina.....	56	19	37	10, 430	5, 231	5, 199
Georgia.....	1	1	-----	163	163	-----
Florida.....	4	2	2	272	214	58
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Kentucky.....	33	20	4	13, 024	12, 599	425
Tennessee.....	2	1	1	354	153	201
Alabama.....	2	2	-----	526	526	-----
Mississippi.....	2	2	-----	171	171	-----
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Arkansas.....	3	1	2	241	181	60
Louisiana.....	10	9	1	4, 633	4, 573	60
Oklahoma.....	8	4	4	621	277	344
Texas.....	59	14	45	11, 236	3, 775	7, 461
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>						
Montana.....	4	1	3	304	30	274
Idaho.....	4	1	3	315	67	248
Wyoming.....	4	1	3	574	144	430
Colorado.....	12	9	3	2, 557	1, 554	1, 003
Arizona.....	1	-----	1	15	-----	15
<b>PACIFIC:</b>						
Washington.....	7	6	1	863	820	43
Oregon.....	11	7	4	1, 292	979	313
California.....	23	18	5	2, 691	2, 415	276



TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	256, 419	311, 517	155, 941	82. 3	2, 661	42, 488	480, 909
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	97	163	-----	59. 5	2	25	160
Connecticut.....	192	236	920	81. 4	9	8	681
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	9, 780	11, 875	12, 678	82. 4	76	1, 649	15, 377
New Jersey.....	1, 576	1, 936	181	81. 4	15	244	2, 024
Pennsylvania.....	79, 576	98, 967	52, 123	80. 4	837	15, 671	191, 074
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	35, 781	45, 181	19, 394	79. 2	346	6, 276	73, 111
Indiana.....	13, 715	16, 547	7, 014	82. 9	132	2, 143	26, 479
Illinois.....	29, 046	34, 615	15, 756	83. 9	219	3, 704	38, 180
Michigan.....	7, 612	8, 790	5, 735	86. 6	70	1, 028	10, 186
Wisconsin.....	15, 427	18, 188	8, 910	84. 8	166	1, 812	16, 767
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	4, 517	4, 909	2, 071	92. 0	57	409	3, 640
Iowa.....	7, 023	7, 632	4, 320	92. 0	95	977	9, 824
Missouri.....	14, 290	17, 223	7, 718	83. 0	152	2, 550	26, 666
North Dakota.....	1, 628	1, 393	-----	116. 9	26	160	1, 463
South Dakota.....	2, 280	2, 343	380	97. 3	41	187	1, 610
Nebraska.....	3, 788	3, 952	1, 021	95. 9	42	432	4, 181
Kansas.....	2, 068	2, 330	841	88. 8	37	385	4, 179
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	6, 975	8, 974	6, 689	77. 7	78	1, 286	15, 520
District of Columbia.....	558	801	-----	69. 7	3	82	927
Virginia.....	1, 260	1, 583	484	79. 6	24	286	2, 606
West Virginia.....	1, 048	1, 447	38	72. 4	10	173	1, 487
North Carolina.....	4, 240	5, 074	1, 116	83. 6	55	755	11, 314
Georgia.....	79	84	-----	-----	1	13	109
Florida.....	68	104	100	65. 4	2	12	253
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	5, 174	6, 650	1, 200	77. 8	31	850	9, 455
Tennessee.....	146	208	-----	70. 2	2	32	288
Alabama.....	251	275	-----	91. 3	2	28	229
Mississippi.....	-----	-----	171	-----	1	5	171
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	84	97	60	-----	2	12	165
Louisiana.....	1, 745	2, 678	210	65. 2	10	312	2, 642
Oklahoma.....	113	127	381	89. 0	4	25	394
Texas.....	3, 367	3, 737	4, 132	90. 1	55	488	5, 587
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	86	86	132	-----	2	6	57
Idaho.....	151	164	-----	92. 1	4	27	210
Wyoming.....	126	133	315	94. 7	4	22	253
Colorado.....	624	642	1, 291	97. 2	10	71	874
Arizona.....	6	9	-----	-----	1	2	18
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	394	469	-----	84. 0	7	71	490
Oregon.....	595	697	-----	85. 4	11	115	718
California.....	933	1, 198	560	77. 9	20	155	1, 590

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926,<sup>1</sup> AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>2</sup>
United States.....	2, 875	2, 996	723, 877	675, 804	55, 493	490, 046	178, 338	10. 2
NEW ENGLAND:								
Connecticut.....	10	6	1, 348	1, 664	75	353	920	17. 5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	90	91	34, 333	30, 697	2, 137	22, 015	10, 181	8. 8
New Jersey.....	18	15	3, 693	2, 961	141	2, 839	713	4. 7
Pennsylvania.....	896	918	230, 666	223, 454	12, 458	158, 988	59, 220	7. 3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	361	389	100, 356	101, 087	6, 192	71, 549	22, 615	8. 0
Indiana.....	138	142	37, 276	35, 108	2, 997	24, 888	9, 391	10. 7
Illinois.....	241	254	79, 417	68, 043	7, 397	51, 669	20, 351	12. 5
Michigan.....	78	85	22, 137	22, 070	2, 698	14, 324	5, 115	15. 9
Wisconsin.....	179	185	42, 525	37, 653	4, 581	27, 811	10, 133	14. 1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	72	79	11, 497	11, 629	1, 224	7, 784	2, 489	13. 6
Iowa.....	103	111	18, 975	17, 028	2, 684	11, 916	4, 375	18. 4
Missouri.....	164	169	39, 231	35, 653	3, 268	25, 828	10, 135	11. 2
North Dakota.....	28	35	3, 021	3, 287	572	2, 205	244	20. 6
South Dakota.....	44	43	5, 003	2, 790	1, 214	3, 452	337	26. 0
Nebraska.....	44	49	8, 761	7, 319	907	4, 933	2, 921	15. 5
Kansas.....	39	40	5, 239	4, 364	787	3, 477	975	18. 5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	84	89	22, 638	20, 926	1, 157	14, 391	7, 090	7. 4
District of Columbia.....	3	3	1, 359	1, 191	-----	1, 359	-----	-----
Virginia.....	25	27	3, 327	3, 355	195	2, 598	534	7. 0
West Virginia.....	10	12	2, 533	2, 258	349	2, 146	38	14. 0
North Carolina.....	56	56	10, 430	8, 002	1, 032	7, 793	1, 605	11. 7
Florida.....	4	4	272	318	48	124	100	27. 9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	33	31	13, 024	10, 316	509	11, 074	1, 441	4. 4
Tennessee.....	2	3	354	393	-----	354	-----	-----
Arkansas.....	3	4	241	459	-----	181	60	-----
Louisiana.....	10	7	4, 633	3, 573	286	3, 972	375	6. 7
Oklahoma.....	8	12	621	656	28	212	381	11. 7
Texas.....	59	60	11, 236	11, 137	1, 331	5, 875	4, 030	18. 5
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	4	6	304	391	6	24	274	-----
Idaho.....	4	4	315	223	-----	190	125	-----
Wyoming.....	4	3	574	453	20	469	85	4. 1
Colorado.....	12	17	2, 557	2, 541	286	980	1, 291	22. 6
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	7	5	863	374	141	722	-----	16. 3
Oregon.....	11	11	1, 292	1, 091	136	1, 106	50	11. 0
California.....	23	24	2, 691	2, 327	487	1, 631	573	23. 0
Other States.....	18	7	1, 135	1, 013	150	814	171	15. 6

<sup>1</sup> Statistics for 1926 represent the combined data for the Reformed Church in the United States and the Evangelical Synod of North America.<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>3</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Alabama, and Mississippi; and 1 each in Georgia and Arizona.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	2, 875	2, 746	2, 697	\$77, 581, 798	991	\$11, 598, 251	1, 803	\$8, 957, 368
NEW ENGLAND:								
Connecticut.....	10	6	6	257, 000	5	63, 096	6	52, 000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	90	85	84	3, 898, 315	49	596, 476	53	435, 900
New Jersey.....	18	18	18	604, 000	14	156, 405	13	77, 500
Pennsylvania.....	896	870	856	27, 931, 691	293	3, 788, 129	447	2, 780, 800
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	361	353	346	11, 803, 424	109	1, 760, 300	233	1, 122, 793
Indiana.....	138	133	131	3, 814, 051	47	531, 382	108	427, 525
Illinois.....	241	228	222	8, 049, 212	108	1, 401, 758	190	934, 050
Michigan.....	78	73	70	2, 556, 085	42	606, 429	57	296, 650
Wisconsin.....	179	168	163	2, 900, 770	69	429, 035	124	514, 550
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	72	65	65	725, 950	15	49, 358	45	169, 850
Iowa.....	103	94	92	1, 149, 775	25	115, 359	82	275, 600
Missouri.....	164	157	154	4, 115, 877	55	696, 931	122	516, 000
North Dakota.....	28	28	28	124, 650	4	8, 480	20	69, 500
South Dakota.....	44	40	40	94, 100	4	8, 480	20	69, 300
Nebraska.....	44	42	41	317, 242	12	38, 640	32	98, 100
Kansas.....	39	38	36	445, 850	9	29, 388	29	80, 850
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	84	82	82	2, 929, 850	25	488, 175	50	363, 750
District of Columbia.....	3	3	3	302, 000	2	33, 000	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Virginia.....	25	25	25	559, 700	5	41, 500	16	54, 000
West Virginia.....	10	9	9	313, 500	3	15, 400	5	28, 200
North Carolina.....	56	54	54	918, 000	15	111, 819	32	127, 400
Florida.....	4	4	4	88, 500	3	27, 378	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	33	32	32	1, 505, 000	18	228, 631	24	126, 850
Louisiana.....	10	10	10	399, 500	9	95, 349	6	37, 300
Oklahoma.....	8	5	4	24, 200	1	100	5	9, 700
Texas.....	59	56	56	773, 805	20	72, 715	38	118, 200
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	4	3	3	12, 000	---	---	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Wyoming.....	4	4	4	19, 000	3	8, 642	3	8, 500
Colorado.....	12	10	10	114, 500	6	31, 789	8	18, 000
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	7	7	7	46, 750	4	15, 550	6	23, 500
Oregon.....	11	11	11	106, 700	3	28, 000	10	31, 000
California.....	23	20	18	381, 001	11	99, 649	11	39, 500
Other States.....	17	13	<sup>1</sup> 13	299, 900	7	30, 388	8	60, 500

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, and Montana; and 1 in each of the following—Georgia, Mississippi, and Arizona.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	2, 875	2, 822	\$9, 325, 381	\$2, 587, 031	\$891, 866	\$646, 458
NEW ENGLAND:						
Connecticut.....	10	10	32, 310	2, 350	140	74
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	90	88	503, 319	120, 510	74, 409	69, 503
New Jersey.....	18	18	74, 479	21, 106	8, 809	4, 996
Pennsylvania.....	896	880	2, 966, 023	739, 342	284, 828	175, 410
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	361	356	1, 463, 514	379, 350	132, 203	121, 756
Indiana.....	138	134	503, 350	126, 237	47, 223	37, 497
Illinois.....	241	236	898, 323	262, 869	96, 757	46, 900
Michigan.....	78	76	295, 000	81, 312	30, 753	23, 120
Wisconsin.....	179	178	470, 313	147, 413	37, 869	39, 405
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	72	70	113, 119	49, 925	8, 231	7, 379
Iowa.....	103	99	184, 991	73, 762	8, 017	12, 764
Missouri.....	164	163	556, 608	156, 296	60, 776	23, 196
North Dakota.....	28	28	20, 174	11, 402	1, 420	1, 401
South Dakota.....	44	42	27, 738	14, 717	1, 349	1, 787
Nebraska.....	44	43	82, 131	38, 343	4, 052	5, 641
Kansas.....	39	39	71, 334	29, 437	2, 605	5, 218
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	84	83	305, 435	73, 069	30, 309	20, 295
District of Columbia.....	3	3	29, 368	8, 200	3, 460	3, 630
Virginia.....	25	25	44, 638	15, 910	5, 136	1, 263
West Virginia.....	10	10	36, 552	13, 950	3, 810	1, 664
North Carolina.....	56	55	108, 272	39, 058	4, 689	10, 135
Florida.....	4	4	5, 203	870	400	200
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	33	33	212, 703	57, 663	26, 857	18, 614
Arkansas.....	3	3	3, 395	815	58	37
Louisiana.....	10	10	60, 655	17, 556	7, 607	3, 803
Oklahoma.....	8	5	7, 443	2, 600	235	255
Texas.....	59	59	89, 118	35, 930	2, 278	3, 870
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	4	4	2, 758	1, 525	85	650
Wyoming.....	4	4	7, 108	2, 910	120	489
Colorado.....	12	11	19, 018	6, 259	1, 258	245
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	7	13, 115	6, 815	232	779
Oregon.....	11	11	28, 397	17, 742	599	604
California.....	23	23	63, 775	20, 500	3, 389	2, 580
Other States.....	14	12	25, 702	11, 288	1, 903	1, 298

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Tennessee, Mississippi, Montana, and Alabama; and 1 each in Georgia and Arizona.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$672, 226	\$2, 917, 570	\$170, 249	\$102, 295	\$112, 795	\$746, 660	\$478, 231
NEW ENGLAND:							
Connecticut.....	10	28, 254	488	160	90	34	710
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	27, 575	145, 773	8, 137	3, 334	5, 140	35, 477	13, 461
New Jersey.....	5, 966	27, 457	1, 473	872	718	2, 930	1, 152
Pennsylvania.....	224, 698	981, 267	53, 371	52, 679	50, 444	211, 059	192, 925
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	135, 035	439, 159	24, 759	11, 492	13, 819	128, 840	77, 101
Indiana.....	44, 732	162, 532	9, 397	4, 867	7, 956	43, 379	19, 530
Illinois.....	58, 492	306, 034	20, 444	3, 882	4, 158	67, 699	31, 088
Michigan.....	18, 097	105, 029	5, 658	598	654	20, 055	9, 724
Wisconsin.....	31, 461	128, 655	6, 785	8, 037	6, 441	36, 500	27, 747
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	4, 663	25, 521	1, 254	897	278	10, 603	4, 368
Iowa.....	7, 839	49, 543	1, 889	1, 499	475	16, 467	12, 736
Missouri.....	37, 437	156, 905	9, 075	1, 830	8, 875	76, 908	25, 310
North Dakota.....	150	1, 658	312	254	214	2, 606	755
South Dakota.....	272	5, 356	704	475	194	1, 834	1, 050
Nebraska.....	2, 420	15, 457	2, 420	632	608	7, 541	5, 017
Kansas.....	1, 851	17, 251	863	699	656	6, 303	6, 451
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	21, 339	112, 164	5, 239	3, 416	3, 703	20, 542	15, 359
District of Columbia.....	2, 600	3, 937	766	760	927	2, 438	2, 650
Virginia.....	1, 450	11, 125	1, 720	573	277	4, 961	2, 223
West Virginia.....	226	8, 301	2, 457	150	345	4, 400	1, 249
North Carolina.....	9, 304	22, 137	2, 885	1, 967	3, 010	5, 469	9, 618
Florida.....	1, 000	2, 459				120	154
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	14, 267	60, 976	4, 074	1, 249	2, 039	20, 406	6, 558
Arkansas.....	193	2, 172				32	88
Louisiana.....	7, 890	16, 520	1, 544			5, 447	288
Oklahoma.....	50	3, 245	25	85	25	459	464
Texas.....	3, 337	32, 199	1, 412	228	147	5, 509	4, 208
MOUNTAIN:							
Idaho.....		212	47			239	
Wyoming.....	1, 293	1, 080	178			461	577
Colorado.....	400	7, 870	395	215		1, 058	1, 318
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	1, 398	1, 542	1, 049	230	172	846	52
Oregon.....	848	5, 221	290	712	953	612	816
California.....	4, 781	24, 621	1, 336	273	237	3, 077	2, 981
Other States.....	1, 152	5, 938	803	230	240	2, 347	503

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS, 1936

SYNOD, CLASSIS, AND DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2, 875</b>	<b>733, 877</b>	<b>2, 697</b>	<b>\$77, 581, 798</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>\$11, 599, 251</b>	<b>2, 822</b>	<b>\$9, 325, 381</b>	<b>2, 661</b>	<b>480, 909</b>
<b>Eastern:</b>										
East Pennsylvania.....	62	18, 559	62	2, 053, 020	24	246, 592	62	220, 725	59	16, 024
Lebanon.....	49	13, 931	48	1, 442, 500	12	78, 950	49	160, 191	44	11, 753
Philadelphia.....	40	11, 863	37	2, 777, 800	24	581, 899	40	271, 054	39	9, 419
Lancaster.....	50	13, 988	50	1, 707, 792	21	226, 019	50	242, 415	45	11, 879
East Susquehanna.....	53	9, 762	48	827, 700	12	153, 660	53	95, 896	47	7, 664
West Susquehanna.....	60	7, 297	60	862, 500	6	156, 606	60	74, 630	55	8, 983
Tohiocon.....	37	10, 123	37	991, 800	14	148, 025	37	141, 051	37	9, 688
Goshenhoppen.....	30	9, 582	29	1, 524, 500	8	102, 415	30	111, 130	30	8, 060
Lehigh.....	68	25, 441	63	3, 124, 029	27	436, 884	64	227, 594	63	18, 773
Schuylkill.....	38	10, 334	38	1, 349, 000	12	169, 515	38	121, 556	36	8, 884
Wyoming.....	43	10, 068	41	1, 064, 250	14	156, 987	41	127, 280	39	8, 300
Reading.....	31	16, 636	29	2, 556, 500	23	508, 204	31	197, 950	30	11, 003
Eastern Hungarian.....	16	2, 021	12	377, 000	11	161, 875	16	53, 558	15	901
New York.....	15	3, 643	15	788, 000	12	93, 471	15	86, 700	15	2, 177
German Philadelphia.....	15	4, 568	15	588, 000	6	61, 900	15	73, 713	13	3, 291
<b>Ohio:</b>										
Central Ohio.....	40	7, 420	39	810, 300	7	117, 718	40	79, 478	40	5, 697
East Ohio.....	55	15, 049	55	1, 211, 300	9	98, 250	54	181, 418	53	13, 133
Northeast Ohio.....	46	15, 792	42	2, 014, 111	11	527, 639	45	203, 386	44	11, 948
Northwest Ohio.....	43	10, 838	43	1, 476, 950	14	246, 142	42	147, 709	41	7, 423
Southwest Ohio.....	38	8, 877	37	1, 220, 500	14	186, 260	37	160, 687	37	7, 644
West Ohio.....	25	3, 733	25	404, 200	3	76, 800	24	52, 507	23	3, 379
Lakeside Hungarian.....	15	3, 304	14	446, 000	10	101, 645	15	61, 620	12	1, 100
<b>Northwest:</b>										
Sheboygan.....	41	9, 876	41	488, 100	14	88, 482	41	100, 216	40	3, 429
Milwaukee.....	29	6, 656	26	438, 100	9	52, 105	29	71, 212	26	2, 658
Minnesota.....	19	3, 788	17	194, 020	5	15, 350	19	44, 735	19	1, 669
Nebraska.....	10	1, 695	8	51, 172	-----	-----	10	14, 967	9	884
Ursinus.....	13	2, 304	13	92, 800	2	2, 292	13	21, 847	13	1, 012
South Dakota.....	23	2, 598	21	45, 800	-----	-----	23	14, 354	22	865
Portland-Oregon.....	9	1, 091	9	87, 700	1	13, 000	9	23, 863	9	629
Eureka.....	35	2, 611	33	57, 650	1	400	33	15, 275	33	1, 198
California.....	9	970	7	192, 000	5	58, 649	9	24, 834	8	792
<b>Pittsburgh:</b>										
Westmoreland.....	36	9, 444	35	707, 925	10	65, 644	35	117, 831	34	6, 407
Clarion.....	27	3, 605	24	319, 400	4	28, 450	26	43, 992	25	3, 408
St. Paul's.....	17	3, 891	17	295, 500	5	10, 244	16	70, 215	15	2, 690
Somerset.....	37	5, 154	33	485, 500	7	23, 350	35	53, 090	35	4, 410
Allegheny.....	25	6, 054	25	913, 500	13	219, 285	25	94, 385	25	4, 749
Central Hungarian.....	15	2, 669	11	194, 500	7	43, 170	15	21, 365	11	650
West New York.....	13	5, 236	13	695, 400	10	164, 399	13	70, 841	12	2, 524
<b>Potomac:</b>										
Zion's.....	35	9, 290	35	1, 271, 700	12	137, 880	35	129, 429	35	11, 935
Maryland.....	48	8, 756	48	934, 650	5	8, 850	48	106, 619	44	7, 419
Mercersburg.....	19	3, 910	18	411, 000	3	24, 400	19	56, 042	19	3, 629
Virginia.....	28	3, 898	28	618, 700	5	41, 500	28	53, 329	27	3, 136
North Carolina.....	56	10, 430	54	918, 000	15	111, 819	55	108, 272	55	11, 314
Gettysburg.....	33	8, 947	26	650, 700	5	7, 000	27	94, 942	27	8, 123
Carlisle.....	20	2, 188	20	389, 875	3	26, 465	19	36, 521	18	2, 082
Juniata.....	46	7, 662	46	845, 500	10	102, 460	46	98, 521	44	6, 334
Baltimore-Washing- ton.....	16	5, 076	16	1, 104, 200	9	251, 025	16	88, 679	15	3, 107
<b>Midwest:</b>										
Fort Wayne.....	21	4, 929	18	525, 500	5	57, 225	20	66, 866	20	4, 107
Chicago.....	15	2, 492	15	335, 500	5	62, 225	15	40, 954	15	2, 196
Iowa.....	12	1, 243	12	88, 000	3	8, 743	11	10, 530	12	984
Lincoln.....	6	520	4	33, 000	-----	-----	6	6, 572	6	513
Indianapolis.....	22	5, 667	20	570, 900	7	182, 159	22	95, 090	21	3, 825
Missouri-Kansas.....	21	2, 673	19	244, 000	1	18, 965	21	37, 007	20	2, 367
Kentucky.....	14	2, 798	13	147, 325	3	15, 900	12	42, 008	10	2, 165
Zion Hungarian.....	13	1, 853	12	253, 500	9	122, 960	13	51, 182	10	1, 263

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS, 1936—Continued

SYNOD, CLASSIS, AND DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
District:										
Atlantic.....	41	15,198	39	\$1,819,200	26	\$362,201	41	\$230,376	38	8,549
California.....	15	1,736	12	191,201	7	41,573	15	39,238	13	816
Colorado.....	14	2,936	12	126,500	7	36,431	13	23,775	12	1,064
Indiana.....	109	40,707	103	4,850,741	56	649,399	106	666,771	104	27,919
Iowa.....	76	15,704	67	1,054,175	22	146,324	73	144,553	68	7,711
Kansas.....	37	4,558	30	392,050	10	29,488	35	63,960	31	3,276
Michigan.....	83	24,075	78	2,659,670	41	514,365	82	304,889	79	11,154
Minnesota.....	82	13,284	75	826,650	16	50,838	80	120,021	64	4,434
Missouri.....	118	29,828	111	3,084,627	45	653,063	117	443,025	110	20,176
Nebraska.....	36	7,450	35	276,570	15	47,640	35	70,202	35	3,351
New York.....	58	26,230	61	2,409,915	28	306,422	57	349,325	48	10,956
North Illinois.....	125	49,207	110	5,402,212	69	1,016,039	125	583,756	117	22,200
Ohio.....	76	26,120	71	2,896,093	26	226,865	76	354,568	72	17,145
Pacific-Northwest.....	13	1,379	12	77,750	6	30,550	13	20,407	13	789
Pennsylvania.....	30	6,310	28	866,470	10	56,559	30	91,972	28	3,930
Southern.....	19	5,765	18	634,000	15	124,827	18	73,451	16	3,404
South Illinois.....	97	26,966	87	2,281,800	34	319,044	93	270,231	84	13,526
Texas.....	59	11,236	56	773,805	20	72,715	59	89,098	55	5,587
West Missouri.....	34	7,609	32	871,750	10	43,868	34	89,437	30	5,113
Wisconsin.....	96	24,357	85	1,866,030	40	262,198	95	275,670	90	10,108
Montana Mission.....	5	419	3	11,700	2	7,000	3	2,830	3	105

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

The Evangelical and Reformed Church was established on June 26, 1934, at Cleveland, Ohio. As such it has a very brief history, but since it was formed by the union of two denominations, each of which had a long and honored history, we must briefly trace these two streams as they moved on their separate ways prior to the union.

The older of these two bodies is the Reformed Church in the United States. It dates back to October 15, 1725, when the first communion was celebrated at Falkner Swamp, about 40 miles north of Philadelphia, Pa. Prior to that date, however, scattered congregations existed in eastern Pennsylvania and even as far south as Virginia. Ministers were scarce and these groups of Reformed people sometimes engaged the services of school teachers to conduct religious services. There was as yet no organization to hold the widely scattered congregations together. In September 1747 Michael Schlatter, who had been sent to America by the Synod of South and North Holland, organized the *Coetus* in Philadelphia. This is a Latin term and means practically the same as the word Synod. It was, however, subject to the Synod in Holland and made regular reports to that body, from which it also received periodical aid. In 1793 the *Coetus* declared its independence from Holland and reorganized itself under the name of The Synod of the German Reformed Church.

The church had no educational institutions, no boards, and no organized missionary work. These things came later in its history. The first missionary, however, had been sent west of the Allegheny Mountains in 1783. Early in the nineteenth century missionaries were sent to North Carolina and to Ohio. People began to settle in new parts of the country which had been offered for occupancy and the church sent pastors to minister to these new settlements on the frontier. In 1819 the Synod divided itself into eight districts known as Classes. In 1824

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, D. D., general secretary of the Board of Home Missions, Evangelical and Reformed Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

the Ohio Classis organized itself into the Ohio Synod, with powers similar to those belonging to the mother Synod in the East. In 1825 a theological seminary was opened in Carlisle, Pa., which later was moved to York, Pa., and in 1836 to Mercersburg, Pa. In 1871 the seminary was moved to Lancaster, Pa., where it is now located. In 1826 the American Missionary Society of the German Reformed Church was organized in Frederick, Md., and the Missionary Magazine was started. A few years later this came to be known as the Reformed Church Messenger. In 1838 the Board of Foreign Missions was organized in Lancaster, Pa. The Ohio Synod patterned its work somewhat after that of the mother Synod. It formed a Board of Missions, published a paper known as The Western Missionary and founded a theological seminary which was first located in Canton, Ohio, and later was moved to Tiffin, Ohio, and still later, after the union with the Ursinus School of Theology, came to be known as Central Theological Seminary at Dayton, Ohio. This seminary in 1934 united with Eden Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Synod in Webster Groves, Mo. In 1863 the mother Synod and the Ohio Synod united in forming the General Synod, which, after an honored history of 70 years, ceased to function when the union of the Reformed Church in the United States and the Evangelical Synod of North America took place.

During its long history of over 200 years the Reformed Church developed its missionary work at home and abroad; founded educational institutions; established homes for orphans, for old folks, and hospitals; and thus took its place among the leading denominations of the country.

The Evangelical Synod of North America has also an interesting history to its credit. It traces its origin in this country to a group of six ministers who met at Gravois Settlement near St. Louis, Mo., on October 15, 1840, and formed the Evangelical Union of the West. It will be observed that both the Reformed Church and the Evangelical Synod have the same birthday, October 15, although the former is 115 years older than the latter.

At first, the Evangelical Union partook largely of the nature of a ministerial association, and it was not until 1849 that the first congregation affiliated itself with the same. Similar associations had sprung up in Ohio and further east, as also in the northwest. All of these eventually, by 1872, joined themselves to the original union with its center in St. Louis, and in 1877 adopted the name of the German Evangelical Synod of North America. Many independent congregations of German-speaking people, of either Lutheran or Reformed backgrounds, identified themselves with the denomination, and thus during the course of a century, the Evangelical Synod developed into a strong and virile body. It followed the general plan and program of all denominations in America and established a theological seminary, first at Marthasville, then in St. Louis, and later at Webster Groves, Mo.; a college at Evansville, Ind., which in 1872 was moved to Elmhurst, Ill.; and boards for home and foreign missions, for Christian education, for ministerial pensions, and for other activities in the church. It likewise made adequate provision for its orphans, its old folks, and its sick, in the form of homes and hospitals. During the hundred years of its separate history it extended its borders into many States of the Union, and came to occupy an honorable place among the denominations in America.

These two historic churches, in June 1934, after several years of friendly negotiations, formed a new denomination under the name of Evangelical and Reformed Church, each bringing into the union the rich heritage of the history of the past, with the conviction that by so doing they were following the leadings of Providence and were answering the prayer of Christ that "they may all be one," and thus would be equipped to render a greater service in the interests of the kingdom of God.

Through this union the Evangelical and Reformed Church has 2,900 congregations which are distributed throughout the United States and in 2 provinces of Canada, with a total membership of 652,000. It has church property valued as follows:

Churches and parsonages.....	\$70, 000, 000
Educational institutions and endowments.....	20, 000, 000
Benevolent institutions (including hospitals, orphanages, old folks' homes, deaconess homes).....	10, 000, 000
Total property value.....	100, 000, 000



## DOCTRINE

The Evangelical and Reformed Church, true to its name, believes in the Bible. It believes that the Bible is the Word of God, that God hath spoken and revealed Himself in His word, and in Jesus Christ the Word made flesh. Early in Protestantism certain doctrinal statements were formulated to express what the respective churches which emerged through the Reformation believed. One of these was the Augsburg Confession, formulated in 1530 at Augsburg, Germany. Later on this was somewhat modified under the influence of Melancthon, and John Calvin himself subscribed to this altered form of the Augsburg Confession. The Lutherans generally accepted this Confession either in its original or altered form. Martin Luther wrote a brief catechism in which some of these Protestant doctrines were set forth in the form of question and answer.

In 1563 the Heidelberg Catechism was issued at Heidelberg, Germany. It was prepared by two young theologians named Olevianus and Ursinus. This, too, was influenced by John Calvin and Melancthon. It became the standard of doctrine for the reformed branch of the Reformation. When in 1817 the Evangelical Union in Prussia under Frederick William III was formed, which sought to bring together the Lutheran and Reformed groups, the matter of the doctrinal standards of the two bodies was not raised. It was presumed that each group might continue to believe in its own confessions and to use the same catechisms it had formerly used.

Those who came to America and represented the Reformed Church naturally held to the doctrines set forth in the Heidelberg Catechism, while those who came to America at a later date and organized the Evangelical Synod of North America adhered not only to the Heidelberg Catechism, but also to the Augsburg Confession and Luther's Catechism, as interpretations of the essential truths of the Bible. They accepted all of them so far as they agreed, but wherein they differed they reserved the right to go to the Bible and find the final and ultimate truth.

When the Evangelical and Reformed Church was formed, these three standards of faith were thus brought into the union. Consequently, in formulating the doctrinal statement of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, there were written into the constitution these words:

The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are recognized as the Word of God and the ultimate rule of Christian faith and practice.

The doctrinal standards of the Evangelical and Reformed Church are the Heidelberg Catechism, Luther's Catechism, and the Augsburg Confession. They are accepted as an authoritative interpretation of the essential truth taught in the Holy Scriptures.

Wherever these doctrinal standards differ, ministers, members, and congregations, in accordance with the liberty of conscience inherent in the Gospel, are allowed to adhere to the interpretation of one of these confessions. However, in each case the final norm is the Word of God.

The Evangelical and Reformed Church, therefore, continues as the church of the Word. On this rock it has built its house. And in so doing it is true to its traditions and to the spirit of Luther, Zwingli, Melancthon, Calvin, and all of the reformers.

Like all Protestant churches it accepts the two sacraments of Holy Baptism and the Lord's Supper and adheres to the rites of confirmation, ordination, consecration, marriage, and burial. It allows freedom of worship, but in the interest of unity and harmony, it prescribes forms of worship and hymns for common use.

## ORGANIZATION

The Evangelical and Reformed Church has a presbyterial form of government. The members elect their representatives, so that each congregation is governed by a consistory or church council. A "charge" is composed of one or more congregations constituting a pastorate. A number of contiguous charges form a Synod. There are 34 such Synods. These Synods, however, are constituted, not by all the members of the congregations in a given territory, but by their representatives, viz: The pastor and a delegate from each pastoral charge, preferably an elder. The Synod has certain distinct duties and functions to perform. It has jurisdiction over its ministers and congregations; it examines, licenses, and ordains candidates for the ministry, and performs such other functions as may be assigned to it. It elects its own officers for the administration of its work, and meets twice a year—in the spring for legislative purposes and in the fall in

the nature of a workers' conference, at which a larger representation of the congregation drawn from its organizations are expected to attend. The Synod appoints numerous committees through whom the work of the church is being carried forward.

Beyond the Synod comes the General Synod. This body represents the whole church and consists of delegates chosen by the synods, an equal number of ministers and lay members, together with certain officials definitely named.

The General Synod is the highest body of the church. It meets regularly every 2 years and has definite functions reserved to it. It elects its own officers of which the president, secretary, and treasurer are full-time officers. It elects a smaller group known as the General Council, consisting of 21 members, to supervise and direct the work of the church and to act for the church when the General Synod is not in session. The General Council functions principally through committees charged with specific tasks.

The General Synod also elects boards and commissions and prosecutes its kingdom work through these and certain auxiliary organizations such as the Churchmen's Brotherhood and the Women's Guild.

There are eight boards of the church operating in different fields of service, and four commissions with definite responsibilities, as follows: Board of National Missions, Board of International Missions, Board of Christian Education and Publication, Board of Business Management, Board of Pensions and Relief, Board of Investments, Board of Theological Seminaries, Board of Directors of Elmhurst College, and such others as may be created by the General Synod; and Commission on Evangelism, Commission on Christian Social Action, Commission on Higher Education, and Commission on Benevolent Institutions.

The General Synod, the Synod, and the consistory or church council are called "judicatories." The boards and other organizations are called "agencies." These judicatories and agencies have mutual relationships. The judicatories create the agencies and use them as instruments to carry the work into effect, while the agencies in turn use the organizations set up in or by the judicatories as avenues through which to work. The whole organization of the church is so integrated that each particular part does its work in relation to the whole. This scheme enlists the activity of every individual member in the whole task of the church.

### WORK

To make its contribution to the Christianizing of America is one of its specific tasks. Apart from what each congregation in its local community is doing in this Christianizing process, the Evangelical and Reformed Church, through its Board of National Missions, is working in the frontier sections of the country, among the less privileged types of population, such as the Ozarkians, the fishermen at Biloxi, the sojourners in Madaline Island, and such national groups as the Indians, the Volga Germans, the Hungarians, the Czechs, the Japanese and, in large centers of population, such as the Caroline Mission in St. Louis, and in rural communities where conditions require guidance, aid, and readjustment.

In the fields outside the United States and Canada the Evangelical and Reformed Church, through its Board of International Missions, maintains missions in India, Japan, China, Honduras, Iraq, and Africa. The work in these distant lands partakes largely of an evangelistic, educational, industrial, and medical nature whereby the kingdom of God is to be established among these peoples.

The teaching function of the church includes such activities as are carried forward in the Sunday school, the weekday school of religion, the vacation Bible school, the catechetical class, the leadership training school, the summer camp, the adult school of Christian living and the general church-related schools, colleges, and theological seminaries. It includes the publication of Christian periodicals, church school hymnals, general Christian education books, and other literature for the instruction of our people in the work of the church and in the art of Christian living.

Most of these educational activities are administered by the Board of Christian Education and Publication, whose administrative headquarters are in Philadelphia and whose editorial offices are located in St. Louis.

The educational institutions of the church, of which there are 14, operate in the field of higher education. These institutions consist of three theological seminaries for the training of men for the ministry, of eight colleges, and three academies. These institutions are related to each other and to the church through a commission on higher education.

The Boards of Missions, the Board of Christian Education and Publication, the Women's Guild, and the Churchmen's Brotherhood have formed the Cooperative Council of Missionary Education which coordinates the educational features in the field of missions.

Chief among our educational publications carrying news of the church is "The Messenger" which is the weekly paper for the denomination. There are also two papers issued in the German language, "Der Friedensbote," published in St. Louis, and "Die Kirchenzeitung," published in Cleveland.

Most of the printing of our literature is being done by our two printing establishments, one located in St. Louis, the other in Cleveland.

The Board of Business Management has under its supervision the Schaff Building in Philadelphia, Eden Publishing House in St. Louis, and Central Publishing House in Cleveland, all of which places maintain up-to-date book stores and supply houses where material can be procured for the further instruction of our people.

The Board of Ministerial Relief and Pensions concerns itself with the relief of aged ministers and the widows of deceased ministers. Then there are the numerous benevolent institutions which care for the orphans, the aged, and the sick.

# EVANGELICAL CHURCH

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Evangelical Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,695	551	1,144	32.5	67.5
Members, number.....	212,446	118,075	94,371	55.6	44.4
Average membership per church.....	125	214	82		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	87,901	48,062	39,839	54.7	45.3
Female.....	123,964	69,945	54,019	56.4	43.6
Sex not reported.....	581	68	513	11.7	88.3
Males per 100 females.....	70.9	68.7	73.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10,197	6,053	4,144	59.4	40.6
13 years and over.....	194,697	109,244	85,453	56.1	43.9
Age not reported.....	7,552	2,778	4,774	36.8	63.2
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	5.0	5.2	4.6		
Church edifices, number.....	1,679	550	1,129	32.8	67.2
Value—number reporting.....	1,660	543	1,117	32.7	67.3
Amount reported.....	\$21,043,229	\$14,547,973	\$6,495,256	69.1	30.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$20,683,147	\$14,268,747	\$6,414,400	69.0	31.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$360,082	\$279,226	\$80,856	77.5	22.5
Average value per church.....	\$12,677	\$26,792	\$5,815		
Debt—number reporting.....	441	304	137	68.9	31.1
Amount reported.....	\$3,984,972	\$3,652,778	\$332,194	91.7	8.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	657	145	512	22.1	77.9
Parsonages, number.....	1,303	483	820	37.1	62.9
Value—number reporting.....	1,193	473	720	39.6	60.4
Amount reported.....	\$4,032,896	\$2,143,604	\$1,889,292	53.2	46.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,687	551	1,136	32.7	67.3
Amount reported.....	\$4,057,521	\$2,537,010	\$1,520,511	62.5	37.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,438,804	\$780,446	\$658,358	54.2	45.8
All other salaries.....	\$250,727	\$182,671	\$68,056	72.9	27.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$305,808	\$184,599	\$121,209	60.4	39.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$260,824	\$204,698	\$56,126	78.5	21.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$760,271	\$557,901	\$202,370	73.4	26.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$88,765	\$56,756	\$32,009	63.9	36.1
Home missions.....	\$202,462	\$121,313	\$81,149	59.9	40.1
Foreign missions.....	\$140,037	\$82,929	\$57,108	59.2	40.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$234,377	\$134,135	\$100,242	57.2	42.8
All other purposes.....	\$375,446	\$231,562	\$143,884	61.7	38.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,405	\$4,604	\$1,338		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,559	534	1,025	34.3	65.7
Officers and teachers.....	28,543	13,119	15,424	48.0	52.0
Scholars.....	248,666	132,803	115,863	53.4	46.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	385	165	220	42.9	57.1
Officers and teachers.....	2,651	1,306	1,345	49.3	50.7
Scholars.....	18,866	10,447	8,419	55.4	44.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	97	51	46	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Officers and teachers.....	284	148	136	52.1	47.9
Scholars.....	3,171	1,872	1,299	59.0	41.0
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	1	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Officers and teachers.....	45	20	25	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Scholars.....	525	303	222	57.7	42.3

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported. <sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who are on the register of communicants in each local church, having subscribed to the doctrine of the church.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Evangelical Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. The figures are not entirely comparable for the various periods, however, by reason of the division between this church and the United Evangelical Church and their merger at a subsequent date.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 <sup>1</sup>	1906 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	1,695	2,054	1,635	1,755
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-359		-120	
Percent.....	-17.5		-6.8	
<b>Members, number</b> .....	212,446	206,080	120,756	104,898
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	6,366		15,858	
Percent.....	3.1		18.1	
Average membership per church.....	125	100	74	60
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	1,679	2,036	1,582	1,617
Value—number reporting.....	1,660	1,989	1,565	1,609
Amount reported.....	\$21,043,229	\$25,380,761	\$8,317,978	\$5,819,620
Average value per church.....	\$12,677	\$12,761	\$5,315	\$3,617
Debt—number reporting.....	441	411	271	204
Amount reported.....	\$3,984,972	\$3,872,447	\$771,943	\$374,999
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	1,303			
Value—number reporting.....	1,193	1,165	762	680
Amount reported.....	\$4,032,896	\$5,299,245	\$1,932,269	\$1,297,666
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,687	2,036	1,615	
Amount reported.....	\$4,057,521	\$5,951,009	\$1,939,368	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,438,804			
All other salaries.....	\$250,727			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$305,808	\$4,636,483	\$1,197,884	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$260,824			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$760,271			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$88,765			
Home missions.....	\$202,462			
Foreign missions.....	\$140,037	\$1,303,462	\$717,151	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$234,377			
All other purposes.....	\$375,446			
Not classified.....		\$11,064	\$24,333	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,405	\$2,923	\$1,201	
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,559	2,000	1,535	1,571
Officers and teachers.....	28,543	30,041	19,897	19,977
Scholars.....	248,666	280,195	172,129	121,822

<sup>1</sup> Figures given are those for the Evangelical Association as then constituted. Because of this fact, the increase in churches and members from 1916 to 1926 is not shown, as the data are not comparable.

<sup>2</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Evangelical Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Evangelical Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEM- BERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1,695	551	1,144	212,446	118,075	94,371	87,901	123,964	581	70.9	1,559	28,543	248,666
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	7	6	1	502	469	33	176	326	---	54.0	7	106	816
Rhode Island.....	1	1	---	107	107	---	40	67	---	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	14	91
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	54	36	18	7,555	5,916	1,639	2,985	4,484	86	66.6	53	932	7,749
New Jersey.....	7	6	1	911	733	178	332	579	---	57.3	7	131	1,012
Pennsylvania.....	470	135	335	63,107	37,351	25,756	25,663	37,434	10	68.6	429	8,653	80,734
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	147	54	93	22,452	14,488	7,964	8,942	13,510	---	66.2	135	2,801	26,598
Indiana.....	84	29	55	12,853	7,922	4,931	5,288	7,565	---	69.9	79	1,571	13,883
Illinois.....	115	46	69	18,270	10,585	7,685	7,623	10,384	263	73.4	112	2,249	19,853
Michigan.....	106	40	66	11,979	7,351	4,628	4,875	7,104	---	68.6	100	1,817	15,988
Wisconsin.....	143	47	96	16,353	8,323	8,030	7,405	8,928	20	82.9	117	1,973	15,707
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	80	23	57	8,112	3,871	4,241	3,544	4,558	10	77.8	73	1,174	8,477
Iowa.....	86	18	68	11,547	3,749	7,798	4,994	6,468	85	77.2	82	1,303	11,132
Missouri.....	10	4	6	1,348	827	521	594	754	---	78.8	9	150	1,336
North Dakota.....	53	4	49	3,126	587	2,539	1,341	1,785	---	75.1	46	577	4,661
South Dakota.....	35	4	31	2,001	460	1,541	884	1,117	---	79.1	29	416	3,101
Nebraska.....	69	10	59	6,728	1,573	5,155	2,841	3,887	---	73.1	62	1,004	7,432
Kansas.....	65	14	51	8,252	2,818	5,434	3,487	4,765	---	73.2	63	1,080	9,186
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	24	13	11	3,264	2,322	942	1,352	1,912	---	70.7	24	501	4,136
District of Co- lumbia.....	1	1	---	470	470	---	183	287	---	63.8	1	63	620
West Virginia.....	7	---	7	423	---	423	163	260	---	62.7	7	73	470
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	2	2	---	479	479	---	200	279	---	71.7	2	59	590
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	10	4	6	1,169	707	462	470	699	---	67.2	10	159	1,492
Texas.....	6	3	3	523	297	226	189	334	---	56.6	5	82	698
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	13	3	10	887	303	584	341	478	68	71.3	10	128	1,077
Colorado.....	23	10	13	2,546	1,347	1,199	1,055	1,491	---	70.8	23	349	2,780
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	18	8	10	1,626	944	682	705	882	39	79.9	17	255	2,059
Oregon.....	42	14	28	3,802	2,115	1,687	1,382	2,420	---	57.1	39	653	4,533
California.....	17	16	1	2,054	1,961	93	847	1,207	---	70.2	17	270	2,455

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>212,446</b>	<b>206,080</b>	<b>120,756</b>	<b>104,898</b>	<b>10,197</b>	<b>194,697</b>	<b>7,552</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>												
Massachusetts.....	7	10	11	10	502	711	602	590	8	494	.....	1.6
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>												
New York.....	54	62	65	64	7,555	7,762	6,420	5,597	244	7,311	.....	3.2
New Jersey.....	7	6	7	9	911	811	751	762	37	874	.....	4.1
Pennsylvania.....	470	544	208	233	63,107	59,971	14,674	13,294	3,176	57,576	2,355	5.2
<b>E. NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Ohio.....	147	171	164	186	22,452	22,990	18,029	14,932	1,011	20,022	1,419	4.8
Indiana.....	84	98	111	111	12,853	12,268	10,876	8,787	855	11,938	60	6.7
Illinois.....	115	136	106	126	18,270	16,951	9,408	8,660	1,147	16,567	556	6.5
Michigan.....	106	128	137	139	11,979	11,529	9,599	7,575	513	11,466	.....	4.3
Wisconsin.....	143	176	214	222	16,353	16,107	14,076	13,280	357	14,540	1,456	2.4
<b>W. NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Minnesota.....	80	107	121	126	8,112	8,671	7,864	7,450	243	7,630	239	3.1
Iowa.....	86	116	85	110	11,547	11,185	5,847	5,429	571	10,298	678	5.3
Missouri.....	10	15	19	22	1,348	1,344	1,416	1,081	195	1,153	.....	14.5
North Dakota.....	53	68	63	53	3,126	3,103	2,290	1,688	67	2,761	298	2.4
South Dakota.....	35	47	42	51	2,001	2,350	1,752	1,642	27	1,788	186	1.5
Nebraska.....	69	88	59	66	6,728	6,669	2,944	3,200	250	6,478	.....	3.7
Kansas.....	65	77	81	88	8,252	7,431	6,210	4,841	552	7,700	.....	6.7
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>												
Maryland.....	24	28	6	8	3,264	3,141	520	540	124	3,140	.....	3.8
West Virginia.....	7	7	7	7	423	349	232	189	37	165	221	18.3
<b>W. SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Oklahoma.....	10	15	12	18	1,169	914	491	386	115	1,054	.....	9.8
Texas.....	6	11	12	14	523	995	683	611	23	500	.....	4.4
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>												
Montana.....	13	14	8	.....	887	660	95	.....	56	831	.....	6.3
Colorado.....	23	28	15	9	2,546	2,306	868	345	164	2,382	.....	6.4
<b>PACIFIC:</b>												
Washington.....	18	21	32	22	1,626	1,573	1,586	942	106	1,520	.....	6.5
Oregon.....	42	54	24	37	3,802	3,181	1,480	1,601	164	3,554	84	4.4
California.....	17	19	18	15	2,054	2,218	1,389	872	98	1,956	.....	4.8
Other States.....	14	8	8	9	1,056	890	654	604	57	999	.....	5.4

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Rhode Island, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Kentucky, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1,695	1,679	1,680	\$21,043,929	441	\$3,984,872	1,193	\$4,032,898
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	7	7	7	84,000	5	17,557	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	54	53	52	1,051,550	29	371,117	45	203,960
New Jersey.....	7	7	7	159,000	6	78,695	6	44,500
Pennsylvania.....	470	464	460	6,342,650	114	1,492,591	293	984,616
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	147	147	145	2,197,624	31	497,278	107	338,050
Indiana.....	84	84	83	1,077,500	25	217,492	64	174,650
Illinois.....	115	115	114	2,037,762	32	194,538	98	345,745
Michigan.....	106	104	104	1,353,000	25	310,637	80	305,900
Wisconsin.....	143	141	140	1,764,650	38	208,447	88	369,650
W. NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	80	80	78	707,750	15	27,836	58	199,725
Iowa.....	86	86	85	941,650	16	61,664	74	264,200
Missouri.....	10	10	10	133,130	3	37,843	8	25,200
North Dakota.....	53	53	53	284,550	9	17,725	29	93,000
South Dakota.....	35	34	34	263,056	3	39,375	18	48,800
Nebraska.....	69	69	69	562,450	20	52,689	54	154,100
Kansas.....	65	65	65	530,626	11	40,695	50	127,050
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	24	24	23	369,700	13	103,458	16	74,000
West Virginia.....	7	7	6	21,100	1	5,300	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
W. SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	10	9	9	96,200	3	23,672	8	14,100
Texas.....	6	5	5	29,400	2	4,500	4	9,900
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	13	13	13	78,500	7	35,861	10	37,650
Colorado.....	23	23	23	157,700	11	56,315	17	39,800
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	18	18	18	113,350	7	21,345	13	28,400
Oregon.....	42	40	37	244,331	10	35,507	29	61,800
California.....	17	17	16	257,000	4	26,699	17	63,500
Other States.....	4	4	* 4	185,000	1	8,136	3	24,600

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Rhode Island, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Kentucky, 2.



TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1,695	1,687	\$4,057,521	\$1,458,804	\$250,727	\$305,808
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	7	7	16,689	8,639	549	392
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	54	54	208,082	73,647	16,685	14,020
New Jersey.....	7	7	35,489	11,000	2,416	3,014
Pennsylvania.....	470	469	1,117,701	353,325	73,427	89,647
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	147	146	416,142	137,285	21,893	28,445
Indiana.....	84	84	219,139	75,985	15,912	18,122
Illinois.....	115	115	371,915	127,690	28,852	29,291
Michigan.....	106	106	258,842	89,680	15,211	17,709
Wisconsin.....	143	142	336,639	124,251	17,928	27,424
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	80	80	180,921	70,934	11,489	15,749
Iowa.....	86	85	177,730	80,333	8,536	11,425
Missouri.....	10	10	25,958	7,964	608	1,867
North Dakota.....	53	53	62,403	27,011	3,752	4,857
South Dakota.....	35	34	33,861	16,970	2,077	1,210
Nebraska.....	69	68	100,722	38,354	5,010	4,873
Kansas.....	65	65	120,748	52,246	6,518	8,691
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	24	24	81,301	27,033	5,921	9,879
West Virginia.....	7	7	2,696	1,404	90	10
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	10	10	24,097	8,116	1,084	1,710
Texas.....	6	6	10,975	3,984	601	492
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	13	13	21,768	10,322	612	2,672
Colorado.....	23	21	33,962	14,758	722	1,557
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	18	18	41,872	15,248	1,427	3,483
Oregon.....	42	42	75,914	30,126	2,216	4,644
California.....	17	17	58,373	24,743	4,306	2,383
Other States.....	4	14	24,082	7,756	2,885	2,242

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Rhode Island, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Kentucky, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$260, 824	\$760, 271	\$88, 765	\$202, 462	\$140, 037	\$234, 377	\$375, 446
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	638	2, 382	304	670	796	554	1, 765
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	8, 987	54, 330	5, 274	7, 624	4, 036	9, 257	14, 222
New Jersey.....	900	12, 610	418	2, 490	610	1, 365	666
Pennsylvania.....	86, 675	231, 694	27, 359	41, 532	34, 341	81, 938	97, 763
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	20, 294	96, 373	8, 298	19, 343	14, 402	28, 281	41, 528
Indiana.....	19, 789	39, 555	7, 053	8, 786	7, 612	10, 470	15, 855
Illinois.....	25, 993	69, 048	8, 086	16, 192	13, 236	16, 053	37, 474
Michigan.....	19, 229	46, 589	4, 318	13, 086	8, 211	12, 031	32, 778
Wisconsin.....	21, 912	54, 772	6, 236	22, 796	9, 313	19, 888	32, 119
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	7, 691	23, 290	2, 935	12, 031	7, 199	12, 481	17, 122
Iowa.....	5, 631	22, 297	4, 530	10, 276	8, 651	7, 848	18, 203
Missouri.....	1, 694	7, 578	132	2, 286	1, 075	1, 059	1, 695
North Dakota.....	1, 785	7, 515	1, 869	6, 301	2, 019	1, 873	5, 421
South Dakota.....	298	3, 833	536	2, 330	922	2, 267	3, 418
Nebraska.....	9, 966	14, 506	1, 663	4, 845	4, 509	7, 412	9, 584
Kansas.....	2, 422	17, 856	2, 381	7, 253	6, 215	5, 911	11, 255
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	7, 594	16, 086	1, 337	3, 345	2, 548	2, 943	4, 615
West Virginia.....	200	270			97	470	155
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	1, 417	2, 531	250	931	5, 486	661	1, 911
Texas.....	439	2, 151	786	672	429	100	1, 321
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	1, 013	2, 468	78	1, 328	404	1, 161	1, 710
Colorado.....	1, 375	5, 843	341	1, 505	861	2, 216	4, 784
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	4, 984	4, 975	562	805	1, 408	2, 441	6, 039
Oregon.....	6, 155	9, 641	901	9, 864	1, 513	3, 248	7, 606
California.....	2, 780	8, 319	1, 954	5, 283	3, 080	1, 269	4, 256
Other States.....	963	3, 759	1, 164	888	1, 064	1, 180	2, 181

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,695</b>	<b>212,446</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>\$21,043,229</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>\$3,984,972</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>\$4,057,521</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>248,666</b>
Atlantic.....	26	4,377	26	766,950	20	423,755	26	140,403	26	4,939
California.....	17	2,054	16	257,000	4	26,699	17	58,373	17	2,455
Central Pennsylvania.....	231	30,246	225	2,905,400	57	647,009	231	495,895	210	40,273
Colorado.....	23	2,546	23	157,700	11	56,315	21	33,962	23	2,780
East Pennsylvania.....	111	17,291	107	2,160,100	40	590,886	111	394,148	103	20,118
Illinois.....	108	17,368	107	1,987,912	30	196,655	108	363,708	105	19,013
Indiana.....	106	15,947	105	1,280,150	27	215,375	106	265,009	99	16,948
Iowa.....	85	11,517	84	940,650	16	61,664	84	176,950	81	11,101
Kansas.....	84	10,840	83	761,556	17	102,210	84	174,084	81	11,933
Michigan.....	115	12,454	113	1,405,400	28	317,837	115	266,583	108	16,538
Minnesota.....	79	8,092	78	707,750	15	27,836	79	180,436	72	8,449
Montana.....	13	887	13	78,500	7	35,861	13	21,768	10	1,077
Nebraska.....	70	6,657	70	560,850	20	52,689	69	97,441	63	7,513
New England.....	8	609	8	104,000	6	25,693	8	19,816	8	907
New York.....	43	5,659	41	668,800	21	125,353	43	146,420	42	5,659
North Dakota.....	54	3,146	53	284,550	9	17,725	54	62,888	47	4,689
Ohio.....	129	20,694	127	2,080,924	28	490,078	128	393,181	120	24,770
Oregon-Washington.....	60	5,428	55	357,681	17	56,852	60	117,286	56	6,592
Pittsburgh.....	149	17,793	147	1,820,750	25	262,168	148	267,381	137	23,413
South Dakota.....	35	2,001	34	263,056	3	39,375	34	33,861	29	3,101
Texas.....	6	523	5	29,400	2	4,500	6	10,975	5	698
Wisconsin.....	143	16,347	140	1,764,150	38	208,447	142	336,953	117	15,700

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The great religious awakening which took place in the United States at the close of the eighteenth century was at first largely confined to the English-speaking communities. It was inevitable, however, that others should feel the effect of the new spirit; and a number of leaders arose, through whose influence varying types of religious life developed, eventuating in different church organizations. Among them was Jacob Albright, who was born in Pottstown, Pa., in 1759, and died in 1808. Baptized in infancy, and confirmed in the Lutheran communion, he was later converted under the influence of a Reformed minister; but coming into connection with the Methodists, he declared his adherence to them and was licensed to exhort. Albright, who had begun to preach in 1796, felt called upon to devote himself particularly to work among the German people. It had not been his purpose to found a new church.

It was not until 1803 that an ecclesiastical organization was effected at a general assembly held in eastern Pennsylvania, when Mr. Albright was set apart as a minister of the gospel and ordained as an elder.

His training in the Methodist Episcopal Church influenced him in organizing the new movement, and many characteristic Methodist features, such as the circuit system and the itinerancy, were adopted. The first field of operations included the counties of Bucks, Berks, and Northampton, and extended into portions of Northumberland and Centre counties. The first annual conference was held in Lebanon County, Pa., in November 1807. Albright was elected bishop,

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. J. Raphael Dallas, general statistician of the Evangelical Church, Cleveland, Ohio, and approved by him in its present form.

and articles of faith and the book of discipline were adopted, but a full form of church government was not devised for some years. The first general conference convened in Buffalo Valley, Union County, Pa., in October 1816, at which time the denomination took the name Evangelical Association.

Although, in the beginning, the activities of the church were carried on in the German language only, the scope was soon widened by taking up work in the English language also; and of late years English has become the dominant language, practically displacing the German. The denomination spread into the Central States, and throughout the Northern and Western States from New England to the Pacific coast, and north into Canada.

For some years the missionary idea, which has always been a dominant purpose of the denomination, found its expression in local work; but in 1839 a general missionary society was organized, and a woman's society followed in 1883. In 1854 the church first reached out to Europe, and commenced an important work both in Germany and Switzerland. In 1876 Japan was occupied, and since then missions have been established in China, Russia, Poland-Latvia, and Africa. As early as 1815, a church publishing house was founded, and what is said to be the oldest German religious paper in the United States, *Der Christliche Botschafter*, was founded in 1836.

A division, in 1891, resulting in the organization of the United Evangelical Church, took from the denomination a large number of ministers and members.

Both denominations continued their separate existence until the end of the second decade of the separation when the growing conviction that the two churches should be reunited began to find articulate expression. The General Conference of the Evangelical Association of 1907 and that of the United Evangelical Church in 1910 took definite steps toward a rapprochement by the appointment of commissions on church union and federation. These commissions, after a series of meetings, agreed upon a partial basis of union in 1918, which basis was ratified by the General Conference of the United Evangelical Church in 1918 and by the General Conference of the Evangelical Association in 1919.

Commissions were again appointed which, in joint session in 1921, completed the basis of union; it was submitted to the annual conferences of both denominations, receiving the required constitutional majority in both churches. At a special session of the General Conference of the Evangelical Association, and at a regular session of the General Conference of the United Evangelical Church, meeting simultaneously during the month of October 1922, the adoption of the Discipline and the Basis of Union was consummated, and on October 14, 1922, in the General Conference of the Evangelical Church, the two churches were united under the name of the Evangelical Church. This church is not one of the Lutheran bodies.

### DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Evangelical Church is Arminian, and its articles of faith correspond very closely to those of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They emphasize the divinity as well as perfect humanity of the Son of God and the true divinity of the Holy Ghost; and hold that the canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments reveal the will of God so far as is necessary for salvation. Christian perfection is defined as "a state of grace in which we are so firmly rooted in God that we have instant victory over every temptation the moment it presents itself, without yielding in any degree; in which our rest, peace, and joy in God are not interrupted by the vicissitudes of life; in which, in short, sin has lost its power over us, and we rule over the flesh, the world, and Satan, yet in watchfulness." Entire sanctification is the basis of this perfection, which, however, constantly admits of a fuller participation in divine power and a constant expansion in spiritual capacity.

### ORGANIZATION

The polity of the Evangelical Church is connectional in form. Bishops are elected by the General Conference for a term of 4 years, but are not ordained or consecrated as such. They are eligible for reelection and are general overseers of the work of the church. They preside at annual conferences and, as a board, decide all questions of law in the interval between General Conference sessions. The General Conference, which meets quadrennially, has been, since 1839, a delegated body. Previous to that time all elders of the church were members. The annual and quarterly conferences correspond to the similar bodies in the Methodist Episcopal Church; the annual conferences consisting of the ministers

within certain territorial bounds and a limited number of laymen; and the quarterly conferences consisting of the officers of the local congregations. District superintendents are elected for 4 years by the annual conference. Pastors are appointed annually, on the itinerant system. No time limit is imposed. The property of local congregations is controlled and managed by trustees for the use of the ministry and membership, and subject to the doctrine and polity of the denomination.

### WORK

The general missionary work both home and foreign is under the care of a missionary society, whose members become such by the payment of dues. It carries on its work through a board, whose membership consists of the officers of the society (who are also the officers of the board); one ministerial delegate from each annual conference society; two delegates from the Woman's Missionary Society, the missionary executive secretaries; and eight laymen who are elected by the General Conference. The annual conferences are practically organized as branch societies for missionary work. All transactions of the missionary society are reviewed at the General Conference. The Woman's Missionary Society has 1,216 local societies, with a total membership of 33,606, and works under the general direction of the Board of Missions. This general board makes the annual appropriations for mission conferences in the United States and foreign lands, and these conferences in turn divide their respective appropriations among the various mission stations. In 1911 the missionary activities of the church were enlarged and a Young People's Missionary Circle was organized. It now has 624 societies with a membership of 15,522.

Appropriations for home mission work are directed to the support of the missionaries and the provision of homes for them. A considerable amount of work is done in the West and Northwest, including the western provinces of Canada—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—and in the large cities of the United States. Of late, work has developed among the foreign nationalities in the United States, there being now 4 missions among Italians. The total number of missionaries reported in the home department in 1936 was 607, the number of churches aided was 957, and the contributions for the work were reported as \$494,400.

In close sympathy with the Board of Home Missions is the work of the Board of Church Extension in assisting needy mission congregations to erect church buildings by means of temporary loans at a minimum rate of interest. For this work, in 1936, there was contributed \$22,000. There is a general fund amounting to \$496,923, and a special fund of \$11,043, making a total of \$507,966.

Foreign missions are carried on through both the Board of Missions and the Woman's Missionary Society. The fields occupied are Japan, China, Germany, Poland, Latvia, France, Africa, Switzerland, and Russia. The most distinctively foreign mission work is that in China and Japan, in each of which there is a principal station, with various substations and churches connected with it. In 1936, in connection with the missions in these countries, there were reported 541 organized congregations, with 38,200 members; and 2 training schools. In addition, there were in Europe, generally under the care of native preachers, 424 churches, with 33,453 members; and in Canada, 111 churches, with 11,310 members. The total number of American missionaries employed was 40, chiefly in Asia, and there were 725 native workers, including deaconesses, most of them in Europe. In the foreign field there were also 7 hospitals and dispensaries, and 1 orphanage, with 45 inmates. The total amount contributed for foreign missions by the churches in 1936 was \$129,925, of which \$35,050 went to assist the work in Europe, \$50,000 that in Japan, \$32,000 that in China, and \$12,875 that in Africa. The contributions for the work in Canada are special and are not included in the regular contributions. The property in Europe is valued at \$2,630,500, that in Japan at \$427,253, and that in China at \$98,091, making a total of \$3,155,844. The general receipts of the missionary society for both the home and foreign fields have shown a steady increase, and in 1936 amounted to \$696,925. The average contribution in the whole denomination in 1936 for home and foreign missionary purposes was \$2.93 per member.

The educational work of the denomination in the United States in 1936 included 5 institutions of higher grade, with 1,562 students. The current income for educational work at home was \$482,700; great emphasis was placed upon raising a fund for endowments, which were materially increased. The value of property is estimated at \$3,496,000, and there is an endowment of \$1,758,911.

The institutional or philanthropic enterprises of the church include two orphanages, six homes for the aged, and three hospitals, with a deaconess home.

Aside from these institutions there is a charitable society, whose funds are in the form of a permanent endowment, the proceeds from which are applied to the support of aged ministers, or such as are in broken health, and to the support of families of deceased ministers. This is designated "The Superannuation Fund."

The young people of the church are enrolled in what is known as the Evangelical League of Christian Endeavor, which has in the United States 1,825 societies, with 43,521 members. These societies contributed \$52,818, of which \$12,279 was appropriated for missionary work and the remainder for various other purposes.

# EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

(FORMERLY THE UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH)

## STATISTICS

**Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.**—A general summary of the statistics for the Evangelical Congregational Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows, also, the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who are on the registers of the local churches as communicant members.

**TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936**

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number .....	160	67	93	41.9	58.1
<b>Members</b> , number .....	23,894	16,735	7,159	70.0	30.0
Average membership per church .....	149	250	77		
Membership by sex:					
Male .....	9,114	6,452	2,662	70.8	29.2
Female .....	13,738	9,483	4,255	69.0	31.0
Sex not reported .....	1,042	800	242	76.8	23.2
Males per 100 females .....	66.3	68.0	62.6		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years .....	920	631	289	68.6	31.4
13 years and over .....	22,218	15,511	6,707	69.8	30.2
Age not reported .....	756	593	163	73.4	21.6
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	4.0	3.9	4.1		
<b>Church edifices</b> , number .....	160	65	95	40.6	59.4
Value—number reporting .....	155	65	90	41.9	58.1
Amount reported .....	\$3,296,428	\$2,600,591	\$695,837	78.9	21.1
Constructed prior to 1936 .....	\$3,258,767	\$2,574,450	\$684,317	79.0	21.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936 .....	\$37,661	\$26,141	\$11,520	69.4	30.6
Average value per church .....	\$21,267	\$40,009	\$7,732		
Debt—number reporting .....	62	45	17		
Amount reported .....	\$572,203	\$541,903	\$30,300	94.7	5.3
Number reporting "no debt" .....	96	21	75		
<b>Parsonages</b> , number .....	87	47	40		
Value—number reporting .....	79	47	32		
Amount reported .....	\$431,483	\$302,050	\$129,433	70.0	30.0
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number .....	160	67	93	41.9	58.1
Amount reported .....	\$461,969	\$335,591	\$126,378	72.6	27.4
Pastors' salaries .....	\$142,706	\$96,197	\$46,509	67.4	32.6
All other salaries .....	\$32,858	\$27,383	\$5,475	83.3	16.7
Repairs and improvements .....	\$32,427	\$23,176	\$9,251	71.5	28.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest .....	\$33,627	\$24,855	\$8,772	73.9	26.1
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$119,486	\$91,775	\$27,711	76.8	23.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc. ....	\$11,282	\$8,156	\$3,126	72.3	27.7
Home missions .....	\$21,442	\$15,610	\$5,832	72.8	27.2
Foreign missions .....	\$11,996	\$9,201	\$2,795	76.7	23.3
To general headquarters for distribution .....	\$26,218	\$17,236	\$8,982	65.7	34.3
All other purposes .....	\$29,927	\$22,002	\$7,925	73.5	26.5
Average expenditure per church .....	\$2,887	\$5,009	\$1,359		
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number .....	155	67	88	43.2	56.8
Officers and teachers .....	3,599	2,055	1,544	57.1	42.9
Scholars .....	30,193	19,531	10,662	64.7	35.3

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100. <sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	34	22	12	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	359	247	112	68.8	31.2
Scholars.....	3,101	2,171	930	70.0	30.0
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	6	6	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	58	58	-----	-----	-----
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	90	33	57	-----	-----
Scholars.....	987	852	135	86.3	13.7

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Evangelical Congregational Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. The figures shown for 1916 and 1906 represent the entire body of United Evangelical churches prior to the merger of the majority of them with the Evangelical Association.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 <sup>1</sup>	1906 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	160	153	957	975
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	7	-----	—18	-----
Percent.....	4.6	-----	—1.8	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	23,824	20,449	89,774	69,882
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	3,445	-----	10,892	-----
Percent.....	16.8	-----	28.5	-----
Average membership per church.....	149	134	94	72
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	160	148	905	920
Value—number reporting.....	155	142	896	906
Amount reported.....	\$3,296,428	\$2,319,400	\$4,657,893	\$3,180,359
Average value per church.....	\$21,267	\$16,334	\$5,199	\$3,510
Debt—number reporting.....	62	29	245	208
Amount reported.....	\$572,203	\$240,000	\$524,988	\$292,004
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	87	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	79	78	401	346
Amount reported.....	\$431,483	\$451,300	\$962,490	\$610,251
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	160	153	927	-----
Amount reported.....	\$461,969	\$574,165	\$1,111,264	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$142,706	\$444,444	\$831,519	-----
All other salaries.....	\$32,858			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$32,427			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$33,627			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$119,486			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$11,282	\$129,721	\$279,165	-----
Home missions.....	\$21,442			
Foreign missions.....	\$11,996			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$26,218			
All other purposes.....	\$29,927			
Not classified.....	-----	-----	\$580	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,887	\$3,753	\$1,199	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	155	148	905	883
Officers and teachers.....	3,599	2,950	13,908	12,136
Scholars.....	30,193	27,395	129,453	93,176

<sup>1</sup> Figures given represent data for the United Evangelical Church as then constituted; because of this fact, the increase or decrease in churches and members from 1916 to 1926 is not shown, as the data are not comparable.

<sup>2</sup> Aminus sign (—) denotes decrease.



**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Evangelical Congregational Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for the two conferences in the Evangelical Congregational Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	160	87	93	23,894	16,735	7,159	9,114	13,738	1,042	66.3	155	3,569	30,193
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	142	55	87	21,895	15,125	6,770	8,317	12,536	1,042	66.3	137	3,277	27,536
E. NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	12	9	3	1,248	1,074	174	479	769	-----	62.3	12	205	1,555
Illinois.....	6	3	3	751	536	215	318	433	-----	73.4	6	117	1,102

**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States..	160	153	957	975	23,894	20,449	89,774	69,882	920	22,218	758	4.0
New York.....	-----	-----	6	6	-----	-----	249	158	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	142	140	576	578	21,895	19,309	62,792	45,480	777	20,362	756	3.7
Ohio.....	12	7	42	45	1,248	604	4,729	4,293	122	1,126	-----	9.8
Illinois.....	6	6	75	86	751	536	6,830	6,447	21	730	-----	2.8
Wisconsin.....	-----	-----	3	4	-----	-----	199	170	-----	-----	-----	-----
Minnesota.....	-----	-----	18	13	-----	-----	648	492	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa.....	-----	-----	73	84	-----	-----	5,202	5,017	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	-----	-----	8	3	-----	-----	226	96	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	-----	-----	8	8	-----	-----	231	155	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	-----	-----	60	60	-----	-----	3,028	2,992	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas.....	-----	-----	11	14	-----	-----	615	547	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maryland.....	-----	-----	19	15	-----	-----	2,155	1,789	-----	-----	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	-----	-----	4	4	-----	-----	262	105	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	-----	-----	13	7	-----	-----	576	199	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oregon.....	-----	-----	36	43	-----	-----	1,695	1,661	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other States.....	-----	-----	5	5	-----	-----	337	301	-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	160	160	155	\$3,296,428	62	\$572,203	79	\$431,483
Pennsylvania.....	142	144	139	3,110,928	55	535,174	73	406,483
Ohio.....	12	10	10	105,500	6	34,279	2	125,000
Illinois.....	6	6	6	80,000	1	2,750	4	

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Ohio combined with figures for Illinois, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	160	160	\$461,969	\$142,706	\$32,858	\$32,427
Pennsylvania.....	142	142	419,918	125,357	30,582	28,839
Ohio.....	12	12	22,497	9,738	891	1,173
Illinois.....	6	6	19,554	7,611	1,385	2,415

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$33,627	\$119,486	\$11,282	\$21,442	\$11,996	\$26,218	\$29,927
Pennsylvania.....	31,352	110,979	10,402	19,335	10,930	24,456	27,686
Ohio.....	550	5,061	456	1,127	438	1,249	1,814
Illinois.....	1,725	3,446	424	980	628	513	427

**TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936**

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	160	23,894	155	\$3,296,428	62	\$572,203	160	\$461,969	155	30,193
Eastern.....	137	21,330	134	3,066,428	53	531,283	137	412,758	132	26,951
Western.....	23	2,564	21	230,000	9	40,920	23	49,211	23	3,242

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The United Evangelical Church, as a separate ecclesiastical body, dates from the year 1894. Previous to that time its members constituted a part of the Evangelical Association, organized under the evangelistic labors of Jacob Albright, in eastern Pennsylvania, in the year 1800. The division which resulted in the formation of the new church was due to differences of opinion as to what were considered fundamental principles of church polity, and official acts affecting the claims of a large minority of the ministers and members of the association. Seven annual conferences, with from 60,000 to 70,000 members, who were designated the "minority," entered a protest against what they regarded as "abuse of the powers conferred by the discipline, and usurpation of powers in violation of the discipline." This protest availed nothing, and in due time a separate organization was effected, with articles of faith and a discipline in strict accord with the doctrine, spirit, and purpose of the original church. On October 10, 1894, the former members of the East Pennsylvania Conference met in convention and organized as the "East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church," and called a general conference to meet in Naperville, Ill., November 29, 1894. Other conferences joined in the call, and on the designated day the conference met, and on the following day declared itself to be the first General Conference of the United Evangelical Church.

In 1910 a movement was started looking toward a reunion of the United Evangelical Church and the Evangelical Association. Commissions were appointed by the general conferences in 1914 to consider the question and prepare a basis of union. For a number of years the matter lay dormant, but in 1922 the majority of the delegates to the General Conference held in Barrington, Ill., voted to reunite on the basis proposed by the commission.

The East Pennsylvania Conference, long recognized as the mother conference, at its annual session prior to the session of the General Conference, refused to vote on the basis of union, giving nine reasons for its action, which briefly stated were: That the method of procedure was irregular and contrary to the law of the church; that it meant a return to a church polity which had been objectionable 30 years before and had been one of the principal reasons for the establishment of the United Evangelical Church; that it meant the omission of a number of articles of faith which were deemed of vital importance and concerning which the discipline explicitly stated "The Articles of Faith shall never be changed."

This conference also instructed its delegates to the General Conference to enter a protest in harmony with the foregoing action. This protest was, however, disregarded and the merger declared effected.

The protesting delegates, upon their return from the General Conference, called a special session of the East Pennsylvania Conference and presented their report. This body endorsed the action of their representatives and decided to perpetuate the United Evangelical Church. Since that date the large majority of churches in this conference, together with individual churches in the Central, Pittsburgh, Ohio, and Illinois conferences, have been functioning apart from the merger, with marked success. Though the supreme court of the State of Pennsylvania declared the merger to be legal, its decision did not define exactly the status of these churches; but, pending such interpretation, and under an agreement with the larger body, they continued their separate existence under the same name. They later adopted the name Evangelical Congregational Church.

The boundaries of the East Pennsylvania Conference remain the same as before the merger, while the churches in the Middle West have been organized into a Western Conference.

The valuation of the property owned by the congregations reporting in 1936 is \$3,652,777, to which must be added the value of general property, making a total valuation of \$3,773,177.

The ministerial ranks are composed of 124 itinerant preachers serving charges and 46 local preachers.

The Evangelical Congregational Church is a constituent member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and is identified with the various movements for church unity and fellowship.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. C. H. Mengel, bishop of the Evangelical Congregational Church, Allentown, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

### DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Evangelical Congregational Church may be characterized as Arminian. Its confession of faith, formulated in 25 articles, varies but little from the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The church emphasizes the principle of voluntary giving, not only for the support of the ministry, but also for the maintenance of all the religious and benevolent enterprises of the church; "voluntary abstinence from all intoxicants, as the true ground of personal temperance, and complete legal prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks, as the duty of civil government"; the exercise of strict discipline for the safety, purity, and power of the church; the integrity of the Bible, as given by inspiration of God; and the fellowship of all followers of Christ.

### ORGANIZATION

In polity the church resembles the Methodist Episcopal Church. The local congregations are self-governing in their temporal affairs. There is equal clerical and lay representation in the annual conferences, as well as in the General Conference. The itinerant system of ministerial supply and service prevails, the appointments of ministers being made at each annual conference, by a committee consisting of a presiding bishop and presiding elders, for 1 year, with the privilege of reappointment to the limit of an 8-year term.

### WORK

The missionary interests of the church are committed especially to a Society of Home and Foreign Missions, which has a branch in each annual conference. Its affairs are managed by a general board, consisting of its officers, together with one delegate from each conference auxiliary, and one from the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society. The latter is auxiliary to the general society. The annual conferences are empowered to establish missions within their own bounds, and supervise them, while beyond the limits of conference districts the board of missions can act. The number of such missions now in operation within and beyond the conference bounds is 62, cared for by the same number of missionaries; and for the prosecution of the work in 1936, the sum of \$29,064 was contributed.

Foreign missionary work is carried on through interdenominational boards. The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society is especially active and it is largely through its efforts that 21 missionaries are being supported in several foreign countries.

The Keystone League of Christian Endeavor Societies in 1936 numbered 201 with a membership of 6,143 and contributed \$1,121 for missionary purposes, while the Sunday schools contributed for various purposes the sum of \$44,954.

A home for the aged has been established at Herndon, Pa., with a property valuation of \$100,000, which includes a farm of 110 acres. Three fine parks are owned by the church—namely, Waldheim Park, located near Allentown, Pa.; Rosedale Park, near Reading; and Herndon Park, adjoining the property of the Home for the Aged, at Herndon, Pa. Successful summer assemblies are conducted in all of these parks.

A publishing company has been organized with headquarters at Myerstown, Pa. The official church publication is called *The United Evangelical*. A church center has been established at Myerstown, Pa.

# EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATIONS

## GENERAL STATEMENT

Under this head are included various associations of churches which are more or less completely organized and have one general characteristic, namely, the conduct of evangelistic or missionary work.

In a few cases they are practically denominations, but for the most part, while distinct from other religious bodies, they are dominated by the evangelistic conception rather than by doctrinal or ecclesiastical distinctions. None of them is large, and some are very small and local in their character.

Between 1916 and 1926 certain changes were noted: The Church of God (Apostolic) was added; the Lumber River Mission, now known as the Holiness Methodist Church, was listed with the Methodist bodies; the Church Transcendent, and the Voluntary Missionary Society in America ceased to exist; no report was received from the Peniel Missions; and two bodies were listed under new names—Apostolic Faith Mission, reported in 1916 and 1906 as Apostolic Faith Movement, and Missionary Bands of the World, formerly reported as Pentecost Bands of the World.

In 1936 the Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean) has been added to the group.

The bodies grouped under the head "Evangelistic Associations" in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed as follows, with the principal statistics as reported for the four census years.

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATIONS, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>1936</b>								
<b>Total for the group</b> .....	<b>270</b>	<b>20,230</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>\$1,988,720</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>\$307,519</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>15,478</b>
Apostolic Christian Church.....	57	5,841	52	552,490	56	41,048	52	3,616
Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean).....	31	1,663	18	146,500	23	24,926	20	1,077
Apostolic Faith Mission.....	17	2,288	7	320,950	15	69,487	13	873
Christian Congregation.....	1	57					1	30
Church of Daniel's Band.....	5	122	4	3,250	5	767	3	108
Church of God (Apostolic).....	13	314	8	6,630	10	2,476	7	277
Church of God as Organized by Christ.....	13	361	3	1,250	8	469	1	20
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association.....	20	709	10	13,250	19	6,802	17	827
Metropolitan Church Association.....	14	961	1	150,000	13	47,605	10	804
Missionary Church Association.....	47	3,648	37	217,900	45	88,871	45	6,008
Missionary Bands of the World.....	6	222	6	16,000	5	4,159	4	275
Pillar of Fire.....	46	4,044	30	560,500	28	20,909	44	1,563

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATIONS, 1936, 1926, 1916,  
AND 1906—Continued

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of mem- bers	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>1926</b>								
<b>Total for the group</b> .....	<b>257</b>	<b>15,763</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>\$1,821,043</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>\$378,034</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>11,839</b>
Apostolic Christian Church.....	53	5,709	48	476,800	49	36,072	48	2,581
Apostolic Faith Mission.....	14	2,119	4	273,500	11	60,622	7	578
Christian Congregation.....	2	150	1	1,000	1	250	2	165
Church of Daniel's Band.....	4	129	3	4,500	4	667	2	78
Church of God (Apostolic).....	18	492	8	24,350	14	5,486	13	341
Church of God as Organized by Christ.....	19	375	2	1,400				
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association.....	14	495	9	18,500	10	5,363	10	414
Metropolitan Church Association.....	40	1,113	4	201,650	34	107,580	33	1,618
Missionary Church Association.....	34	2,498	30	262,343	33	105,326	29	3,822
Missionary Bands of the World.....	11	241	9	20,000	10	6,588	8	248
Pillar of Fire.....	48	2,442	23	537,000	32	50,080	36	1,994
<b>1916</b>								
<b>Total for the group</b> .....	<b>207</b>	<b>13,933</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>854,435</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>265,167</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>10,067</b>
Apostolic Church.....	2	112	2	6,400	2	650	1	60
Apostolic Christian Church.....	54	4,766	49	265,325	51	29,893	47	3,068
Apostolic Faith Movement.....	24	2,196	8	40,950	22	38,380	16	711
Christian Congregation.....	7	645	5	11,500	5	1,650	5	376
Church of Daniel's Band.....	6	393	4	7,800	4	895	1	22
Church of God as Organized by Christ.....	17	227	3	1,500	1	50		
Church Transcendent.....	3	91	1	4,500	1	700	3	84
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association.....	12	352	11	21,100	12	3,887	12	502
Lumber River Mission.....	6	434	6	6,425	4	323	6	358
Metropolitan Church Association.....	7	704	1	100,000	4	80,635	3	423
Missionary Church Association.....	25	1,554	20	84,700	21	37,930	21	3,022
Peniel Missions.....	9	257	2	111,600	8	5,765	4	66
Pentecost Bands of the World.....	10	218	10	18,500	10	4,420	10	430
Pillar of Fire.....	21	1,129	8	171,555	21	57,790	12	559
Voluntary Missionary Society in America.....	4	855	4	2,580	4	2,199	4	386
<b>1906</b>								
<b>Total for the group</b> .....	<b>179</b>	<b>10,842</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>532,185</b>			<b>136</b>	<b>7,615</b>
Apostolic Christian Church.....	41	4,558	38	141,550			31	1,932
Apostolic Faith Movement.....	6	538	1	450			5	245
Christian Congregation.....	9	395	5	7,200			7	332
Gospel Mission.....	8	196	4	3,100			7	245
Church of Daniel's Band.....	4	92	2	2,400			1	50
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association.....	10	293	9	11,300			9	402
Lumber River Mission.....	5	265	5	3,000			5	256
Metropolitan Church Association.....	6	466	4	118,300			4	360
Missionary Church Association.....	30	1,256	19	33,135			28	1,916
Peniel Missions.....	11	703	1	40,230			7	308
Pentecost Bands of the World.....	16	487	15	69,550			13	477
Pentecostal Union Church.....	3	230	3	90,600			2	175
Voluntary Missionary Society in America (Colored).....	3	425	2	2,400			3	390
Heavenly Recruit Church.....	27	938	7	8,950			14	527

# APOSTOLIC CHRISTIAN CHURCH

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Apostolic Christian Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	57	14	43	-----	-----
Members, number.....	5,841	1,461	4,380	25.0	75.0
Average membership per church.....	102	104	102	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,127	434	1,693	20.4	79.6
Female.....	3,714	1,027	2,687	27.7	72.3
Males per 100 females.....	57.3	42.3	63.0	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	8	-----	8	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	5,587	1,413	4,174	25.3	74.7
Age not reported.....	246	48	198	19.5	80.5
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	0.1	-----	0.2	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	54	10	44	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	52	10	42	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$552,490	\$145,229	\$407,261	26.3	73.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$549,490	\$145,229	\$404,261	26.4	73.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,000	-----	\$3,000	-----	100.0
Average value per church.....	\$10,625	\$14,523	\$9,697	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	6	3	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$9,660	\$5,100	\$4,560	52.8	47.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	46	7	39	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	56	13	43	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$41,048	\$13,749	\$27,299	33.5	66.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$600	-----	\$600	-----	100.0
All other salaries.....	\$5,746	\$1,496	\$4,250	26.0	74.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$9,050	\$3,538	\$5,512	39.1	60.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,915	\$1,600	\$3,315	32.6	67.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,187	\$3,510	\$6,677	34.5	65.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$7,224	\$2,214	\$5,010	30.6	69.4
Home missions.....	\$216	-----	\$216	-----	100.0
Foreign missions.....	\$112	-----	\$112	-----	100.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$917	\$307	\$610	33.5	66.5
All other purposes.....	\$2,081	\$1,084	\$997	52.1	47.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$733	\$1,058	\$635	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	52	11	41	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	312	75	237	24.0	76.0
Scholars.....	3,616	819	2,797	22.6	77.4

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Apostolic Christian Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. While no parsonages were reported as owned in either 1936 or 1926, one, valued at \$2,000, was reported for 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	57	53	54	41
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	4	—1	13	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	5,841	5,709	4,766	4,558
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	132	943	208	-----
Percent.....	2.3	19.8	4.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	102	108	88	111
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	54	56	51	44
Value—number reporting.....	52	48	49	38
Amount reported.....	\$552,490	\$476,800	\$265,325	\$141,560
Average value per church.....	\$10,625	\$9,933	\$5,415	\$3,725
Debt—number reporting.....	6	6	2	6
Amount reported.....	\$9,660	\$11,650	\$1,000	\$6,500
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	56	49	51	-----
Amount reported.....	\$41,048	\$36,072	\$29,893	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$600			
All other salaries.....	\$5,746			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$9,050	\$27,249	\$18,139	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,915			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,187			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$7,224			
Home missions.....	\$216			
Foreign missions.....	\$112	\$8,823	\$11,754	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$917			
All other purposes.....	\$2,081			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$733	\$736	\$586	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	52	48	47	31
Officers and teachers.....	312	228	197	130
Scholars.....	3,616	2,581	3,068	1,932

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Apostolic Christian Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.



TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	57	14	43	5,841	1,461	4,380	2,127	3,714	57.3	52	312	3,616
NEW ENGLAND:												
Connecticut.....	1	1	-----	210	210	-----	80	130	61.5	1	8	129
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2	-----	2	140	-----	140	57	83	-----	2	14	137
New Jersey.....	1	1	-----	48	48	-----	14	34	-----	1	3	14
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	9	5	4	744	518	226	251	493	50.9	9	60	524
Indiana.....	8	-----	8	922	-----	922	368	554	66.4	7	53	714
Illinois.....	14	3	11	2,689	619	2,070	935	1,754	53.3	14	90	1,326
Michigan.....	2	-----	2	127	-----	127	44	83	-----	2	7	110
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	2	-----	2	90	-----	90	45	45	-----	2	5	53
Iowa.....	5	-----	5	268	-----	268	104	164	63.4	4	21	193
Missouri.....	2	-----	2	65	-----	65	23	42	-----	2	10	60
Kansas.....	3	1	5	362	25	337	135	227	59.5	6	25	221
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
West Virginia.....	1	1	-----	16	16	-----	4	12	-----	-----	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	1	-----	1	80	-----	80	33	47	-----	1	5	95
PACIFIC:												
Oregon.....	2	1	1	70	15	55	30	40	-----	1	11	40
California.....	1	1	-----	10	10	-----	4	6	-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	57	53	54	41	5,841	5,709	4,766	4,558	8	5,587	246	0.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	9	8	6	8	744	668	428	539	8	736	-----	1.1
Indiana.....	8	8	8	6	922	580	628	380	-----	922	-----	-----
Illinois.....	14	12	15	14	2,689	2,828	2,165	2,515	-----	2,535	154	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	5	5	5	3	268	279	290	184	-----	268	-----	-----
Kansas.....	6	6	6	4	362	430	437	417	-----	362	-----	-----
Other States.....	15	14	14	6	856	924	818	523	-----	764	92	-----

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Oregon; and 1 in each of the following—Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, Oklahoma, and California.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	57	54	52	\$552, 490	6	\$9, 660
Ohio.....	9	7	7	56, 500	2	2, 500
Indiana.....	8	8	8	80, 400	1	3, 000
Illinois.....	14	15	13	295, 729	2	4, 100
Iowa.....	5	5	5	18, 250	-----	-----
Kansas.....	6	6	6	20, 500	-----	-----
Other States.....	15	13	13	81, 111	1	60

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Michigan, Minnesota, and Missouri; and 1 in each of the following—Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, Oklahoma, and Oregon.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	57	56	\$41, 048	\$600	\$5, 746	\$9, 050	\$4, 915	\$10, 187	\$7, 224	\$216	\$112	\$917	\$2, 081
Ohio.....	9	9	8, 878	600	860	3, 293	1, 200	942	1, 684	25	112	35	127
Indiana.....	8	8	4, 199	---	1, 245	588	---	915	1, 118	50	---	160	133
Illinois.....	14	14	17, 712	---	2, 915	2, 125	1, 900	6, 047	2, 639	110	---	644	1, 332
Iowa.....	5	5	3, 647	---	---	928	1, 800	487	361	31	---	15	25
Kansas.....	6	6	1, 242	---	164	536	---	215	317	---	---	10	---
Other States.....	15	14	5, 370	---	562	1, 580	15	1, 581	1, 105	---	---	63	464

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Oregon; and 1 in each of the following—Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Oklahoma.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

The Apostolic Christian Church traces its origin to Benedict Weyeneth, who came to this country about the year 1847 and established a number of German-Swiss churches. The principal characteristic of these churches is the development of the doctrine of entire sanctification. They aim solely at the saving of souls, a change of heart through regeneration, and a life of godliness guided and directed by the Holy Spirit.

This body does not believe in war, therefore the members sought exemption from bearing arms, but they are very willing to support the Government of the United States in any service which is compatible with the teachings of Christ and the Apostles. This was demonstrated by the members in the World War, in which they were commended for their faithfulness. Each member is required to be obedient to the laws of the United States and honest in discharging his duties, such as reporting all taxable property, paying taxes, etc.

The different organizations are distinct from each other, although combining in a loose association, and they are considering the advisability of a more definite organization.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Ernest Graf, Sr., Akron, Ohio, and approved by him in its present form.

# APOSTOLIC CHRISTIAN CHURCH (NAZAREAN)

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. No parsonages were reported by this body. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have become converted to Christ and are baptized and who strive for sanctification and preparation for eternal life.

The Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean) was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	31	26	5	-----	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	1, 663	1, 551	112	93. 3	6. 7
Average membership per church.....	54	60	22	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	645	597	48	92. 6	7. 4
Female.....	1, 018	954	64	93. 7	6. 3
Males per 100 females.....	63. 4	62. 6	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1, 547	1, 437	110	92. 9	7. 1
13 years and over.....	116	114	2	98. 3	1. 7
Age not reported.....					
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	19	17	2	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	18	16	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$146, 500	\$135, 500	\$11, 000	92. 5	7. 5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$143, 000	\$132, 000	\$11, 000	92. 3	7. 7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3, 500	\$3, 500		100. 0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$8, 139	\$8, 469	\$5, 500	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	4	4		-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$12, 860	\$12, 860		100. 0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	15	13	2	-----	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	23	21	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$24, 926	\$24, 167	\$759	97. 0	3. 0
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$2, 208	\$2, 088	\$120	94. 6	5. 4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4, 629	\$4, 227	\$402	91. 3	8. 7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 650	\$2, 650		100. 0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$6, 976	\$6, 864	\$112	98. 4	1. 6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3, 765	\$3, 765		100. 0	-----
Home missions.....	\$175	\$175		100. 0	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$2, 405	\$2, 280	\$125	94. 8	5. 2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 563	\$1, 563		100. 0	-----
All other purposes.....	\$555	\$555		100. 0	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 084	\$1, 151	\$380	-----	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	20	19	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	70	63	7	-----	-----
Scholars.....	1, 077	987	90	91. 6	8. 4
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	2		-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	3	3		-----	-----
Scholars.....	38	38		-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for 1936 for the Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean) by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex and by age, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property. Table 4 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 3 and 4 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBER- SHIP BY AGE	SUNDAY SCHOOLS			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	31	26	5	1,663	1,551	112	645	1,018	63.4	1,547	116	20	70	1,077
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:														
New York.....	1	1	---	78	78	---	30	48	---	78	---	1	4	100
New Jersey.....	2	2	---	106	106	---	36	70	---	106	---	2	4	46
Pennsylvania.....	2	1	1	29	14	15	13	16	---	29	---	---	---	---
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Ohio.....	11	11	---	852	852	---	336	516	65.1	767	85	8	31	491
Illinois.....	4	3	1	292	220	72	115	177	65.0	252	---	4	18	274
Michigan.....	1	1	---	120	120	---	43	77	---	120	---	1	2	50
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Minnesota.....	1	1	---	20	20	---	7	13	---	20	---	---	---	---
Missouri.....	1	1	---	30	30	---	10	20	---	30	---	1	4	40
SOUTH ATLANTIC:														
District of Columbia...	1	1	---	12	12	---	6	6	---	12	---	---	---	---
Virginia.....	1	---	1	10	---	10	4	6	---	10	---	1	2	20
MOUNTAIN:														
Colorado.....	1	1	---	16	16	---	5	11	---	16	---	1	2	22
Utah.....	1	---	1	13	---	13	6	7	---	13	---	---	---	---
PACIFIC:														
Oregon.....	1	1	---	54	54	---	19	35	---	54	---	1	3	34
California.....	3	2	1	31	29	2	15	16	---	31	---	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>\$146,500</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>\$12,860</b>
Ohio.....	11	8	8	56,500	3	6,750
Illinois.....	4	4	4	40,500	---	---
Other States.....	16	7	16	49,500	1	6,110

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1 church in each of the following States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Utah, and Oregon.

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936  
[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries other than pastors'	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	31	23	\$24, 928	\$2, 208	\$4, 629	\$2, 650	\$6, 976	\$3, 765	\$175	\$2, 405	\$1, 563	\$555
Ohio.....	11	8	12, 544	834	2, 334	1, 250	4, 951	2, 822	75	100	178	....
Illinois.....	4	4	5, 250	970	1, 063	....	392	450	....	650	1, 337	388
Other States.....	16	11	7, 132	404	1, 232	1, 400	1, 633	493	100	1, 655	48	167

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in New Jersey; and 1 in each of the following States—New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, and California.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### HISTORY

Samuel Heinrich Froehlich was born on July 4, 1803, in Brugg, Switzerland. From his youth, he was influenced by his parents to devote himself to the clergy of the Protestant Reformed (State Church) so that he never contemplated anything else and was educated accordingly.

The further he advanced in his study, the more his faith vanished until he came to the point that he believed nothing at all. Then God had compassion on him and awakened him and led him through a well-grounded conversion to true or real faith.

From that moment on, however, he met nothing but opposition everywhere in the church (the state or established church). When he took his first examination for acceptance into the ministry in the year 1826, because of his testimony of the truth, he was put back a year. Finally he was accepted as a clergyman and after an initial and temporary installation he returned as a clergyman to his home scenes.

He preached repentance and conversion in a convincing manner. A great awakening took place in the entire church. (As above, by "church" the state church of that place is meant.) One poor sinner-heart after another laid itself at the feet of Jesus. From other localities, too, many came to hear his sermons. When the enemy saw what blessed-making awakenings were taking place, he would no longer look on. One storm broke after another over the faithful witness of Christ until, in October 1830, he was deprived (for nonconformity) as a clergyman in the Protestant Reformed (State Church) because he ventured to preach against rational religion and proclaimed the Gospel of reconciliation in its original purity.

But much as the opposition was stirred, it was yet not possible to repel the light that had appeared. The good seed had been sown and had brought forth its fruits. Seeking souls inquiring after God flocked around S. H. Froehlich and here and there flourishing assemblies originated in Switzerland.

Still the opposition asserted itself more and more. Persecutions intensified until S. H. Froehlich was forced to leave Switzerland in the year of 1844. In response to a call from seeking souls he emigrated to Strassburg, in Alsace. From here, the word was spread out into all of Alsace and Germany and churches were begun here and there.

In the summer of 1839, two Hungarian youths, Emerich Henschei and his brother, came to Zurich in their travels and became acquainted with S. H. Froehlich. They were converted and baptized and when they returned to their native land they also preached the Gospel. This was the beginning of the many congregations in Hungary, Austria, and the territory comprising the present Jugoslavia and Roumania. Congregations began to appear in Germany also, and to some extent in France.

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by Elder Frederick Schiller, Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean), Mansfield, Ohio.

Severe persecutions oppressed many of the members and under this oppression many believers emigrated to America. In this wise, congregations spread to the new continent.

It has been estimated that there are about 35,000 adherents to this faith in Hungary and somewhat more than 35,000 additional members in Yugoslavia and Roumania. Besides these 70,000 there are several thousand more in Switzerland and many hundred additional members scattered in Germany and France.

### DOCTRINE

"Nazarean" is defined in Funk and Wagnall's dictionary as, "3 Eccl., one of a Hungarian Sect of Christians having no priesthood, rejecting infant baptism and transubstantiation, refraining from military service and politics, and refusing to bind themselves by oath." This concise statement is correct as far as it goes. The teaching further consists in this: That a man must be converted to Christ and become reborn to a lively hope of eternal life; that such a believer be baptized in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; that he covenant with God to live a life sanctified in Him and according to the Word of God to seek to become rich in good works; that he live according to the Gospel of Christ, subject to the authorities, strive to be at peace with his fellow men, and fulfil his obligations as a good citizen. According to the Word of God believers refrain from taking up arms for the purpose of shedding blood, since the Bible commands, "Love your enemies"; likewise the oath cannot be given—but "Let your yea be yea and your nay be nay."

The organization consists of members of the church who have become converted to Christ and baptized and who strive for sanctification and preparation for eternal life; and also of such friends of the truth who sincerely and earnestly strive to attain such adoption to sonship in Christ.

The principle has been recognized since time immemorable that there is a transitory degree or class existing between those who are yet in total darkness and those who are in union with God through Jesus Christ. The disciples of Christ themselves were for a time being of this class, and it was present and existing in the ancient Church of Christ going under the name of "Catechumens." This very same class is present and existing in our organization and is known under the name of "Friends" or "Friends of Truth." Such members of the organization, although they have not yet received baptism or communion and are not yet greeted with the holy kiss, meanwhile freely enjoy other valued privileges and the fellowship with all the members.

In times of persecution, hatred and suffering fell upon this transitory class with equal fury, and in compensation they were also partakers of the benedictions and blessings which emanated from the light and truth as taught by the ministers of the church. Even in our day that law of compensation should and does hold good, that in the eyes of the law as well as in the eyes of the people in general, those belonging to this transitory class are and should be as they always have been regarded as being classed and associated with those who are in union and fellowship with God, rather than with those who are outside of the bounds and influence of the church.

Those members of the organization who are yet within the transitory class (Friends of the Truth) do share and hold with equal conscientious conviction, along with the more advanced class of members, the doctrine founded upon the teaching of Christ, that it is *sinful* to shed human blood.

It is made a fundamental duty of every member of the church to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to be ready to do every good work, to speak evil of no man, to be no brawler and show all meekness to all men. The members are not actuated in their attitude by the spirit of cowardice or unwillingness to bring sacrifice for the good, and are willing to observe the command of the government to do noncombatant service, but their conscience does not permit them to render obedience to the command to kill.

Members do not claim or insist upon exemption from all service in time of war but only from such service as cannot properly be classed as noncombatant.

### ORGANIZATION

Each church is served by elders who are authorized to baptize, lay on hands, give the Lord's Supper, and conduct meetings of members for exercising church discipline in accordance with the teachings laid down by Christ and the Apostles.

# APOSTOLIC FAITH MISSION

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Apostolic Faith Mission for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who are permanently and actively identified with the movement, not including those who merely attend the meetings or are simply in accord with the movement.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	17	13	4		
<b>Members</b> , number.....	2, 288	2, 154	134	94.1	5.9
Average membership per church.....	135	166	34		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	911	861	50	94.5	5.5
Female.....	1, 372	1, 288	84	93.9	6.1
Sex not reported.....	5	5			
Males per 100 females.....	66.4	66.8	( <sup>2</sup> )		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	444	413	31	93.0	7.0
13 years and over.....	1, 838	1, 741	97	94.7	5.3
Age not reported.....	6	6			
Percent under 13 years <sup>3</sup> .....	19.5	19.2	24.2		
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	7	5	2		
Value—number reporting.....	7	5	2		
Amount reported.....	\$320, 950	\$319, 450	\$1, 500	99.5	.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$320, 950	\$319, 450	\$1, 500	99.5	.5
Average value per church.....	\$45, 850	\$63, 890	\$750		
Debt—number reporting.....	2	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$15, 200	\$14, 800	\$400	97.4	2.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	3	3			
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	3	2	1		
Value—number reporting.....	3	2	1		
Amount reported.....	\$16, 600	\$16, 500	\$100	99.4	.6
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	13	2		
Amount reported.....	\$69, 487	\$69, 073	\$414	99.4	.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6, 965	\$6, 965	\$10	99.9	.1
All other salaries.....	\$7, 650	\$7, 650		100.0	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$11, 766	\$11, 691	\$75	99.4	.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$8, 180	\$8, 180		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$23, 103	\$23, 103		100.0	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5, 076	\$5, 076		100.0	
Home missions.....	\$2, 608	\$2, 608		100.0	
Foreign missions.....	\$995	\$995		100.0	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2, 645	\$2, 320	\$325	87.7	12.3
All other purposes.....	\$499	\$495	\$4	99.2	.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4, 632	\$5, 313	\$207		
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	10	3		
Officers and teachers.....	122	92	30	75.4	24.6
Scholars.....	883	773	110	87.5	12.5

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Apostolic Faith Mission for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	17	14	24	6
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	3	-10	18	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	2,288	2,119	2,196	538
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	169	-77	1,658	-----
Percent.....	8.0	-3.5	308.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	135	151	92	90
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	7	5	8	1
Value—number reporting.....	7	4	8	1
Amount reported.....	\$320,950	\$273,500	\$40,950	\$450
Average value per church.....	\$45,850	\$68,375	\$5,119	\$450
Debt—number reporting.....	2	1	1	-----
Amount reported.....	\$15,200	\$85,000	\$4,000	-----
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	3	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	3	1	2	-----
Amount reported.....	\$16,600	\$5,500	\$5,400	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	15	11	22	-----
Amount reported.....	\$69,487	\$60,622	\$38,380	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,965	\$45,971	\$30,265	-----
All other salaries.....	\$7,650			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$11,786			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$8,180			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$23,103	\$4,870	\$8,115	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,076			
Home missions.....	\$2,608			
Foreign missions.....	\$995			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,645	\$9,781	\$1,745	-----
All other purposes.....	\$499			
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,632	\$5,511	\$1,745	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	13	7	16	5
Officers and teachers.....	122	48	58	30
Scholars.....	883	578	711	245

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Apostolic Faith Mission by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. Separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures, in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, and for the same reason no tabular statement can be shown for the value of church edifices or the debt on such property since no State reported the value of so many as three churches.



**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	17	13	4	2,288	2,154	134	911	1,379	5	68.4	13	193	883
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	2	2	---	83	83	---	30	52	1	---	1	24	85
Missouri.....	2	1	1	63	24	39	25	34	4	---	2	13	41
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	1	1	---	46	46	---	15	31	---	---	1	7	35
West Virginia.....	1	---	1	6	---	6	2	4	---	---	---	---	---
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	1	---	1	39	---	39	15	24	---	---	1	16	45
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	1	---	1	50	---	50	20	30	---	---	1	5	35
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	3	---	235	235	---	73	162	---	45.1	3	11	95
Oregon.....	4	4	---	1,641	1,641	---	680	961	---	70.8	4	46	547
California.....	2	2	---	125	125	---	51	74	---	---	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per-cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	17	14	24	6	2,288	2,119	2,196	538	444	1,838	6	19.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	2	3	2	---	63	140	142	---	12	51	---	---
Kansas.....	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	140	---	---	---	---
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	3	2	6	2	235	216	481	350	33	202	---	14.0
Oregon.....	4	5	5	---	1,641	1,551	1,142	---	352	1,289	---	21.5
California.....	2	1	3	---	125	66	103	---	14	111	---	11.2
Other States.....	* 6	3	8	1	224	146	328	48	33	185	6	15.1

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Minnesota, 2; Maryland, 1; West Virginia, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Colorado, 1.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches		EXPENDITURES									
	Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	17	15,369,437	\$6,965	\$7,650	\$11,766	\$8,180	\$33,103	\$5,076	\$2,608	\$995	\$2,645	\$499
Washington.....	3	2,930	600	-----	200	-----	1,500	50	-----	-----	580	-----
Oregon.....	4	60,616	5,405	7,650	11,372	8,000	19,703	4,576	2,208	732	855	115
Other States.....	10	5,941	960	-----	194	180	1,900	450	400	263	1,210	384

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 1; Maryland, 1; West Virginia, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and California, 2.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

This movement originated in 1900, in the revival work of some evangelists. It stands for the "restoration of the faith once delivered to the saints, the old-time religion, camp meetings, revivals, missions, street and prison work, and Christian Unity everywhere." It is not a denomination, in the sense in which that word is ordinarily used, but "an evangelistic movement on a Scriptural plan," carried on by preachers, evangelists, and special workers, who feel that they are called by God, and who devote their whole time to the work, without salaries or collections of any kind, the entire expense depending "upon God's blessing through freewill offerings." Special attention is paid to "salvation and healing." Whenever possible, the leaders upon request visit and pray for the sick without charge. The distant sick are treated through correspondence, the sending of handkerchiefs that have been blessed, etc. There are headquarters in Portland, Oreg., and in Minneapolis, Minn. The membership reported indicates merely those persons who are permanently and actively identified with the movement, not including those who attend the meetings, or who may be classed as associated with it.

## WORK

Foreign missionary work is carried on in Japan, China, Korea, the Philippines, India, Africa, South America, and some of the European countries, under the general supervision of committees which have charge of the receipt of funds and the forwarding of supplies to those in the field, no definite salaries being paid. It has extended rapidly in Finland and Germany, where before the World War there were conventions attended by as many as 2,000 persons. There are, also, many adherents in South Africa.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Miss M. Hanson and Mrs. M. White, pastors in charge, Minneapolis, Minn., and approved by them in its present form.

# CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION

## STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent one active church of the Christian Congregation, reported as being in rural territory in the State of Indiana. The membership was 57, comprising 18 males and 39 females, all of whom were reported as being over 13 years of age. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

This body reported one church edifice in both 1936 and 1926, while in 1916 and 1906 there were five church edifices reported with a value of \$11,500 and \$7,200 respectively. In 1916 there were five churches which reported expenditures amounting to \$1,650.

The membership of the Christian Congregation comprises those persons who have been enrolled in the local congregation upon evidence of Christian character and baptism by water.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—The following table presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number .....	1	2	7	9
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number .....	-1	-5	-2	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....				-----
<b>Members</b> , number .....	57	150	645	395
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number .....	-93	-495	250	-----
Percent .....	-62.0	-76.7	63.3	-----
Average membership per church .....	57	75	92	44
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number .....	1	2	5	7
Officers and teachers .....	11	18	53	73
Scholars .....	30	165	376	332

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

This body was organized in the year 1899, at Kokomo, Ind., with the special purpose of securing a broader Christian fellowship and of emphasizing and systematizing works of charity. It has district assemblies and also a general assembly which meets annually.

<sup>1</sup> No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926.

# CHURCH OF DANIEL'S BAND

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Daniel's Band for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. All of the organizations reported in 1936, as in the previous census years, were in the State of Michigan. No parsonages were reported. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes only the communicant members enrolled in the local churches.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	5	2	3		
Members, number.....	122	43	79	35.2	64.8
Average membership per church.....	24	22	26		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	48	17	31		
Female.....	74	26	48		
Males per 100 females <sup>2</sup> .....					
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	8		8		
13 years and over.....	90	19	71		
Age not reported.....	24	24			
Percent under 13 years <sup>3</sup> .....	(1)		(1)		
Church edifices, number.....	4	2	2		
Value—number reporting.....	4	2	2		
Amount reported.....	\$3,250	\$2,600	\$650	80.0	20.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$3,100	\$2,600	\$500	83.9	16.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$150		\$150		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$813	\$1,300	\$325		
Number reporting "no debt".....	3	1	2		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	2	3		
Amount reported.....	\$767	\$146	\$621	19.0	81.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$332		\$332		100.0
All other salaries.....	\$67		\$67		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$51	\$6	\$45		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$80	\$25	\$55		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$82	\$57	\$25		
All other purposes.....	\$155	\$58	\$97	37.4	63.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$153	\$73	\$207		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1		
Officers and teachers.....	23	16	7		
Scholars.....	108	68	40	63.0	37.0

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of Daniel's Band for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	5	4	6	4
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	1	-2	2	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	122	129	393	92
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-7	-264	301	-----
Percent.....	-5.4	-67.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	-----
Average membership per church.....	24	32	66	23
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	4	3	5	2
Value—number reporting.....	4	3	4	2
Amount reported.....	\$3, 250	\$4, 500	\$7, 800	\$2, 400
Average value per church.....	\$813	\$1, 500	\$1, 950	\$1, 200
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	5	4	4	-----
Amount reported.....	\$767	\$667	\$895	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$332			-----
All other salaries.....	\$67			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$51	\$627	\$845	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....				-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$80			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....				-----
Home missions.....				-----
Foreign missions.....		\$40	\$50	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$82			-----
All other purposes.....	\$155			-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$153	\$167	\$224	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1	1
Officers and teachers.....	23	17	7	3
Scholars.....	108	78	22	50

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

The Church of Daniel's Band was organized and incorporated in February 1893 at Marine City, St. Clair County, Mich. The general purpose is evangelistic, with special emphasis upon fellowship, abstinence from all excess, and liberty in the exercise of faith. The organization is somewhat after the Methodist form. In addition to the churches in the United States there is a mission connected with the body in Canada. In their Sunday school work most of the churches unite with other bodies in union schools.

<sup>1</sup> No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926.

# CHURCH OF GOD (APOSTOLIC)

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God (Apostolic) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership includes all baptized believers enrolled, but those under 18 years of age are not considered communicants nor are they eligible for official position.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	13	6	7		
Members, number.....	314	165	149	52.5	47.5
Average membership per church.....	24	28	21		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	89	51	38		
Female.....	225	114	111	50.7	49.3
Males per 100 females.....	39.6	44.7	34.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	21	19	2		
13 years and over.....	293	146	147	49.8	50.2
Percent under 13 years.....	6.7	11.5	1.3		
Church edifices, number.....	8	5	3		
Value—number reporting.....	8	5	3		
Amount reported.....	\$6,630	\$4,970	\$1,660	75.0	25.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$5,430	\$3,770	\$1,660	69.4	30.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,200	\$1,200		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$829	\$994	\$553		
Debt—number reporting.....	2	2			
Amount reported.....	\$1,745	\$1,745		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	5	3	2		
Parsonages, number.....	1	1			
Value—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$2,000	\$2,000		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	6	4		
Amount reported.....	\$2,476	\$1,164	\$1,312	47.0	53.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$875	\$444	\$431	50.7	49.3
All other salaries.....	\$162	\$35	\$127	21.6	78.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$198	\$168	\$30	84.8	15.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$418	\$418		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$110	\$53	\$57	48.2	51.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$85	\$10	\$75		
Home missions.....	\$30	\$4	\$26		
Foreign missions.....	\$3	\$3			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$53	\$29	\$24		
All other purposes.....	\$542		\$542		100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$248	\$194	\$328		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	4	3		
Officers and teachers.....	46	24	22		
Scholars.....	277	149	128	53.8	46.2

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God (Apostolic) for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	13	18
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:		
Number.....	-5	
Percent.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	
<b>Members, number</b> .....	314	492
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:		
Number.....	-178	
Percent.....	-36.2	
Average membership per church.....	24	27
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	8	8
Value—number reporting.....	8	8
Amount reported.....	\$6,630	\$24,350
Average value per church.....	\$829	\$3,044
Debt—number reporting.....	2	4
Amount reported.....	\$1,745	\$3,328
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	1	
Value—number reporting.....	1	
Amount reported.....	\$2,000	
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Churches reporting, number.....	10	14
Amount reported.....	\$2,476	\$5,486
Pastors' salaries.....	\$875	
All other salaries.....	\$162	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$198	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$418	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$110	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$85	
Home missions.....	\$30	
Foreign missions.....	\$3	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$53	
All other purposes.....	\$542	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$248	\$392
<b>Sunday schools:</b>		
Churches reporting, number.....	7	13
Officers and teachers.....	46	70
Scholars.....	277	341

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of God (Apostolic) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	13	6	7	314	165	149	89	225	39.6	7	46	277
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	2	1	1	86	49	37	23	63	-----	2	14	84
West Virginia.....	4	1	3	77	29	48	20	57	-----	3	20	82
North Carolina.....	1	1	-----	17	17	-----	6	11	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Carolina.....	5	2	3	119	55	64	31	88	-----	2	12	111
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	1	1	-----	15	15	-----	9	6	-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13
United States.....	13	18	314	492	21	293	6.7
West Virginia.....	4	10	77	288	1	76	( <sup>1</sup> )
South Carolina.....	5	-----	119	-----	4	115	3.4
Other States.....	4	8	118	204	16	102	13.6

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 1; and Kentucky, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	13	8	8	\$6,630	2	\$1,745	1	\$2,000
South Carolina.....	5	4	4	1,960	1	1,000	-----	-----
Other States.....	8	4	4	4,670	1	745	1	2,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 1; and North Carolina, 1.



TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	13	10	\$2,476	\$375	\$162	\$198	\$418	\$110	\$85	\$30	\$3	\$53	\$542
West Virginia.....	4	4	331	220	35	-----	14	-----	10	24	-----	28	-----
Other States.....	9	16	2,145	655	127	198	404	110	75	6	3	25	542

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 2; and Kentucky, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Church of God (Apostolic) was organized at Danville, Ky., in 1897, by Elder Thomas J. Cox. At that time it was called the Christian Faith Band Church, under which name it was later incorporated (1901). At the General Assembly held at Freeman, W. Va., August 15, 1915, the general overseer held a council with the elders concerning the name. The desire was expressed for a more Scriptural name, and the report of the council recommending that the name of the church be changed to "The Church of God (Apostolic)" was adopted by a more than two-thirds vote of the assembly; the latter, however, seeing that a number desired to hold the old name, did not press the matter, and the church was not incorporated under the new name until 1919, at Paris, Ky.

## DOCTRINE

Admission to the church depends upon repentance for sin, confession of faith, and baptism by immersion in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. The members believe in holiness and sanctification, practice the washing of feet, and celebrate the communion, or Lord's Supper, with unfermented grape juice and unleavened bread.

## ORGANIZATION

The governing body is the General Assembly, and the officers are the apostle, or general overseer, the assistant overseer, district elders, pastors, evangelists, and local preachers. The church field is divided into districts, each of which holds a ministerial council once a year. The various churches have local names, the headquarters church being known as Zion Hill Church of God (Apostolic).

<sup>1</sup> No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926. No data are available for "Work" in 1936.

# CHURCH OF GOD AS ORGANIZED BY CHRIST

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God as Organized by Christ for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises only regular communicants of the local churches.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number .....	13	4	9	-----	-----
Members, number .....	361	132	229	36.6	63.4
Average membership per church .....	28	33	25	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male .....	166	62	104	37.3	62.7
Female .....	189	70	119	37.0	63.0
Sex not reported .....	6	-----	6	-----	-----
Males per 100 females .....	87.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	87.4	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years .....	10	-----	10	-----	-----
13 years and over .....	331	132	199	39.9	60.1
Age not reported .....	20	-----	20	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years <sup>3</sup> .....	2.9	-----	4.8	-----	-----
Church edifices, number .....	3	-----	3	-----	-----
Value—number reporting .....	3	-----	3	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$1,250	-----	\$1,250	-----	100.0
Constructed prior to 1936 .....	\$1,250	-----	\$1,250	-----	100.0
Average value per church .....	\$417	-----	\$417	-----	-----
Parsonages, number .....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting .....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$1,500	-----	\$1,500	-----	100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number .....	8	2	6	-----	-----
Amount reported .....	\$469	\$120	\$349	25.6	74.4
Repairs and improvements .....	\$73	-----	\$73	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$26	-----	\$26	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc. ....	\$320	\$120	\$200	37.5	62.5
All other purposes .....	\$50	-----	\$50	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church .....	\$59	\$60	\$58	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number .....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers .....	2	-----	2	-----	-----
Scholars .....	20	-----	20	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**Comparative data, 1916-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God as Organized by Christ for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	13	19	17
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			
Number.....	-6	2	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	361	375	227
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			
Number.....	-14	148	-----
Percent.....	-3.7	65.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	28	20	13
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	3	2	3
Value—number reporting.....	3	2	3
Amount reported.....	\$1,250	\$1,400	\$1,500
Average value per church.....	\$417	\$700	\$500
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,500	-----	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	8	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$469	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$73	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$26	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$320	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$50	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$59	-----	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	2	-----	-----
Scholars.....	20	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Church of God as Organized by Christ by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to the State of Indiana, the only State in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	13	4	9	361	132	229	166	189	6	87.8	1	2	20
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	1	---	1	29	---	29	15	14	---	---	---	---	---
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	1	---	1	12	---	12	6	6	---	---	---	---	---
Indiana.....	6	3	3	223	111	106	117	---	---	90.6	---	---	---
Michigan.....	2	---	2	45	---	45	21	24	---	---	---	---	---
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Tennessee.....	1	---	1	20	---	20	2	18	---	---	1	2	20
PACIFIC: Oregon.....	1	---	1	12	---	12	6	---	6	---	---	---	---
California.....	1	1	---	20	20	---	10	10	---	---	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re-ported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	13	19	17	361	375	227	10	331	20	2.9
Pennsylvania.....	1	3	3	29	75	25	6	23	---	---
Ohio.....	1	4	2	12	60	16	4	8	---	---
Indiana.....	6	5	6	223	99	98	---	223	---	---
Michigan.....	2	1	4	45	65	66	---	45	---	---
Other States.....	3	6	2	52	76	22	---	32	20	---

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Tennessee, 1; Oregon, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES					
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Repairs and improvements	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	All other purposes
United States.....	13	8	\$469	\$73	\$26	\$320	\$50
Indiana.....	6	5	263	12	26	225	-----
Other States.....	7	13	206	61	-----	95	50

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Michigan, 2, and Tennessee, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

In 1886 a circuit preacher, Rev. P. J. Kaufman, belonging to the Mennonite Brethren in Christ, with some other members, became impressed with the ecclesiasticism of different denominations and the lack of Bible authority for their organization. They accordingly withdrew and associated themselves together in what became afterwards the "Church of God as Organized by Christ," the principal basis of which is the belief that membership in the church is not dependent upon human choice, but that all Christians, of any and all sects, who are true to all the gospel light they have, and lead honest, true, and Christian lives, have equal rights with all in the services and are members of His church. They hold to the oneness of God's people, and that it is this Spirit birth that constitutes membership in the true church. Hence, there is no joining of the church among them, nor is there definite ordination to the service of the church, inasmuch as Christ ordains all officials. Christ ordains all officials of the church, but the ministry may be licensed and ordained, if they so desire, for public recognition. Things that cannot be explained or proved with the words of Christ are set aside with the belief that every man "should be fully persuaded in his own mind." They teach repentance and restitution so far as restitution is possible; nonresistance, and full obedience to Christ's commands; observe the sacraments of baptism and the communion, and foot washing, but have no binding form for their observance.

They believe strictly in the American school, are opposed to all church schools and church colleges, holding that the State should control all secular education. Missionary labor for the organization is confined to those near at hand, although individual members contribute liberally to foreign missions of other organizations.

Christ being the head of the church no one place can be named as the headquarters of the church, although the "Gospel Teacher" is accepted as the official organ.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. J. J. Kaufman, Church of God as Organized by Christ, Nappanee, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.

# HEPHZIBAH FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who give evidence of a new life, conforming to the teachings of the Scriptures, and who subscribe to the fellowship and the rules of the church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	20	5	15	-----	-----
Members, number.....	709	241	468	34.0	66.0
Average membership per church.....	35	48	31	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	257	70	187	27.2	72.8
Female.....	402	121	281	30.1	69.9
Sex not reported.....	50	50	-----	-----	-----
Males per 100 females.....	63.9	57.9	66.5	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	154	52	102	33.8	66.2
13 years and over.....	361	87	274	24.1	75.9
Age not reported.....	194	102	92	52.6	47.4
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	29.9	37.4	27.1	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	10	3	7	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	10	3	7	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$13,250	\$5,000	\$8,250	37.7	62.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$11,250	\$4,000	\$7,250	35.6	64.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	50.0	50.0
Average value per church.....	\$1,325	\$1,667	\$1,179	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$400	-----	\$400	-----	100.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	9	3	6	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	6	2	4	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4	2	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$5,600	\$4,500	\$1,100	80.4	19.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	19	4	15	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$6,802	\$2,156	\$4,646	31.7	68.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,954	\$1,017	\$1,937	34.4	65.6
All other salaries.....	\$211	\$49	\$162	23.2	76.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$148	\$10	\$138	6.8	93.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$600	-----	\$600	-----	100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$883	\$276	\$607	31.3	68.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$75	\$50	\$25	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$304	\$132	\$172	43.4	56.6
Foreign missions.....	\$1,123	\$361	\$762	32.1	67.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$193	\$123	\$70	63.7	36.3
All other purposes.....	\$311	\$138	\$173	44.4	55.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$358	\$539	\$310	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	17	5	12	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	170	54	116	31.8	68.2
Scholars.....	827	304	523	36.8	63.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	3	6	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	46	23	23	-----	-----
Scholars.....	339	157	182	46.3	53.7

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	20	14	12	10
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	6	2	2	-----
Percent <sup>1</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	709	495	352	293
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	214	143	59	-----
Percent.....	43.2	40.6	20.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	35	35	29	29
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	10	9	11	9
Value—number reporting.....	10	9	11	9
Amount reported.....	\$13,250	\$18,500	\$21,100	\$11,300
Average value per church.....	\$1,325	\$2,056	\$1,918	\$1,256
Debt—number reporting.....	1	3	2	1
Amount reported.....	\$400	\$1,140	\$350	\$175
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	6	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$5,600	-----	-----	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	19	10	12	-----
Amount reported.....	\$6,802	\$5,363	\$3,887	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,954	\$1,691	\$2,267	-----
All other salaries.....	\$211			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$148			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$600			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$883	\$3,672	\$1,620	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$75			
Home missions.....	\$304			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,123			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$193	\$536	\$324	-----
All other purposes.....	\$311			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$358			
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	17	10	12	9
Officers and teachers.....	170	89	81	75
Scholars.....	827	414	502	402

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	20	5	15	709	241	468	257	402	50	63.9	17	170	827
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	1	1	---	50	50	---	15	35	---	---	1	6	40
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	---	2	2	---	1	1	---	---	1	7	61
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Wisconsin.....	1	---	1	38	---	38	17	21	---	---	1	4	24
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	1	1	---	22	22	---	9	13	---	---	1	5	38
Iowa.....	3	1	2	152	50	102	47	55	50	---	2	36	144
South Dakota.....	3	1	2	143	117	26	57	86	---	---	2	30	184
Nebraska.....	8	---	8	269	---	269	99	170	---	58.2	7	70	294
Kansas.....	1	---	1	27	---	27	10	17	---	---	1	5	22
MOUNTAIN:													
Wyoming.....	1	---	1	6	---	6	2	4	---	---	1	7	20

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	20	14	12	10	709	495	352	293	154	361	194	29.9
Iowa.....	3	10	6	2	152	332	179	135	1	15	136	---
South Dakota.....	3	---	---	---	143	---	---	---	42	101	---	29.4
Nebraska.....	8	---	---	---	269	---	---	---	78	191	---	29.0
Other States.....	6	4	6	8	145	163	173	158	33	54	58	---

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes 1 church in each of the following States—New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, and Wyoming.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	20	10	10	\$13,250	1	\$400	4	\$5,600
Iowa.....	3	3	3	5,500	---	---	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other States.....	17	7	7	7,750	1	400	3	5,600

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in Nebraska, and 1 in each of the following States—New York, Minnesota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Wyoming.



TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve-ments	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign mlsions	To general headquar-ters	All other purposes
United States.....	20	19	\$6,802	\$2,954	\$211	\$148	\$600	\$883	\$75	\$304	\$1,123	\$193	\$311
Iowa.....	3	3	1,483	751	66	10	---	229	---	89	338	---	---
South Dakota.....	3	3	1,569	562	---	12	---	234	50	120	389	50	152
Nebraska.....	8	8	1,646	1,074	---	126	---	115	25	25	120	55	106
Other States.....	6	5	2,104	567	145	---	600	305	---	70	276	88	53

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1 church in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, and Wyoming.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

A number of independent churches were organized under the name of Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association, at Glenwood, Iowa, in 1892, for the threefold purpose of preaching the doctrine of holiness, developing missionary work both at home and abroad, and promoting philanthropic work, especially the care of orphans and needy persons. They have no formal creed and no general church organization; each local body, called an assembly, keeps its own records; but there is a central committee, located at Tabor, Iowa, which superintends the general activities of the churches.

A communicant is considered to be one who gives evidence of a new birth, who is willing to conform to the teaching of the Scriptures, walking in love and fellowship, amenable to the church and to those who have its spiritual oversight or rule. Those who reside in isolated communities may, if they wish, retain their church affiliation.

Ministers usually receive no salaries, most of them being supported by freewill offerings.

### WORK

The number of persons engaged in home missionary work is 100, including ordained and licensed ministers, evangelists, deaconesses, etc. No salaries are paid. Complete figures for this work are not available, but the superintendent reports that "sufficient food and clothing and traveling expenses for about 100 persons were supplied during the year." The denomination supports 2 schools with 200 students, for which \$8,000 was contributed during the year. The value of property is \$100,000.

Foreign missionary work has been carried on since 1894. The fields occupied at present are Japan, India, Africa, and China. In 1936 there were 15 stations and outposts, with 9 missionaries and 31 native helpers. There were 25 organized churches and Sunday schools in the foreign field but no membership figures are available. The amount contributed in the United States for work in the foreign field was \$7,749 and the value of property was estimated at \$20,000. The amount of endowment for institutions of all kinds is \$10,000.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Josie M. Fattig, assistant secretary of the Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association, Tabor, Iowa, and approved by her in its present form.

# METROPOLITAN CHURCH ASSOCIATION

## STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent 14 active organizations of the Metropolitan Church Association, all reported as being in urban territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of the congregations of this denomination are those persons who, having made profession of conversion, or new birth, have subscribed to the doctrine of the church and continue to live a Christian life.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Metropolitan Church Association for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number .....	14	40	7	
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number .....	—26	33	1	
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....				
<b>Members</b> , number .....	961	1, 113	704	466
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number .....	—152	409	238	
Percent .....	—13. 7	58. 1	51. 1	
Average membership per church .....	69	28	101	78
<b>Church edifices</b> , number .....	2	5	1	4
Value—number reporting .....	1	4	1	4
Amount reported .....	\$150, 000	\$201, 650	\$100, 000	\$118, 300
Average value per church .....	\$150, 000	\$50, 413	\$100, 000	\$29, 575
Debt—number reporting .....		1	1	3
Amount reported .....		\$38, 500	\$40, 000	\$74, 000
<b>Parsonages</b> , number .....	2			
Value—number reporting .....	1	1		1
Amount reported .....	\$7, 500	\$3, 800		\$13, 000
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number .....	13	34	4	
Amount reported .....	\$47, 605	\$107, 580	\$80, 635	
Pastors' salaries .....	\$850			
All other salaries .....	\$62			
Repairs and improvements .....	\$100	\$86, 726	\$69, 305	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest .....				
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$4, 031			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc. ....	\$690			
Home missions .....	\$10, 365			
Foreign missions .....	\$21, 553	\$20, 854	\$11, 330	
To general headquarters for distribution .....	\$8, 279			
All other purposes .....	\$1, 675			
Average expenditure per church .....	\$3, 662	\$3, 164	\$20, 159	
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number .....	10	33	3	4
Officers and teachers .....	81	138	35	29
Scholars .....	804	1, 618	423	360

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 2 and 3 present the statistics for the Metropolitan Church Association by States. Table 2 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Tables presenting expenditures or value of edifices cannot be shown since no State had as many as three churches reporting these items.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	14	961	369	592	62.3	10	81	804
NEW ENGLAND:								
Rhode Island.....	1	33	13	20	-----	1	6	80
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	1	43	10	33	-----			
Pennsylvania.....	1	50	15	35	-----	1	12	50
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	1	133	61	72	-----	1	6	130
Illinois.....	2	122	33	89	-----	1	9	100
Michigan.....	1	77	27	50	-----	1	8	75
Wisconsin.....	2	309	137	172	79.7	2	25	252
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	1	13	3	10	-----	1	6	35
Iowa.....	1	47	19	28	-----	1	7	70
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	1	63	28	35	-----			
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	1	59	20	39	-----			
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	1	12	3	9	-----	1	2	12

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	14	40	7	6	961	1,113	704	466	404	524	33	43.5
Illinois.....	2	4	1	2	122	56	30	110	82	40	-----	67.2
Michigan.....	1	6	-----	-----	77	207	-----	-----	23	54	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	2	6	1	2	309	500	399	290	54	255	-----	17.5
Minnesota.....	1	4	1	-----	13	71	5	-----	2	11	-----	-----
Iowa.....	1	4	-----	-----	47	115	-----	-----	14	33	-----	-----
Other States.....	7	16	4	2	393	164	270	66	229	131	33	63.6

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 1 church in each of the following States—Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Colorado, and Washington.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

This organization, sometimes called the "Burning Bush," is an outgrowth of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, of Chicago, Ill., and was organized in one of the most densely settled districts of that city. It found its impulse in a revival movement in 1894 and has increased until it now has churches in various parts of the country. It also conducts fairly extensive foreign missionary work. The headquarters of the organization are at Waukesha, Wis.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Mr. Charles L. Capsel, secretary, Metropolitan Church Association, Waukesha, Wis., and approved by him in its present form.

## DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine and practice the Metropolitan Church Association resembles the early Methodists. Its one aim has always been to give the gospel free to the poor, indeed to all; and especially to give to the helpless and outcast another chance for a life of usefulness.

It does not emphasize a creed, except such as may be found in the Scriptures themselves. It published a discipline setting forth articles of faith that are purely evangelical in nature and simple enough for a child to comprehend.

In 1918 a charter was secured in the State of Wisconsin, and an organization was perfected among the ordained preachers working under the denomination. A set of bylaws was adopted, providing for government through a board of trustees and an auxiliary board of stewards. The establishment of new classes and churches was also provided for, which are recognized as branches and presided over by ministers appointed by the board of trustees.

The association is conducted as a faith organization, and no one connected with it receives any salary or regular payment of any kind for work done. It has a number of ordained ministers, who do not receive regular salaries, nor do they solicit gifts in any way. Individual members make it a rule of life not to hold any property which can be sold and the proceeds applied to the advancement of the kingdom of Christ. The Scripture text, "Sell that thou hast, and distribute to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in Heaven," is thus made a literal rule of practice throughout the organization. The practice of sharing temporal benefits equally is also a rule in the association. All money received, from whatever source, is turned into the treasury and distributed for the general advancement of the association work. In the conduct of the schools and institutions no charge is made for board or tuition, but all are expected to contribute their work for the general welfare.

## WORK

The special feature of the association is its evangelistic work, which is carried on in all parts of the country. A party of from one to five persons may go to some point where evangelistic services are desired and carry on this work, without charge, in a tent or hall hired for the purpose, continuing as long as the interest warrants, and may organize a local class and leave a pastor in charge.

Since the last census (1926) the work of this church has gone forward in foreign lands. Several departments have been added to the India branch, located at Siwait near Allahabad. The Bitzer Memorial School has been opened to give elementary education to native children. A new hospital has been erected, as well as a new Bible school building. A monthly paper is published, called India. A favorable opening in South India is being followed; property has been purchased with the intention of organizing a permanent work there.

Evangelistic work is being carried on in Norway and Sweden. In each country the church prints a quarterly periodical, which aids in religious instruction.

In Glasgow, Scotland, which serves as headquarters for the British Isles, property has been purchased. A Bible training school is conducted there to fit workers to labor in the British Empire as well as the foreign field. A printing plant is operated which publishes Christian literature. A monthly magazine is printed, known as the Message of Victory.

Extensive work is carried on in the Union of South Africa. The headquarters are located in Capetown. The Metropolitan Training Institute has been opened to give religious training to those who feel called to labor for God in Africa. A quarterly paper is published, called The Africa Burning Bush. Connected with this branch is a mission at Cape Coast Castle in West Africa, which is operated by native workers.

In 1933 evangelistic work was started in the interior of Brazil. This is only pioneer work; no permanent buildings have been erected.

The association conducts a large Bible school and training home for Christian workers at Waukesha, Wis. It operates at the same place an extensive publishing plant where the official organ, The Burning Bush, and also the Gospel Art Calendar, Scripture Text Mottoes, and numerous books, leaflets, and tracts are published.

It conducts an orphans' home at Waukesha, in which there are about 35 children, and these are educated at the private school of the association.

# MISSIONARY CHURCH ASSOCIATION

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Missionary Church Association for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination is made up of those persons who have been baptized upon profession of faith and accepted as members by action of the local church bodies.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	47	19	28		
Members, number.....	3,648	1,785	1,863	48.9	51.1
Average membership per church.....	78	94	67		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,479	710	769	48.0	52.0
Female.....	2,152	1,058	1,094	49.2	50.8
Sex not reported.....	17	17			
Males per 100 females.....	68.7	67.1	70.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	94	53	41		
13 years and over.....	3,426	1,615	1,811	47.1	52.9
Age not reported.....	128	117	11	91.4	8.6
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	2.7	3.2	2.2		
Church edifices, number.....	39	15	24		
Value—number reporting.....	37	15	22		
Amount reported.....	\$217,900	\$152,600	\$65,300	70.0	30.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$210,003	\$149,703	\$60,300	71.3	28.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$7,897	\$2,897	\$5,000	36.7	63.3
Average value per church.....	\$5,889	\$10,173	\$2,968		
Debt—number reporting.....	12	10	2		
Amount reported.....	\$43,078	\$42,128	\$950	97.8	2.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	20	3	17		
Parsonages, number.....	17	6	11		
Value—number reporting.....	17	6	11		
Amount reported.....	\$44,250	\$18,200	\$26,050	41.1	58.9
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	45	19	26		
Amount reported.....	\$88,871	\$50,241	\$38,630	56.5	43.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$27,059	\$14,626	\$12,433	54.1	45.9
All other salaries.....	\$3,449	\$2,462	\$987	71.4	28.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5,980	\$2,906	\$3,074	48.6	51.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,561	\$2,486	\$75	97.1	2.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$11,559	\$8,589	\$2,970	74.3	25.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,814	\$891	\$923	49.1	50.9
Home missions.....	\$7,531	\$5,166	\$2,365	68.6	31.4
Foreign missions.....	\$13,796	\$8,013	\$5,783	58.1	41.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8,372	\$961	\$7,411	11.5	88.5
All other purposes.....	\$6,750	\$4,141	\$2,609	61.3	38.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,975	\$2,644	\$1,486		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	45	19	26		
Officers and teachers.....	736	369	367	50.1	49.9
Scholars.....	6,008	3,668	2,340	61.1	38.9
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	6	2		
Officers and teachers.....	56	52	4		
Scholars.....	703	684	39	94.5	5.5

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Missionary Church Association for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	47	34	25	30
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	13	9	-5	-----
Percent <sup>1</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	3, 648	2, 498	1, 554	1, 256
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1, 150	944	298	-----
Percent.....	46.0	60.7	23.7	-----
Average membership per church.....	78	73	62	42
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	39	31	21	19
Value—number reporting.....	37	30	20	19
Amount reported.....	\$217, 900	\$262, 343	\$84, 700	\$33, 135
Average value per church.....	\$5, 889	\$8, 745	\$4, 235	\$1, 744
<b>Debt</b> —number reporting.....	12	11	2	4
Amount reported.....	\$43, 078	\$35, 958	\$1, 500	\$1, 500
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	17	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	17	10	3	1
Amount reported.....	\$44, 250	\$37, 800	\$6, 000	\$1, 000
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	45	33	21	-----
Amount reported.....	\$88, 871	\$105, 326	\$37, 930	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$27, 059	\$73, 652	\$24, 555	-----
All other salaries.....	\$3, 449			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5, 980			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 561	\$31, 674	\$13, 375	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$11, 550			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1, 814			
Home missions.....	\$7, 531			
Foreign missions.....	\$13, 796			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8, 372	\$3, 192	\$1, 806	-----
All other purposes.....	\$6, 750			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 975			-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	45	29	21	28
Officers and teachers.....	736	423	321	271
Scholars.....	6, 008	3, 822	3, 022	1, 916

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Missionary Church Association by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	47	19	28	3,648	1,785	1,863	1,479	2,152	17	68.7	45	736	6,008
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	3	1	2	105	62	43	41	64	---	---	3	40	235
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	9	4	5	629	205	424	243	369	17	65.9	9	161	907
Indiana.....	10	5	5	1,163	566	597	429	734	---	58.4	10	175	1,988
Illinois.....	4	3	1	356	264	92	137	219	---	62.6	4	87	919
Michigan.....	7	4	3	364	264	100	158	206	---	76.7	7	118	894
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Nebraska.....	1	---	1	53	---	53	24	29	---	---	1	11	60
Kansas.....	4	---	4	151	---	151	68	83	---	---	2	28	100
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Tennessee.....	4	---	4	240	---	240	105	135	---	77.8	4	28	215
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas.....	1	---	1	32	---	32	12	20	---	---	1	5	26
MOUNTAIN: Arizona.....	1	1	---	127	127	---	59	68	---	---	1	20	180
PACIFIC: California.....	3	1	2	428	297	131	203	225	---	90.2	3	63	484

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	47	34	25	30	3,648	2,498	1,554	1,256	94	3,426	128	2.7
Pennsylvania.....	3	---	---	---	105	---	---	---	1	104	---	1.0
Ohio.....	9	8	6	8	629	501	387	339	---	612	17	---
Indiana.....	10	5	5	5	1,163	780	517	362	33	1,130	---	2.8
Illinois.....	4	---	---	---	356	---	---	---	5	351	---	1.4
Michigan.....	7	3	2	4	364	182	86	100	17	336	11	4.8
Kansas.....	4	5	4	2	151	163	153	63	14	137	---	9.3
Tennessee.....	4	4	1	1	240	207	73	30	---	240	---	---
California.....	3	4	1	2	428	264	58	44	20	308	100	6.1
Other States.....	23	5	6	8	212	401	280	318	4	208	---	1.9

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Nebraska, 1; Arkansas, 1; and Arizona, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States .....	47	39	37	\$217, 900	12	\$43, 073	17	\$44, 250
Ohio.....	9	6	6	41, 553	2	11, 030	3	5, 800
Indiana.....	10	9	9	68, 597	2	7, 843	5	11, 500
Illinois.....	4	3	3	27, 500	2	4, 875	2	(1)
Michigan.....	7	7	6	15, 750	3	3, 980	4	11, 200
Kansas.....	4	3	3	3, 100	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	4	4	4	2, 100	-----	-----	-----	-----
California.....	3	3	3	19, 500	-----	-----	1	(1)
Other States.....	6	4	3	39, 800	2	15, 350	2	15, 750

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; Nebraska, 1; and Arizona, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments	Payment on church debt, excluding inter- est	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquar- ters	All other purposes
United States.....	47	45	\$88, 871	\$27, 059	\$3, 449	\$5, 980	\$2, 561	\$11, 559	\$1, 814	\$7, 531	\$13, 796	\$8, 372	\$6, 750
Ohio.....	9	9	13, 475	6, 529	344	465	50	2, 133	165	713	1, 599	1, 264	213
Indiana.....	10	10	33, 324	7, 156	1, 086	2, 591	1, 126	3, 935	645	2, 285	6, 955	4, 494	3, 051
Illinois.....	4	4	9, 942	2, 281	219	1, 619	220	1, 593	28	2, 825	1, 081	-----	76
Michigan.....	7	7	12, 274	5, 080	563	618	350	946	301	297	1, 795	1, 464	860
Kansas.....	4	4	1, 826	307	47	73	15	69	200	380	419	194	122
Tennessee.....	4	4	1, 140	575	200	80	50	100	100	10	75	-----	-----
California.....	3	3	8, 759	2, 555	570	327	250	898	275	738	580	541	2, 025
Other States.....	6	14	8, 131	2, 576	420	207	500	1, 935	100	283	1, 292	415	403

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Pennsylvania, 2; Nebraska, 1; and Arizona, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Missionary Church Association is a group of cooperating evangelical churches, which have a common faith and which are banded together to work more effectively toward common ends. The association was organized in 1898 and was incorporated in the State of Indiana in the year 1905.

This society had its origin in the convictions of certain men and women of God who felt the need of giving united testimony to the faith and experiences

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. B. F. Leightner, secretary of the Missionary Church Association, Fort Wayne, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.



that were dear to them. These Christian believers stressed the baptism with the Holy Spirit as a definite crisis experience subsequent to conversion and the truth of the imminent return of our Lord Jesus Christ, in addition to the accepted fundamentals of the faith in that day. Accordingly, an association of churches was formed to give better opportunities for cultivating the deeper spiritual life, to give a bold testimony to the faith "once delivered to the saints," and to engage in more aggressive missionary work. The position of the founders on the essential articles of faith and practice are accepted as being in substantial agreement with the Word of God, which is the final authority in all matters pertaining to the life and faith of the church. The Missionary Church Association is committed to the fundamental position that in the Acts and the Epistles of the New Testament is given a pattern of the message to be preached; the principles of administration; the methods of evangelization; and the basic form of church government, that are to be followed by every successive generation of the church until Jesus Christ comes again.

Its present headquarters are at Fort Wayne, Ind.

### DOCTRINE

The association stands for all the great evangelical truths of Christianity, such as the Divine and plenary inspiration of the Scriptures; the Deity and virgin birth of Jesus Christ; His substitutionary death and physical resurrection; the total depravity of man by nature and his need of regeneration as a personal experience; the endowment of the Holy Spirit subsequent to the new birth to empower the believer for life and service; divine healing for the body as provided in the atonement; the personal, premillennial return of Christ and His reign on the earth; and the future resurrection of the body unto the immortality of the just and unto the endless punishment of the unjust. It urges upon its members the importance of being law-abiding citizens; but it is nonresistant in its belief, having always been opposed to the taking up of arms in war.

### ORGANIZATION

The government of the Missionary churches is chiefly congregational; however, the general conference of the churches, made up of all the ministers, missionaries, and appointed delegates, is recognized as final authority.

The general conference annually appoints a committee consisting of a president, vice president, secretary, assistant secretary, and treasurer, together with five additional members. This body examines candidates for the ministry and issues licenses to preach, acts as the committee on finance, and has charge of the general work of the association.

Each church elects its own pastor, deacons, and deaconesses. These, together with the secretary and treasurer, usually constitute the church board which has charge of the general affairs of the church. New members are admitted by the vote of the church after the candidates have been examined and recommended by the board. Baptism is administered by immersion. Open communion is observed by all the churches.

### WORK

As the name implies, the organization is missionary in character. While efforts are put forth in the home field to preach the Gospel in needy and neglected sections, the great aim is to help evangelize the heathen. Missionaries, numbering 60, have been sent to India, China, Africa, South America, and Hawaii. Those who are now on the field are laboring under various mission boards, but most of them under The Christian and Missionary Alliance. Ten new candidates have been accepted for service in the foreign field. The missionary offering for 1936 amounted to, approximately, \$25,000.

The Fort Wayne Bible Institute, Fort Wayne, Ind., is owned by this association. However, it is operated on interdenominational lines, having representatives of various religious bodies on the school board and faculty. The purpose of the institution is to prepare missionaries, pastors, evangelists, teachers, singers, etc., for Christian service. The school has an enrollment of about 155 students. The property is valued at, approximately, \$200,000 and is practically free from indebtedness.

# MISSIONARY BANDS OF THE WORLD <sup>1</sup>

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Missionary Bands of the World for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who have been accepted and enrolled by the local societies, upon public profession of faith and the pledge to conform to the rules of the society.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	6	5	1	-----	-----
Members, number.....	222	201	21	90.5	9.5
Average membership per church.....	37	40	21	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	64	55	9	-----	-----
Female.....	158	146	12	92.4	7.6
Males per 100 females.....	40.5	37.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	11	-----	11	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	178	168	10	94.4	5.6
Age not reported.....	33	33	-----	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years <sup>3</sup> .....	5.8	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	6	5	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	6	5	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$16,000	( <sup>4</sup> )	-----	-----	-----
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$14,500				
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,500				
Average value per church.....	\$2,667				
Debt—number reporting.....	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$300				
Number reporting "no debt".....	3				
Parsonages, number.....	3	( <sup>4</sup> )	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	3				
Amount reported.....	\$3,500				
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	4	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$4,159	( <sup>4</sup> )	-----	-----	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,356				
All other salaries.....	\$102				
Repairs and improvements.....	\$163				
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,500				
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$321				
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$20				
Home missions.....	\$110				
Foreign missions.....	\$330				
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$75				
All other purposes.....	\$182				
Average expenditure per church.....	\$832				
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	4	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	40	40	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	275	275	-----	100.0	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

<sup>4</sup> Details cannot be shown as only one rural church was reported.

<sup>5</sup> See p. 675 for data relative to merger with Church of God (Holiness), Fort Scott, Kans.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Missionary Bands of the World for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	6	11	10	16
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-5	1	-6	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	222	241	218	487
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-19	23	-269	-----
Percent.....	-7.9	10.6	-55.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	37	22	22	30
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	6	9	10	16
Value—number reporting.....	6	9	10	15
Amount reported.....	\$16,000	\$20,000	\$18,500	\$69,550
Average value per church.....	\$2,667	\$2,222	\$1,850	\$4,637
Debt—number reporting.....	1	3	5	7
Amount reported.....	\$300	\$966	\$7,900	\$6,625
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	3	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	3	6	7	6
Amount reported.....	\$3,500	\$10,000	\$9,500	\$19,500
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	5	10	10	-----
Amount reported.....	\$4,159	\$6,588	\$4,420	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,356	\$4,738	\$3,005	-----
All other salaries.....	\$102			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$163			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,500			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$321	\$1,850	\$1,415	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$20			
Home missions.....	\$110			
Foreign missions.....	\$330			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$75	\$659	\$442	-----
All other purposes.....	\$182			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$832			
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	4	8	10	13
Officers and teachers.....	40	52	77	83
Scholars.....	275	248	430	477

<sup>1</sup>A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup>Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3 and 4 present the statistics for the Missionary Bands of the World by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Separate presentation, by States, of the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices, and also of church expenditures for the year 1936, is omitted in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, Indiana being the only State in which these items were reported by more than one church.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	6	5	1	222	201	21	64	158	40.5	4	40	275
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1	-----	1	21	-----	21	9	12	(1)	-----	-----	-----
Indiana.....	5	5	-----	201	201	-----	55	146	37.7	4	40	275

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	6	11	10	16	222	241	218	487	11	178	33	5.8
Ohio.....	1	-----	-----	-----	21	-----	-----	-----	11	10	-----	-----
Indiana.....	5	9	8	12	201	223	158	427	-----	168	33	-----
Other States <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	2	2	4	-----	18	60	60	-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Separate presentation was limited to States having 3 or more churches in 1926, 1916, and 1906.

The Bureau of the Census has been informed that a Church of God (Holiness), with headquarters at Fort Scott, Kans., merged with the Missionary Bands of the World in 1933, for the purpose of furthering the general interests and foreign and home missionary activities.

The data for this denomination, which were received too late for inclusion with the tabular matter for the Missionary Bands of the World, are as follows: 120 churches, 31 of which were reported as being in urban territory and 89 in rural; and 86 church edifices with a reported value of \$272,000 and an approximate indebtedness of \$5,000. There was a membership of 3,050, comprising 1,220 males and 1,830 females; and 78 Sunday schools with 468 officers and teachers and 2,730 pupils.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In 1885 a missionary society of young people was formed in the Free Methodist Church by Rev. Vivian A. Dake. Gradually, as the members of the bands came into closer fellowship, they united in distinct organizations and in 1898 became a separate body, adopting the name "Pentecost Bands of the World," with headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind. While primarily a home and foreign missionary movement, it is practically a denomination. The doctrine corresponds in general to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The bands have

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by William H. Graef, secretary, Missionary Bands of the World, Indianapolis, Ind., and approved by him in its present form. No history was furnished for the Church of God (Holiness).

a regular membership, church edifices, and pastors, besides evangelistic and mission work of a general character. The name of the organization was changed to Missionary Bands of the World by the annual conference of 1925.

### WORK

The various churches of the merged Missionary Bands of the World and Church of God (Holiness) in America conduct a mission work in which about 341 licensed ministers were engaged in 1936, including pastors, home mission workers, and evangelists. The foreign mission work is carried on in India, Japan, Jamaica, and Sweden, with property valued at about \$40,000 and congregations numbering about 1,200. There were 25 missionaries and about 70 native workers who carried on this work in 1936. The entire work is unsalaried, being supported by freewill offerings only.

The rescue work is conducted on a property worth \$25,000, at Richton, Miss. Headquarters' offices and camp-meeting property is worth \$20,000.

# PILLAR OF FIRE

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Pillar of Fire for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons who have made profession of faith and have assented to the doctrines and practices of the church. It is made up of four classes—probationary members, regular members, full members, and associate members.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	46	40	6	-----	-----
Members, number.....	4, 044	2, 249	1, 795	55. 6	44. 4
Average membership per church.....	88	56	299	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1, 654	888	766	53. 7	46. 3
Female.....	2, 390	1, 361	1, 029	56. 9	43. 1
Males per 100 females.....	69. 2	65. 2	74. 4	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	894	629	265	70. 4	29. 6
13 years and over.....	3, 150	1, 620	1, 530	51. 4	48. 6
Percent under 13 years.....	22. 1	28. 0	14. 8	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	30	24	6	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	30	24	6	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$560, 500	\$497, 000	\$63, 500	88. 7	11. 3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$560, 500	497, 000	\$63, 500	88. 7	11. 3
Average value per church.....	\$18, 683	\$20, 708	\$10, 583	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	9	9	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$39, 618	\$39, 618	-----	100. 0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	21	15	6	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	27	24	3	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	19	17	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$156, 000	\$150, 000	\$6, 000	96. 2	3. 8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	28	25	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$20, 909	\$20, 615	\$294	98. 6	1. 4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$331	\$331	-----	100. 0	-----
All other salaries.....	\$110	\$110	-----	100. 0	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3, 062	\$3, 012	\$50	98. 4	1. 6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7, 632	\$7, 632	-----	100. 0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$8, 904	\$8, 682	\$222	97. 5	2. 5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$164	\$164	-----	100. 0	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$596	\$586	\$10	98. 3	1. 7
All other purposes.....	\$110	\$98	\$12	89. 1	10. 9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$747	\$825	\$98	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	44	38	6	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	229	196	33	85. 6	14. 4
Scholars.....	1, 563	1, 297	266	83. 0	17. 0
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	38	20	18	-----	-----
Scholars.....	214	100	114	46. 7	53. 3

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Pillar of Fire for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	46	48	21	3
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	27	18	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	4, 044	2, 442	1, 129	230
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1, 602	1, 313	899	-----
Percent.....	65. 6	116. 3	390. 9	-----
Average membership per church.....	88	51	54	77
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	30	25	8	3
Value—number reporting.....	30	23	8	3
Amount reported.....	\$560, 500	\$537, 000	\$171, 555	\$90, 600
Average value per church.....	\$18, 683	\$23, 348	\$21, 444	\$30, 200
<b>Debt—number reporting</b> .....	9	17	4	2
Amount reported.....	\$39, 618	\$75, 200	\$14, 800	\$11, 000
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	27	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	19	11	2	-----
Amount reported.....	\$156, 000	\$88, 000	\$4, 295	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	28	32	21	-----
Amount reported.....	\$20, 909	\$50, 080	\$57, 790	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$331	\$38, 854	\$32, 857	-----
All other salaries.....	\$110			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3, 062			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7, 632			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$8, 904			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$164	\$11, 226	\$24, 933	-----
Home missions.....	-----			
Foreign missions.....	-----			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$596			
All other purposes.....	\$110			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$747	\$1, 565	\$2, 752	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	44	36	12	2
Officers and teachers.....	229	200	80	14
Scholars.....	1, 563	1, 994	559	175

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Pillar of Fire by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	46	40	6	4,044	2,249	1,795	1,654	2,390	69.2	44	229	1,563
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	1	1	---	16	16	---	6	10	---	1	4	22
Rhode Island.....	1	1	---	41	41	---	17	24	---	1	5	31
Connecticut.....	1	1	---	40	40	---	14	26	---	1	3	9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	2	1	194	112	82	72	122	59.0	3	12	79
New Jersey.....	9	8	1	1,770	264	1,506	757	1,013	74.7	8	46	275
Pennsylvania.....	10	6	4	615	408	207	230	385	59.7	10	52	363
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1	1	---	100	100	---	42	58	---	1	5	45
Illinois.....	1	1	---	30	30	---	11	19	---	1	4	20
Michigan.....	1	1	---	40	40	---	17	23	---	1	5	50
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	1	1	---	9	9	---	3	6	---	1	3	7
Nebraska.....	1	1	---	28	28	---	10	18	---	1	5	35
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	60	60	---	22	38	---	1	4	32
Florida.....	3	3	---	128	128	---	56	72	---	2	6	83
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	9	9	---	858	858	---	350	508	68.9	9	65	423
Utah.....	1	1	---	25	25	---	10	15	---	1	4	25
PACIFIC:												
California.....	2	2	---	90	90	---	37	53	---	2	6	64

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per cent under 13
United States.....	46	48	21	3	4,044	2,442	1,129	230	894	3,150	22.1
New York.....	3	3	2	---	194	106	55	---	36	158	18.6
New Jersey.....	9	13	6	1	1,770	715	542	56	249	1,521	14.1
Pennsylvania.....	10	12	5	---	615	693	291	---	205	410	33.3
Ohio.....	1	3	1	---	100	168	50	---	35	65	35.0
Florida.....	3	3	1	---	128	107	22	---	58	70	45.3
Colorado.....	9	7	1	1	858	474	100	163	170	688	19.8
Other States.....	11	7	5	1	379	179	69	11	141	238	37.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in California; and 1 in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, and Utah, and the District of Columbia.



**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR-SONAGES	
			Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount
United States.....	46	30	30	\$560, 500	9	\$39, 618	19	\$156, 000
New Jersey.....	9	4	4	51, 500	-----	-----	4	30, 000
Pennsylvania.....	10	7	7	42, 000	1	3, 850	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Florida.....	3	3	3	32, 500	-----	-----	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Colorado.....	9	9	9	308, 500	3	4, 900	7	37, 000
Other States.....	15	7	7	126, 000	5	30, 868	6	89, 000

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: New York, 2; Ohio, 1; Michigan, 1; Utah, 1; and California, 2.**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	46	28	\$20, 909	\$331	\$110	\$3, 062	\$7, 632	\$3, 904	\$164	\$596	\$110
New Jersey.....	9	5	2, 162	100	75	1, 094	-----	533	-----	360	-----
Pennsylvania.....	10	6	3, 356	-----	-----	272	1, 771	1, 265	-----	48	-----
Colorado.....	9	8	7, 634	130	25	1, 409	2, 871	2, 832	99	170	98
Other States.....	18	19	7, 757	101	10	287	2, 990	4, 274	65	18	12

<sup>1</sup> Includes: New York, 2; Ohio, 1; Illinois, 1; Nebraska, 1; Florida, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Utah, 1; and California, 1.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Pillar of Fire Church was incorporated in the State of Colorado, in 1902, having been organized December 29, 1901, as the Pentecostal Union, under which name it continued until October 6, 1917. It is now incorporated in several States and has branches in England.

The history of the Pillar of Fire is to be found, mainly, in the life of its founder, Mrs. Alma White. Early in her life as the wife of a Methodist minister, despite the fact that the Methodist Church at that time gave no official recognition to woman's ministry, Mrs. White occupied her husband's pulpit occasionally and devoted much of her time to revival work. It was not long before she proved to be a powerful preacher. Such success attended her efforts that she soon aroused not only great interest, but also some opposition from the Methodist bishops and presiding elders.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Albert L. Wolfram, A. B., treasurer, Pillar of Fire, Zarephath, N.J., and approved by him in its present form.

But notwithstanding this she continued to preach. In time she began to establish missions of an independent character and soon acquired a considerable following, organizing a regular society in 1901, which was incorporated in 1902, in order to hold property. Her original plan was that the organization should be a missionary society for the conversion of sinners and the spread of Scriptural holiness, similar to the societies which John Wesley organized. But as Methodism, when it was raised up, had a special mission to perform, and finally became a church in itself, distinct from the Church of England, so the Pillar of Fire in its turn became a church distinct from the Methodist Church. It was found that complete separation and independence from other denominations alone could give the Pillar of Fire, with women as well as men in the pulpit, freedom to pursue its course as an evangelizing and reforming force.

The organization has grown rapidly and has acquired valuable property, and in 1908 it established its headquarters at Zarephath, N. J., about 30 miles from New York City. Here, and at Bound Brook, 1,025 acres were acquired and large buildings for schools and a printing plant erected.

### DOCTRINE

The doctrinal beliefs include the fundamental doctrines of other orthodox denominations; they are, in fact, Methodist, any difference which exists coming from a closer adherence to primitive standards, guarding against modern liberalism and heresies; another difference is the extension of full ministerial orders to women. Doctrinal points emphasized are: (1) Belief in the inspiration of the Scriptures as the only sufficient rule of faith and practice; (2) repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; (3) justification by faith, evidenced by holy living; (4) Christian perfection or entire sanctification, which is interpreted as a cleansing of the believer's heart from inbred sin or spiritual defilement, so that the whole spirit, as well as the body, may be preserved blameless until the coming of Christ—perfection or sanctification here not implying freedom from mistakes or infirmities, but that Christian perfection which is purity of heart and a perfect attitude toward God; (5) the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body; (6) judgments as taught in the Scriptures; (7) water baptism, which is a sign of regeneration, the mode being optional; (8) the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; (9) marriage is a divine institution; (10) divine healing for the body; (11) the premillennial coming of the Lord, and the restoration of the Jews; (12) eternal punishment for the wicked and life everlasting for the righteous.

### ORGANIZATION

The Pillar of Fire Church is episcopal in that, like the Methodist Church, its discipline provides for bishops, presiding elders, etc. Its orders include regularly ordained ministers (both men and women), regularly ordained deacons and deaconesses, consecrated deaconesses, licensed preachers, and missionaries.

Of the four classes of members, probationary, regular, full, and associate, only the second and third classes are qualified to vote; regular members, consisting of persons who have passed the probationary period, are qualified to vote on matters of ecclesiastical administration; while persons in full membership, consisting largely of regular members who are in active service as missionaries, teachers, ministers, etc., have power to vote also on matters pertaining to the financial administration.

### WORK

Shortly after its incorporation the organization erected a training school at Denver, Colo., and later a printing plant was established, from which were issued the Pillar of Fire and numerous tracts and pamphlets. Upon the opening of the larger buildings at Zarephath, N. J., the publication work in Denver ceased for a short time, but was later resumed, the paper issued there taking the name Rocky Mountain Pillar of Fire, also the Dry Legion, a temperance paper.

At Zarephath three schools have been established, Zarephath Bible Seminary, Alma Preparatory School, and Alma White College, the latter being authorized by the State of New Jersey to grant degrees in arts and sciences. There is also a large printery where three papers are published, the Pillar of Fire, Woman's Chains, and Pillar of Fire Junior, besides numerous books and pamphlets.

In 1919 the organization came into possession of Westminster College, near Denver, Colo., once operated by the Presbyterians, now known as Bellevue Junior College. They have also erected a large auditorium at Denver, called

Alma Temple. In Los Angeles they conduct a Bible school and other schools and publish the Occidental Pillar of Fire. In Cincinnati, Ohio, they conduct a school; and at Jacksonville, Fla., there is a school and missionary headquarters, and also day schools in some other cities.

In 1909 the Pillar of Fire opened missionary headquarters in London, England, and a publishing department, from which are issued the British Sentinel and the London Pillar of Fire. New and enlarged quarters were secured in 1925 and it is the purpose to make this branch—known as Alma White Bible College—a center and headquarters for general foreign missionary work.

A very important feature of the Pillar of Fire's activities is its missionary and colporteur work in large cities of the United States, another is the opportunity which it affords for the training and education, at little or no expense to themselves, of worthy young people.

The total valuation of church property is placed at \$2,800,000, and school property at \$1,100,000. Money expended for educational work during 1936 amounted to \$75,000; nearly \$15,000 was appropriated for charity, in addition to the assistance of students and others. Students in Pillar of Fire schools numbered about 400.

In 1929 the Pillar of Fire acquired a radio station in Colorado now known as KPOF. In 1931 permission was granted by the Government for the operation of a broadcasting station at the national headquarters at Zarephath, N. J., known as WAWZ. Each of these stations operates on 1,000-watt power.

# FEDERATED CHURCHES

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Federated Churches for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership requirements for the Federated Churches are those of its constituent denominations. Provision is sometimes made for a "federated" or "independent" membership, composed of persons who do not desire to affiliate with any of these denominations.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	508	82	426	16.1	83.9
Members, number.....	88,411	26,027	62,384	29.4	70.6
Average membership per church.....	174	317	146		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	32,804	10,373	22,431	31.6	68.4
Female.....	50,999	14,703	36,296	28.8	71.2
Sex not reported.....	4,608	951	3,657	20.6	79.4
Males per 100 females.....	64.3	70.6	61.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,477	757	1,720	30.6	69.4
13 years and over.....	73,478	22,239	51,239	30.3	69.7
Age not reported.....	12,456	3,031	9,425	24.3	75.7
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	3.3	3.3	3.2		
Church edifices, number.....	561	84	477	15.0	85.0
Value—number reporting.....	477	78	399	16.4	83.6
Amount reported.....	\$10,870,046	\$5,414,730	\$5,455,316	49.8	50.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$10,813,446	\$5,384,730	\$5,428,716	49.8	50.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$56,600	\$30,000	\$26,600	53.0	47.0
Average value per church.....	\$22,788	\$69,420	\$13,672		
Debt—number reporting.....	99	30	69		
Amount reported.....	\$852,588	\$688,834	\$163,754	80.8	19.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	441	52	389	11.8	88.2
Parsonages, number.....	378	56	322	14.8	85.2
Value—number reporting.....	349	55	294	15.8	84.2
Amount reported.....	\$1,239,618	\$281,800	\$957,818	22.7	77.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	492	81	411	16.5	83.5
Amount reported.....	\$1,408,560	\$536,298	\$872,262	38.1	61.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$608,666	\$175,729	\$432,937	28.9	71.1
All other salaries.....	\$146,939	\$84,173	\$62,766	57.3	42.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$131,756	\$41,331	\$90,425	31.4	68.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$47,807	\$23,768	\$24,039	49.7	50.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$306,453	\$145,720	\$160,733	47.6	52.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc....	\$30,306	\$14,385	\$15,921	47.5	52.5
Home missions.....	\$16,271	\$6,272	\$9,999	38.5	61.5
Foreign missions.....	\$15,913	\$5,214	\$10,699	32.8	67.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$77,628	\$28,772	\$48,856	37.1	62.9
All other purposes.....	\$26,821	\$10,904	\$15,917	40.7	59.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,863	\$6,621	\$2,122		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	484	79	405	16.3	83.6
Officers and teachers.....	8,126	1,648	6,478	20.3	79.7
Scholars.....	61,502	13,789	47,713	22.4	77.6

Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	155	22	133	14.2	85.8
Officers and teachers.....	1,484	253	1,231	17.0	83.0
Scholars.....	10,684	2,039	8,645	19.1	80.9
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	19	6	13		
Officers and teachers.....	75	26	49		
Scholars.....	1,036	263	773	25.4	74.6
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	31		31		
Scholars.....	315		315		100.0

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Federated Churches for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	508	361	<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Increase over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	492	354
Number.....	147		Amount reported.....	\$1,408,560	\$1,272,455
Percent.....	40.7		Pastors' salaries.....	\$608,666	
<b>Members, number.....</b>	88,411	50,977	All other salaries.....	\$146,939	
Increase over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$131,756	
Number.....	28,434		Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$47,807	\$1,082,730
Percent.....	47.4		All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$306,453	
Average membership per church.....	174	166	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$30,306	
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	561	552	Home missions.....	\$16,271	
Value—number reporting.....	477	343	Foreign missions.....	\$15,913	\$189,725
Amount reported.....	\$10,870,046	\$6,159,725	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$77,628	
Average value per church.....	\$22,788	\$17,958	All other purposes.....	\$26,821	
Debt—number reporting.....	99	62	Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,863	\$3,595
Amount reported.....	\$852,588	\$235,530			
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	378		<b>Sunday schools:</b>		
Value—number reporting.....	349	285	Churches reporting, number.....	484	347
Amount reported.....	\$1,239,618	\$1,147,950	Officers and teachers.....	8,126	5,352
			Scholars.....	61,502	46,820

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Federated Churches by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	508	82	426	88,411	26,027	62,384	32,804	50,999	4,608	64.3	484	8,128	61,502
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	32	4	28	3,343	564	2,779	988	2,355	—	42.0	28	413	2,760
New Hampshire.....	22	—	22	2,466	—	2,466	855	1,511	100	56.6	21	220	1,257
Vermont.....	54	3	51	7,004	698	6,306	2,625	4,316	63	60.8	53	713	4,026
Massachusetts.....	52	12	40	9,471	3,222	6,249	3,492	5,618	361	62.2	51	701	4,521
Rhode Island.....	1	—	1	111	—	111	44	67	—	—	1	15	136
Connecticut.....	14	3	11	2,196	501	1,695	607	1,076	513	56.4	13	214	1,428
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	50	3	47	8,827	1,362	7,465	3,380	5,115	332	66.1	48	829	6,000
New Jersey.....	2	—	2	373	—	373	152	221	—	68.8	2	45	251
Pennsylvania.....	17	—	17	2,529	—	2,529	1,111	1,418	—	78.3	17	272	2,401
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	37	7	30	8,851	2,955	5,896	3,217	4,822	812	66.7	35	675	6,261
Indiana.....	4	—	4	954	—	954	422	532	—	79.3	4	76	785
Illinois.....	29	11	18	6,173	2,894	3,279	2,267	3,572	334	63.5	29	579	4,543
Michigan.....	17	2	15	4,134	2,230	1,904	1,563	2,338	233	66.9	15	310	3,004
Wisconsin.....	8	—	8	1,116	—	1,116	369	632	115	58.4	7	129	809
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	8	5	3	2,416	1,836	580	924	1,492	—	61.9	8	195	1,374
Iowa.....	30	3	27	5,694	1,075	4,619	2,350	3,344	—	70.3	30	600	4,687
Missouri.....	13	1	12	1,578	63	1,515	551	934	93	59.0	11	146	1,100
North Dakota.....	2	1	1	286	250	36	88	198	—	44.4	2	33	159
South Dakota.....	7	—	7	666	—	666	220	321	125	68.5	6	80	486
Nebraska.....	14	3	11	3,248	936	2,312	1,274	1,688	286	75.5	13	230	2,152
Kansas.....	15	1	14	2,363	233	2,130	892	1,471	—	60.6	15	280	2,253
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia.....	3	—	3	103	—	103	45	58	—	—	2	16	82
West Virginia.....	7	—	7	239	—	239	78	102	59	76.5	4	49	392
Georgia.....	1	1	—	103	103	—	41	62	—	—	1	3	11
Florida.....	1	1	—	173	173	—	60	113	—	53.1	1	15	75
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Tennessee.....	1	—	1	222	—	222	102	120	—	85.0	1	9	69
Alabama.....	1	—	1	50	—	50	20	30	—	—	1	7	57
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	4	1	3	342	201	141	54	61	227	—	4	37	311
Louisiana.....	1	1	—	185	185	—	60	125	—	48.0	1	15	115
Oklahoma.....	3	1	2	462	99	363	196	266	—	73.7	2	28	271
Texas.....	4	2	2	2,244	1,761	483	998	1,246	—	80.1	4	110	1,086
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	8	—	8	990	—	990	376	614	—	61.2	8	132	928
Idaho.....	2	1	1	516	330	186	208	308	—	67.5	2	103	783
Wyoming.....	1	—	1	160	—	160	59	101	—	58.4	1	15	208
Colorado.....	2	1	1	367	127	240	170	197	—	86.3	2	41	237
New Mexico.....	1	—	1	176	—	176	64	112	—	57.1	1	23	165
Arizona.....	3	1	2	429	294	135	159	270	—	58.9	3	53	360
Utah.....	2	2	—	87	87	—	46	41	—	—	2	11	85
Nevada.....	2	1	1	428	314	114	142	286	—	49.7	2	28	277
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	8	1	7	1,139	186	953	285	506	348	56.3	8	169	1,369
Oregon.....	3	1	2	1,094	636	458	434	660	—	65.8	3	50	520
California.....	22	8	14	5,103	2,712	2,391	1,816	2,680	607	67.8	22	457	3,708

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
<b>United States</b> .....	508	361	88,411	59,977	2,477	73,478	12,456	3.3
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								
Maine.....	32	20	3,343	2,118	21	2,796	526	.7
New Hampshire.....	22	15	2,466	1,288	40	1,947	479	2.0
Vermont.....	54	40	7,004	5,093	64	5,857	1,083	1.1
Massachusetts.....	52	36	9,471	6,059	85	8,407	979	1.0
Connecticut.....	14	13	2,196	1,415	15	1,668	513	.9
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York.....	50	31	8,827	4,783	300	7,763	764	3.7
Pennsylvania.....	17	6	2,529	711	8	2,193	328	.4
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Ohio.....	37	22	8,851	4,235	144	6,731	1,976	2.1
Indiana.....	4	5	954	1,500	40	507	407	7.3
Illinois.....	29	21	6,173	4,227	239	5,600	334	4.1
Michigan.....	17	18	4,134	2,740	128	3,516	490	3.5
Wisconsin.....	8	2	1,116	271	10	680	426	1.4
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Minnesota.....	8	10	2,416	2,303	101	2,197	118	4.4
Iowa.....	30	20	5,694	3,983	199	4,947	548	3.9
Missouri.....	13	5	1,578	789	61	1,258	239	6.0
North Dakota.....	2	3	286	239	10	276	125	3.5
South Dakota.....	7	5	666	987	12	529	125	2.2
Nebraska.....	14	12	3,248	2,883	123	3,025	100	3.9
Kansas.....	15	15	2,363	2,870	168	2,006	189	7.7
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Virginia.....	3	-----	103	-----	-----	82	21	-----
West Virginia.....	7	2	239	115	16	158	65	9.2
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Arkansas.....	4	4	342	469	28	87	227	24.3
Oklahoma.....	3	3	462	1,135	8	355	99	2.2
Texas.....	4	2	2,244	1,640	47	777	1,420	5.7
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Montana.....	8	4	990	602	66	924	-----	6.7
Arizona.....	3	1	429	299	39	390	-----	9.1
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
Washington.....	8	14	1,139	2,142	32	859	248	3.6
Oregon.....	3	2	1,094	260	49	1,045	-----	4.5
California.....	22	14	5,103	3,077	252	4,244	607	5.6
Other States.....	* 18	16	2,951	1,744	152	2,654	145	5.4

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New Jersey, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada; and 1 in each of the following—Rhode Island, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Wyoming, and New Mexico.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	508	561	477	\$10,870,046	99	\$852,588	349	\$1,239,618
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	32	31	31	423,000	5	9,182	21	66,300
New Hampshire.....	22	22	20	264,100			16	56,700
Vermont.....	54	74	54	710,950	6	2,369	42	123,568
Massachusetts.....	52	59	48	2,165,390	11	143,185	39	188,450
Connecticut.....	14	19	14	340,000	2	3,600	11	63,500
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	50	62	48	1,291,100	9	37,273	33	120,500
Pennsylvania.....	17	16	16	112,000			6	14,500
E. N. CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	37	40	34	848,930	7	81,413	24	90,400
Indiana.....	4	4	4	54,000			4	11,500
Illinois.....	29	32	26	663,000	6	16,620	19	69,000
Michigan.....	17	17	16	767,500	3	83,550	12	40,900
Wisconsin.....	8	8	7	77,550	2	6,500	7	17,800
W. N. CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	8	9	8	213,500	3	28,900	6	27,000
Iowa.....	30	28	28	595,200	5	194,800	21	55,800
Missouri.....	13	13	13	95,600	1	400	4	21,500
South Dakota.....	7	7	7	31,500	3	2,300	6	14,800
Nebraska.....	14	17	13	272,000	4	17,350	12	42,000
Kansas.....	15	14	13	196,000	4	12,840	9	20,100
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	3	3	3	5,600				
West Virginia.....	7	5	5	9,800			1	( <sup>1</sup> )
W. S. CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	4	4	3	39,100			1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Oklahoma.....	3	3	3	40,500	1	1,950	3	5,000
Texas.....	4	4	4	253,000			3	13,000
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	8	8	7	74,000	5	4,383	7	15,300
Arizona.....	3	3	3	62,000	1	10,500	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	8	9	5	45,500	2	2,200	6	12,900
Oregon.....	3	3	3	114,000	3	19,223	3	9,500
California.....	22	23	21	713,000	8	115,650	16	68,800
Other States.....	20	24	<sup>2</sup> 20	392,226	8	58,400	15	70,800

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New Jersey, North Dakota, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada; and 1 in each of the following—Rhode Island, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Wyoming, and New Mexico.



TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	508	492	\$1,408,560	\$608,666	\$148,939	\$131,756
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	32	31	59,267	32,616	4,212	6,396
New Hampshire.....	22	22	43,296	22,495	3,035	3,040
Vermont.....	54	54	105,197	54,279	5,396	13,632
Massachusetts.....	52	52	238,837	88,470	29,997	28,259
Connecticut.....	14	14	38,068	17,348	4,057	2,988
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	50	48	165,429	71,430	17,896	16,040
Pennsylvania.....	17	17	26,338	11,162	2,111	5,691
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	37	33	112,711	41,745	17,863	6,942
Indiana.....	4	4	9,708	3,815	667	2,480
Illinois.....	29	28	92,449	39,059	9,180	5,125
Michigan.....	17	16	73,611	24,698	13,355	5,183
Wisconsin.....	8	8	12,179	7,256	505	1,157
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	8	8	39,319	15,100	4,015	3,828
Iowa.....	30	29	64,121	32,932	5,546	4,413
Missouri.....	13	13	16,019	6,360	995	1,155
South Dakota.....	7	7	8,210	5,650	570	357
Nebraska.....	14	14	30,752	15,323	2,148	1,464
Kansas.....	15	15	23,345	12,603	1,748	1,146
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
West Virginia.....	7	6	3,597	1,657	313	676
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	4	3	4,029	2,196	329	327
Texas.....	4	4	35,741	9,350	8,464	1,740
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	8	7	13,783	8,356	689	1,455
Arizona.....	3	3	6,508	3,203	718	544
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	8	7	19,889	9,666	542	1,527
Oregon.....	3	3	14,267	4,900	717	1,675
California.....	22	22	87,405	36,774	6,527	9,011
Other States.....	26	24	64,485	30,223	5,344	5,505

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New Jersey, North Dakota, Virginia, Oklahoma, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada; and 1 in each of the following—Rhode Island, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Wyoming, and New Mexico.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States .....	\$47, 807	\$306, 453	\$30, 306	\$16, 271	\$15, 913	\$77, 628	\$26, 821
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine .....	645	10, 802	879	374	349	1, 983	1, 011
New Hampshire .....	354	11, 283	879	299	123	1, 056	732
Vermont .....	1, 303	22, 097	1, 540	787	1, 020	4, 489	654
Massachusetts .....	4, 978	61, 963	5, 133	2, 385	3, 026	9, 675	4, 951
Connecticut .....		4, 137	721	238	285	6, 797	1, 497
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York .....	6, 521	29, 754	7, 902	2, 171	1, 510	10, 532	1, 673
Pennsylvania .....		3, 930	268	573	650	1, 620	333
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio .....	10, 369	24, 813	1, 747	1, 000	1, 420	5, 575	1, 234
Indiana .....	170	1, 268	164	113	112	434	485
Illinois .....	1, 562	22, 776	2, 406	331	454	9, 992	1, 564
Michigan .....	5, 868	20, 811	649	259	564	1, 948	276
Wisconsin .....	300	1, 741	150	221	247	472	130
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota .....	3, 800	7, 929	235	446	300	3, 478	188
Iowa .....	215	15, 441	558	932	1, 161	1, 889	1, 034
Missouri .....		2, 775	435	608	720	2, 416	555
South Dakota .....		1, 060	35	42	29	343	124
Nebraska .....	900	6, 456	842	720	642	1, 199	1, 058
Kansas .....	819	5, 363	123	163	103	798	479
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
West Virginia .....	22	404	14	75	62	323	51
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas .....		127	950	20	20	50	10
Texas .....		7, 291	1, 588	1, 349	376	3, 080	2, 503
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana .....	100	1, 366	300	238	122	550	607
Arizona .....	550	983	15	104	52		339
PACIFIC:							
Washington .....	50	5, 932	358	164	164	1, 226	260
Oregon .....	1, 362	2, 713	50	439	287	200	1, 924
California .....	5, 721	19, 461	1, 043	782	659	5, 322	2, 105
Other States .....	2, 198	13, 777	1, 322	1, 438	1, 456	2, 178	1, 044

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

The Federated Church represents one of the forms under which two or more churches in a community have united for the joint prosecution of their work. The organization of united churches of the various types in rural and village communities is an interesting phase of religious development upon which some light is thrown by the census of religious bodies. The consolidation of church activities in places where the maintenance of two or more churches was found to be impracticable, or at least ineffective, is due largely to two factors, namely, the changes that are taking place in the ideals of church service and changes in local economic conditions.

While at one time in the development of the church denominational rivalries were so intense as to preclude organic union on any basis, today less emphasis is placed on ancient creeds and other historic causes of separation. Further-

<sup>1</sup> In the preparation of this general statement a considerable amount of material, for which due acknowledgment is made, has been taken from the volume entitled "United Churches," by Elizabeth R. Hooker, published in 1926 by the Institute of Social and Religious Research, in New York City.

more, the conviction is growing among all denominations that the message of the gospel is in part social, as well as individual.

This change is well expressed by a modern church historian: "Not a rescue by individual salvation only, but the establishment of a reign of righteousness among men, has become increasingly the ideal \* \* \*. Emphasis is therefore placed on service in preventative and reformatory effort."<sup>2</sup> This ideal makes possible the union of two or more churches under certain circumstances, where a narrow adherence to creeds might widely separate them.

Changing economic conditions have fostered the new attitude, especially in the rural regions. The outlook of country people has been broadened by the enlarged opportunities afforded by better transportation facilities, consolidated schools, rural free delivery of mail, and the increased use of the telephone and radio. Not the least of the factors contributing toward this closer relationship is the campaign of education in community spirit which has been conducted by various social welfare agencies.

When, therefore, by reason of changes occasioned by the flow of population from country to city, reduced local economic prosperity, or increased cost of church maintenance, an organized religious body becomes too weak to be effective, union with another local church in like circumstances seems the natural and logical step. The result has been the rise of the united churches in various forms.

In 1906 and 1916 these churches were included, without discrimination, in the data for Independent Churches. However, in 1926, a definite segregation was made and the Federated Churches were given separate presentation.

As here used, the term "united church" indicates a church whose membership, either regular or associate, is composed of elements representing different denominations, the elements in some cases being organized churches and in others individuals. The four types or groups of united churches found in the United States, as reported to the Census of Religious Bodies, in the order of their importance, are:

1. *Denominational united*, a type in which one or more of the uniting churches has given up its denominational allegiance in order to merge with another church and has accepted the denominational connection of the other.
2. *Federated*, a type in which each of the combining units retains its connection with its own denominational body.
3. *Undenominational*, a type in which union results in an organized church not connected with any denominational body.
4. *Affiliated*, a type resembling the undenominational church in control of its local affairs, but having an attenuated connection with a denominational body, usually for ministerial supply and distribution of benevolences only.

As the first and fourth groups are more or less closely identified with their denominations, their statistics have been included in the denominational totals. The third, or undenominational group, has been included in the statistics for Independent Churches.

The Federated Churches, however, since each maintains relations with more than one of the established denominations, cannot well be consolidated with any denominational group, and they are therefore given independent presentation in this report. There is further reason for making these churches the subject of a special presentation in that the federation of churches is of particular interest as affording a solution to a vexing problem—the problem of what to do with those churches in a rural group which are too weak to be efficient and yet are staunchly loyal to their denominations.

The term "community church" is not employed as a classifying term in the census reports, because a study of the word disclosed that its use was ambiguous, more than half a dozen different usages being noted. The same diversity in use was found in regard to the term "union church."

Federated Churches are those made up of two or more denominational organizations, each maintaining a separate membership and perhaps some separate activities. The Federated Church acts as one body, however, in the holding of religious services and, usually, in the maintenance of a Sunday school and in most or all social activities. The different denominational units of which the Federated Church is composed are closely identified with their respective denominations, not only by retention of their distinctive membership, but also by the common practice in each unit of recognizing its missionary obligations and sending to its own denominational board contributions for home and foreign missions, etc., and

<sup>2</sup> See p. 587 of Walker's *A History of the Christian Church*.

of keeping such property as it may own in the hands of its own trustees. They are united for local purposes only, in calling and paying a minister, in the holding of services, and in maintaining a common Sunday school. The distinguishing characteristics of this type of church are, therefore, that the two or more units enter into an agreement to conduct most of their activities as a single church, but to preserve the organic integrity of each denominational group.

The first Federated Church is said to have been formed in Massachusetts in 1887. Its formation appears to have been due to economic pressure, as the two churches which united were unable to finance their operations separately and made the experiment of joining for local activities. This experiment proved successful.

Church leaders who were alarmed at the overchurched situation in the rural sections of New England were quick to recognize the possibilities of this type of united church and not only lent their influence to prevent the organization of additional competing churches, but actively cooperated in the formation of Federated Churches. In fact, it is stated that the first Federated Church in Vermont, organized in 1899, was formed at the suggestion of denominational leaders. Both official and local leadership have played important parts in the organizing of this type of church, but it is probable that local necessity and a deeper sense of the church's responsibility for its immediate environment have been the determining factors in a majority of cases.

Federated Churches were formed at first only in New England, but by the year 1912 they had spread to many other parts of the country. The schedules returned for the 1936 census show 508 Federated Churches, located in 42 States of the Union. Of the total number reporting, 244, or 48 percent, were found in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and 184, or 36.2 percent, in the North Central States. Thirty-three such churches were located in the Pacific States, while 26 were in the South and 21 in the Mountain States.

Of the whole number, only 82 churches, or less than 17 percent, were reported as being located in urban territory, which includes all cities or incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1930, while 426 churches, or more than 83 percent, were in rural territory, which comprises the remainder of the country.

### DOCTRINE

Each unit, or constituent part, of the Federated Church retains in its entirety the doctrine of the denominational body to which it adheres; and the membership requirements of each unit correspond exactly to those of the denomination.

### ORGANIZATION

In order to function as a single body, the Federated Church has, besides officials of the ordinary church of the denominational type, a joint committee which is in charge of the general activities of the church. This committee is generally representative of the units comprising the church, although in some churches it is selected without reference to such representation. Frequently important officers, such as elders and deacons, are chosen by the units separately. The history of these churches seems to indicate, however, that the longer the church exists as a federation the fewer officers are elected by action of the separate units. The same tendency toward united action is noted in regard to the finances of the Federated Church. At first the units are often held responsible for the raising of a proportionate share of the budget, but after the federation has lasted for some time the budget is generally provided for by the entire church.

All local expenses, including the salary of the minister, are paid by the church as a whole. In many Federated Churches the minister is chosen alternately from the different denominations represented by the units constituting the church; in others there is an agreement to procure the minister from one denomination only; while still others agree to disregard the denomination of the minister in making a choice.

Sunday schools are generally held in common. Of the 508 Federated Churches reporting to the Census Bureau, 484 reported Sunday schools, which were almost always held jointly.

The great majority of the churches have two denominational units only, as, for example, a Congregational unit and a Methodist unit. About 10 percent of the total number have three denominational units, but the churches composed of more than three such units are comparatively few.

Certain denominations were found to predominate in this type of church. More than three-fourths of the total number of units of all Federated Churches studied belonged to four denominations. The predominance of these denominations, in the 1,032 denominational units making up the whole number of Federated Churches reporting, is indicated below:

Congregationalists and Christians.....	298
Methodists.....	269
Presbyterians.....	165
Baptists.....	153
Fifteen other denominations.....	147

Students of the subject of Federated Churches have made certain interesting observations concerning their tendencies, as well as those of the other types of united churches. It has been found that a church which has organized in one way sometimes changes to another type of united church, or even into a strictly denominational church of the traditional sort. For example, a denominational united church may in time ally itself with one or the other of the included denominations, or it may become an undenominational church, or it may become an affiliated church; but it was found that few churches which had united by actually consolidating or combining their elements ever again resume separate existence.

Some of the Federated Churches, however, do dissolve and permit the constituent units to resume their original status, though the majority become more and more closely united. Federated Churches, it may be said in general, have a tendency to develop either into strictly denominational churches or into churches which are affiliated with a single denomination. But it has been ascertained that after a Federated Church has lasted as such for 2 years the federation is likely to be permanent, and that after 5 years of such existence the federation is rarely abandoned.

# FIRE BAPTIZED HOLINESS CHURCH OF GOD OF THE AMERICAS

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all persons admitted to the local churches upon confession of faith.

This church was not reported prior to the 1936 Census, and no comparative data are available.

**TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936**

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	59	30	29	-----	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	1, 973	1, 265	708	64. 1	35. 9
Average membership per church.....	33	42	24	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	556	300	256	54. 0	46. 0
Female.....	1, 417	965	452	68. 1	31. 9
Males per 100 females.....	39. 2	31. 1	56. 6	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	49	23	26	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	1, 757	1, 215	542	69. 2	30. 8
Age not reported.....	167	27	140	16. 2	83. 8
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	2. 7	1. 9	4. 6	-----	-----
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	46	25	21	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	43	23	20	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$146, 232	\$65, 082	\$81, 150	44. 5	55. 5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$141, 442	\$62, 317	\$79, 125	44. 1	55. 9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4, 790	\$2, 765	\$2, 025	57. 7	42. 3
Average value per church.....	\$3, 401	\$2, 830	\$4, 058	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	15	10	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$16, 229	\$9, 880	\$6, 349	60. 9	39. 1
Number reporting "no debt".....	20	9	11	-----	-----
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	4	3	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4	3	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$3, 000	\$2, 500	\$500	83. 3	16. 7
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	58	30	28	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$30, 069	\$24, 142	\$5, 927	80. 3	19. 7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$12, 837	\$10, 225	\$2, 612	79. 7	20. 3
All other salaries.....	\$2, 279	\$1, 679	\$600	73. 7	26. 3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1, 798	\$1, 455	\$343	80. 9	19. 1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 867	\$1, 296	\$571	69. 4	30. 6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3, 831	\$3, 008	\$823	78. 5	21. 5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1, 284	\$1, 173	\$111	91. 4	8. 6
Home missions.....	\$1, 296	\$1, 136	\$160	87. 7	12. 3
Foreign missions.....	\$681	\$628	\$53	92. 2	7. 8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2, 294	\$1, 805	\$489	78. 7	21. 3
All other purposes.....	\$1, 902	\$1, 737	\$165	91. 3	8. 7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$518	\$805	\$212	-----	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	54	29	25	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	522	329	193	63. 0	37. 0
Scholars.....	1, 651	1, 151	500	69. 7	30. 3
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	4	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	33	30	3	-----	-----
Scholars.....	263	250	13	95. 1	4. 9

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**State tables.**—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present, for 1936, the statistics for the Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches, together with the membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	59	30	29	1,973	1,285	708	556	1,417	39.2	54	522	1,651
NEW ENGLAND:												
Connecticut.....	3	---	3	51	---	51	16	35	---	3	25	59
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	4	4	---	172	172	---	34	138	24.6	3	50	105
Pennsylvania.....	2	2	---	34	34	---	8	26	---	2	15	52
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	2	2	---	53	53	---	19	34	---	2	16	90
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	37	37	---	6	31	---	1	10	30
Virginia.....	1	1	---	33	33	---	10	23	---	1	10	30
North Carolina.....	7	3	4	432	240	192	132	300	44.0	7	92	450
South Carolina.....	21	6	15	588	348	240	166	422	39.3	17	165	417
Georgia.....	7	5	2	212	182	30	42	170	24.7	7	45	175
Florida.....	7	2	5	230	35	195	100	130	76.9	7	40	113
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Tennessee.....	3	3	---	117	117	---	20	97	---	3	49	115
Alabama.....	1	1	---	14	14	---	3	11	---	1	5	15

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in 1936]

STATE	Number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	59	1,973	49	1,757	187	2.7
Connecticut.....	3	51	---	51	---	---
New York.....	4	172	---	172	---	---
North Carolina.....	7	432	10	282	140	3.4
South Carolina.....	21	588	22	539	27	3.9
Georgia.....	7	212	6	206	---	2.8
Florida.....	7	230	3	227	---	1.3
Tennessee.....	3	117	3	114	---	2.6
Other States.....	17	171	5	166	---	2.9

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: Pennsylvania, 2; Ohio, 2; Virginia, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Alabama, 1.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States....	59	46	43	\$146,232	15	\$16,229	4	\$3,000
North Carolina.....	7	6	5	24,000	4	6,645	1	} 3,000
South Carolina.....	21	17	16	27,850	2	408	2	
Georgia.....	7	6	6	7,482	1	105	1	
Florida.....	7	5	5	4,600	1	150	1	
Tennessee.....	3	3	3	6,000	2	200	-----	-----
Other States.....	14	9	8	76,300	5	8,721	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Amount for North Carolina and Georgia combined with figures for South Carolina, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: Connecticut, 2; New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Ohio, 1; Virginia, 1; and Alabama, 1.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	59	58	\$30,069	\$12,837	\$2,279	\$1,798	\$1,867	\$3,631	\$1,284	\$1,296	\$681	\$2,294	\$1,902
Connecticut.....	3	3	1,993	581	217	110	326	439	52	30	10	199	29
New York.....	4	4	7,197	2,282	690	674	784	1,001	779	165	254	169	399
North Carolina.....	7	7	5,219	2,813	300	102	335	501	121	235	134	368	310
South Carolina.....	21	21	7,629	3,117	569	499	250	908	184	589	64	708	681
Georgia.....	7	7	1,716	817	238	75	51	89	68	38	100	218	22
Florida.....	7	6	688	286	39	42	76	85	5	27	9	27	93
Tennessee.....	3	3	1,609	893	-----	160	22	158	11	85	5	225	50
Other States.....	7	17	4,018	2,048	226	136	23	650	64	127	106	320	318

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Pennsylvania, 2; Ohio, 2; Virginia, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Alabama, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

The first general council of the Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas was held at Anderson, S. C., 1898. It was at that time called the Fire Baptized Holiness Association of America as reported by W. E. Fuller:

There were 140 representatives from various parts of the United States and Dominion of Canada, and I, W. E. Fuller, was the only colored representative among them. Here it was that this grand old church of ours began among our own people.

We were connected with the white people for 10 years and at the expiration of 10 years we met again at Anderson, S. C., 1908, and owing to the growing prejudice that began to arise among the people outside this denomination, it was mutually agreed that we have separate incorporations.

During our connection we accumulated upwards of \$20,000 worth of property and at the separation we were given warranty deeds for the same.

<sup>1</sup> This statement was prepared from material taken from the Discipline printed by The True Witness Publishing Co., Seneca, S. C.



W. E. Fuller was elected general overseer and C. C. Childs was elected secretary and treasurer. The membership at that time, according to the general secretary's record, was 925.

From 1922 to 1926 this church operated under the title Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God. In 1926 the General Council met with Mt. Moriah Fire Baptized Holiness Church at Knoxville, Tenn. During this council it was voted to change the name of this church to the Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas.

### DOCTRINE

The object and purpose of this church is threefold: (1) For the deepening of our spiritual life, so that all our members may attain and impress every Christian believer to seek the highest Christian experience possible in this life. (Matt. 5: 14-16.)

(2) To ordain elders, pastors, evangelists, missionaries, and teachers, divinely called and set apart according to their gifts and calling, who shall be required to teach and preach the doctrine set forth in the Basis of Union. (I Cor. 7:20; Titus 1:5.)

(3) To enforce ordinances enacted by Christ and practiced by the holy Apostles and fathers of the early church, such as baptism (Matt. 3:16) and administration of the Lord's Supper as instituted by Himself, followed by washing of the saints' feet (St. John 13: 4, 17); solemnizing matrimony (I Peter 2: 13, 15) and burying the dead.

Article III. The Basis of Union, shown in the Discipline, contains the doctrinal basis for this denomination. It believes and teaches repentance; regeneration; justification; sanctification; pentecostal baptism, speaking with other tongues as the spirit gives utterance; divine healing of the body; and the premillennial second coming of Christ. It also teaches the sanctity of marriage.

It utterly opposes the teachings of the so-called Christian Scientists, Spiritualists, Unitarians, Universalists, and Mormons. It denies as false and unscriptural Adventism, immorality, antinomianism, annihilation of the wicked, the glorification of the body, and many other modern teachings of the day.

No subsequent general council shall have authority to change the Basis of Union without a full representation from the local churches.

### ORGANIZATION

The Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas recognizes and acknowledges the Lord Christ as the supreme head and rightful governor of the church in all its departments. The organization includes the following officers: A bishop, two overseers, general secretary, treasurer, and board of trustees.

The local churches are served by the ruling elders, ordained ministers, and pastors. A general convention meets annually for the purpose of raising funds for education, orphanage, and missionary purposes.

# FRIENDS

## GENERAL STATEMENT

The general history of the different bodies of Friends is presented in the statement for the older, or Orthodox, body. The specific statements, therefore, in regard to each of the other bodies indicate the differences between them and the Orthodox Friends.

The four bodies included in this group in 1936, in 1926, in 1916, and in 1906 are listed below, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE FRIENDS, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>1936</b>								
Total for the group.....	717	93,697	629	\$5,351,674	695	\$398,138	591	52,657
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	570	75,652	506	3,861,174	558	717,177	506	46,950
Society of Friends (Hicksite).....	115	14,680	95	1,408,950	108	169,289	72	5,200
Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite).....	31	3,351	28	81,550	29	11,672	13	507
Friends (Primitive).....	1	14						
<b>1926</b>								
Total for the group.....	885	110,422	819	10,217,657	854	1,687,785	727	67,889
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	715	91,326	665	8,013,407	696	1,498,161	639	61,815
Religious Society of Friends (Hicksite).....	128	16,105	115	2,096,200	118	173,691	80	5,835
Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite).....	41	2,966	38	98,050	39	15,533	8	239
Friends (Primitive).....	1	25	1	10,000	1	400		
<b>1916</b>								
Total for the group.....	1,023	112,982	923	5,720,473	958	825,493	814	71,123
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	805	92,379	718	4,262,893	757	714,166	702	64,583
Religious Society of Friends (Hicksite).....	166	17,170	160	1,356,200	156	100,777	104	6,296
Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite).....	50	3,373	43	95,380	43	10,144	8	244
Friends (Primitive).....	2	60	2	6,000	2	406		
<b>1906</b>								
Total for the group.....	1,141	113,772	1,096	3,857,451			846	53,761
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	867	91,161	832	2,719,551			723	47,612
Religious Society of Friends (Hicksite).....	218	18,560	213	1,037,650			116	5,944
Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite).....	48	3,880	47	93,500			7	205
Friends (Primitive).....	8	171	4	6,750				

# SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (ORTHODOX)

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Society of Friends (Orthodox) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this body the membership consists of those who are enrolled by the local meeting, including both "birthright" members, who are enrolled because their parents are members, and those who have joined upon application.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number .....	570	162	408	28.4	71.6
<b>Members</b> , number .....	75,652	32,204	43,448	42.6	57.4
Average membership per church .....	133	199	106		
Membership by sex:					
Male .....	32,915	13,861	19,054	42.1	57.9
Female .....	41,042	17,832	23,210	43.4	56.6
Sex not reported .....	1,695	511	1,184	30.1	69.9
Males per 100 females .....	80.2	77.7	82.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years .....	10,170	4,628	5,542	45.5	54.5
13 years and over .....	64,419	27,576	36,843	42.8	57.2
Age not reported .....	1,063		1,063		100.0
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	13.6	14.4	13.1		
<b>Church edifices</b> , number .....	538	145	393	27.0	73.0
Value—number reporting .....	506	134	372	26.5	73.5
Amount reported .....	\$3,861,174	\$2,512,012	\$1,349,162	65.1	34.9
Constructed prior to 1936 .....	\$3,794,557	\$2,474,062	\$1,320,495	65.2	34.8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936 .....	\$66,617	\$37,950	\$28,667	57.0	43.0
Average value per church .....	\$7,631	\$18,746	\$3,627		
Debt—number reporting .....	59	38	21		
Amount reported .....	\$266,554	\$246,170	\$20,384	92.4	7.6
Number reporting "no debt" .....	360	84	276	23.3	76.7
<b>Parsonages</b> , number .....	271	70	201	25.8	74.2
Value—number reporting .....	257	67	190	26.1	73.9
Amount reported .....	\$521,050	\$230,400	\$290,650	44.2	55.8
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number .....	558	156	402	28.0	72.0
Amount reported .....	\$717,177	\$414,032	\$303,145	57.7	42.3
Pastors' salaries .....	\$256,413	\$120,765	\$135,648	47.1	52.9
All other salaries .....	\$59,734	\$44,436	\$15,298	74.4	25.6
Repairs and improvements .....	\$72,490	\$38,830	\$33,660	53.6	46.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest .....	\$26,244	\$21,622	\$4,622	82.4	17.6
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$115,064	\$78,971	\$36,093	68.6	31.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc. ....	\$27,534	\$19,457	\$8,077	70.7	29.3
Home missions .....	\$11,623	\$5,235	\$6,388	45.0	55.0
Foreign missions .....	\$39,687	\$21,576	\$18,111	54.4	45.6
To general headquarters for distribution .....	\$71,603	\$43,059	\$28,544	60.1	39.9
All other purposes .....	\$36,785	\$20,081	\$16,704	54.6	45.4
Average expenditure per church .....	\$1,285	\$2,654	\$754		
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number .....	506	137	369	27.1	72.9
Officers and teachers .....	7,184	2,375	4,809	33.1	66.9
Scholars .....	46,950	19,167	27,783	40.8	59.2

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	82	21	61		
Officers and teachers.....	591	151	440	25.5	74.5
Scholars.....	4,042	1,207	2,835	29.9	70.1
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	7	2		
Officers and teachers.....	38	30	8		
Scholars.....	488	470	18	96.3	3.7
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	6	4		
Officers and teachers.....	187	142	45	75.9	24.1
Scholars.....	1,807	1,295	512	71.7	28.3

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Society of Friends for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	570	715	805	867
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-145	-90	-62	-----
Percent.....	-20.3	-11.2	-7.2	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	75,652	91,326	92,379	91,161
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-15,674	-1,053	1,218	-----
Percent.....	-17.2	-1.1	1.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	133	128	115	105
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	538	725	733	832
Value—number reporting.....	506	665	718	832
Amount reported.....	\$3,861,174	\$8,013,407	\$4,262,893	\$2,719,551
Average value per church.....	\$7,631	\$12,050	\$5,937	\$3,269
Debt—number reporting.....	59	72	72	60
Amount reported.....	\$266,554	\$348,190	\$119,794	\$41,496
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	271			
Value—number reporting.....	257	308	210	145
Amount reported.....	\$521,050	\$889,146	\$326,830	\$181,874
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	558	696	757	-----
Amount reported.....	\$717,177	\$1,498,161	\$714,166	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$256,413			
All other salaries.....	\$59,734			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$72,490	\$1,112,929	\$521,625	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$26,244			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$115,064			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$27,534			
Home missions.....	\$11,823			
Foreign missions.....	\$39,687	\$367,211	\$174,233	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$71,603			
All other purposes.....	\$36,785			
Not classified.....		\$18,021	\$18,308	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,285	\$2,153	\$943	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	506	639	702	723
Officers and teachers.....	7,184	7,750	7,885	6,931
Scholars.....	46,950	61,815	64,583	47,612

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Orthodox Friends by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory,

membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each yearly meeting, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States</b> .....	570	162	408	75,652	32,204	43,448	32,915	41,042	1,695	80.2	506	7,184	46,950
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>													
Maine.....	11	2	9	1,195	408	787	508	687	---	73.9	9	105	514
New Hampshire.....	6	2	4	325	68	257	139	186	---	74.7	3	32	120
Vermont.....	2	---	2	196	---	196	91	105	---	86.7	2	16	42
Massachusetts.....	14	9	5	1,173	985	188	468	705	---	66.4	8	105	453
Rhode Island.....	5	3	2	387	242	145	170	217	---	78.3	4	59	298
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>													
New York.....	29	13	16	3,262	1,505	1,757	1,505	1,757	---	85.7	17	216	1,178
New Jersey.....	6	4	2	824	359	465	406	418	---	97.1	4	40	392
Pennsylvania.....	23	13	10	3,525	2,809	716	1,579	1,847	99	85.5	12	93	650
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Ohio.....	67	17	50	8,447	3,489	4,958	3,723	4,721	3	78.9	64	883	6,415
Indiana.....	111	21	90	19,798	7,402	12,396	8,445	10,214	1,139	82.7	104	1,606	11,377
Illinois.....	11	5	6	1,309	587	722	584	725	---	80.6	11	141	694
Michigan.....	11	3	8	1,683	280	403	283	400	---	70.8	11	159	895
Wisconsin.....	2	---	2	122	---	122	47	75	---	---	2	26	162
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Minnesota.....	2	1	1	207	196	11	88	119	---	73.9	2	25	141
Iowa.....	50	9	41	5,269	1,550	3,719	2,236	2,910	123	76.8	49	710	3,770
Missouri.....	4	1	3	346	181	165	130	216	---	60.2	3	51	247
South Dakota.....	3	---	3	162	---	162	71	91	---	---	3	28	129
Nebraska.....	7	---	7	656	---	656	289	367	---	78.7	6	94	518
Kansas.....	42	7	35	5,190	1,562	3,628	2,298	2,785	107	82.5	40	607	3,082
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>													
Delaware.....	1	1	---	118	118	---	57	61	---	---	---	---	---
Maryland.....	5	1	4	507	347	160	236	271	---	87.1	4	19	127
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	131	131	---	58	73	---	---	1	12	76
Virginia.....	16	5	11	1,368	401	967	598	770	---	77.7	15	146	901
North Carolina.....	53	10	43	8,595	2,737	5,858	3,755	4,809	31	78.1	49	622	5,667
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Tennessee.....	4	---	4	794	---	794	275	430	89	64.0	4	46	423
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Arkansas.....	1	---	1	29	---	29	15	14	---	---	---	---	---
Oklahoma.....	17	3	14	1,199	361	838	502	697	---	72.0	16	188	1,157
Texas.....	3	---	3	430	---	430	219	211	---	103.8	3	53	284
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>													
Idaho.....	7	2	5	951	154	797	436	515	---	84.7	7	115	835
Colorado.....	14	4	10	967	499	468	383	480	104	79.8	12	169	779
<b>PACIFIC:</b>													
Washington.....	6	4	2	296	230	66	142	154	---	92.2	6	89	518
Oregon.....	13	6	7	1,894	1,486	408	840	1,054	---	79.7	12	202	1,431
California.....	23	15	8	5,297	4,117	1,180	2,339	2,958	---	79.1	23	527	3,675

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent un- der 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	570	715	805	867	75,652	91,328	92,379	91,161	10,170	64,419	1,063	13.6
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	11	18	26	26	1,195	1,250	1,518	1,713	150	1,045	-----	12.6
New Hampshire.....	6	8	8	12	325	316	345	357	32	293	-----	9.8
Vermont.....	2	3	3	3	196	150	155	177	23	173	-----	11.7
Massachusetts.....	14	20	21	28	1,173	1,529	1,386	1,734	85	1,088	-----	7.2
Rhode Island.....	5	6	7	8	387	517	546	575	30	357	-----	7.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	29	25	37	42	3,262	3,085	3,489	3,296	408	2,854	-----	12.5
New Jersey.....	6	9	18	20	824	935	1,217	1,043	120	704	-----	14.6
Pennsylvania.....	23	22	34	41	3,525	3,579	3,264	3,427	348	3,177	-----	9.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	67	89	100	107	8,447	10,600	12,228	12,394	1,098	7,349	-----	13.0
Indiana.....	111	154	183	191	19,798	25,279	26,658	29,255	2,389	16,356	1,053	12.7
Illinois.....	11	13	13	21	1,309	1,534	1,477	1,902	139	1,170	-----	10.6
Michigan.....	11	13	16	19	683	1,001	1,006	1,348	81	602	-----	11.9
Wisconsin.....	2	2	2	3	122	142	118	111	17	105	-----	13.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	2	3	3	3	207	303	267	274	22	185	-----	10.6
Iowa.....	50	57	68	85	5,269	7,441	7,797	8,762	825	4,444	-----	15.8
Missouri.....	4	4	5	6	346	486	543	603	46	300	-----	13.3
South Dakota.....	3	3	3	5	162	159	192	103	20	142	-----	12.3
Nebraska.....	7	14	13	23	656	1,306	1,130	1,243	131	525	-----	20.0
Kansas.....	42	54	57	72	5,190	6,988	7,586	7,304	860	4,330	-----	16.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	5	4	5	6	507	533	498	508	50	457	-----	9.9
Virginia.....	16	20	16	20	1,368	1,157	966	941	205	1,163	-----	15.0
North Carolina.....	53	68	63	55	8,595	9,875	8,229	6,425	1,087	7,508	-----	12.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Tennessee.....	4	6	9	1	794	711	779	117	50	744	-----	6.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	17	27	28	30	1,199	2,056	2,159	2,187	221	968	10	18.6
Texas.....	3	3	3	1	430	333	413	114	63	367	-----	14.7
MOUNTAIN:												
Idaho.....	7	5	4	4	951	773	695	273	188	763	-----	19.8
Colorado.....	14	18	9	2	967	1,031	829	94	192	775	-----	19.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	6	7	8	5	296	551	503	451	43	253	-----	14.5
Oregon.....	13	14	14	11	1,894	2,235	2,129	1,688	331	1,563	-----	17.5
California.....	23	23	23	14	5,297	5,256	3,904	2,535	879	4,418	-----	16.6
Other States.....	* 3	3	6	3	278	215	353	207	37	241	-----	13.3

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

\* Includes: Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Arkansas, 1.

**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>\$3,861,174</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>\$266,554</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>\$521,050</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								
Maine.....	11	9	9	37,700	1	800	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
New Hampshire.....	6	6	6	11,500			2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Massachusetts.....	14	13	12	209,250			2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	37,200			3	12,000
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York.....	29	22	20	232,520	2	20,000	9	27,000
New Jersey.....	6	6	4	114,000				
Pennsylvania.....	23	21	16	423,500				
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Ohio.....	67	64	63	360,500	8	21,249	29	88,350
Indiana.....	111	109	101	805,385	7	59,620	42	99,950
Illinois.....	11	8	8	44,500	2	6,368	3	5,400
Michigan.....	11	11	11	33,550			10	21,050
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Iowa.....	50	48	45	149,225	3	2,275	35	52,900
Missouri.....	4	4	4	18,400			3	1,350
South Dakota.....	3	3	3	5,800	1	150	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Nebraska.....	7	6	6	18,500			6	8,550
Kansas.....	42	39	39	228,650	2	18,200	31	36,850
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Maryland.....	5	5	5	100,500				
Virginia.....	16	16	16	74,802	5	9,846	6	13,100
North Carolina.....	53	49	46	280,617	8	60,065	9	28,000
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Tennessee.....	4	4	4	12,000			3	5,500
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Oklahoma.....	17	17	16	85,90	1	2,700	10	11,350
Texas.....	3	3	3	14,600			3	5,200
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Idaho.....	7	6	6	15,550	2	750	6	9,100
Colorado.....	14	13	10	19,800	4	1,270	8	12,800
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
Washington.....	6	6	5	10,200	1	535	3	3,550
Oregon.....	13	13	13	104,825	4	5,260	9	18,200
California.....	23	23	21	307,550	8	57,466	17	43,350
Other States.....	9	9	9	105,050			5	17,500

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Vermont, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Minnesota, 2; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Arkansas, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[ Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting ]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- prove- ments
United States.....	570	558	\$717, 177	\$256, 413	\$59, 734	\$72, 490
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	11	11	10, 184	5, 680	120	1, 004
New Hampshire.....	6	6	2, 811	1, 800	60	150
Massachusetts.....	14	14	26, 298	8, 914	2, 103	3, 350
Rhode Island.....	5	4	4, 746	2, 851	496	275
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	29	26	34, 223	12, 940	3, 168	2, 779
New Jersey.....	6	6	5, 040		465	700
Pennsylvania.....	23	21	68, 541	235	12, 260	13, 628
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	67	66	87, 079	32, 042	4, 530	6, 037
Indiana.....	111	110	137, 864	52, 548	13, 994	15, 499
Illinois.....	11	11	12, 551	4, 552	1, 092	1, 275
Michigan.....	11	11	13, 660	6, 294	487	962
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	50	50	37, 162	20, 342	1, 540	2, 589
Missouri.....	4	3	3, 421	1, 738	268	169
South Dakota.....	3	3	543	200	60	10
Nebraska.....	7	7	3, 528	2, 297	120	328
Kansas.....	42	42	41, 119	18, 674	2, 069	2, 997
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	5	5	10, 850		2, 050	1, 616
Virginia.....	16	16	16, 875	5, 788	693	1, 695
North Carolina.....	53	51	46, 933	18, 519	2, 376	4, 958
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Tennessee.....	4	4	3, 971	1, 865	1, 065	254
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	17	16	13, 705	7, 771	1, 112	999
Texas.....	3	3	3, 177	1, 950	50	311
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	7	7	13, 602	4, 295	432	869
Colorado.....	14	14	9, 296	5, 520	281	209
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	6	6	4, 137	1, 860	140	178
Oregon.....	13	13	20, 763	8, 882	1, 485	1, 391
California.....	23	23	78, 494	26, 378	6, 699	8, 075
Other States.....	9	9	6, 604	2, 478	519	183

1 Includes: Vermont, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Minnesota, 2; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Arkansas, 1.



TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on church debt, exclud- ing in- terest	Other current expenses, includ- ing in- terest	Local relief and charity	Home mis- sions	Foreign mis- sions	To general head- quar- ters	All other pur- poses
United States.....	\$28,244	\$115,084	\$27,534	\$11,823	\$39,687	\$71,603	\$36,785
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	100	1,530	98	125	546	849	132
New Hampshire.....		250	50	55	227	183	36
Massachusetts.....	350	4,804	1,015	280	387	4,276	819
Rhode Island.....		336	88	97	473	54	76
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	650	7,199	1,523	469	1,028	3,877	590
New Jersey.....		2,118	320	210	150	577	500
Pennsylvania.....	1,050	13,777	11,902	128	3,819	11,441	301
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	3,981	15,161	875	1,980	11,095	5,883	5,495
Indiana.....	3,077	20,631	6,020	1,985	4,153	12,333	7,624
Illinois.....	391	1,938	311	25	293	1,579	1,095
Michigan.....	45	2,267	115	528	1,902	377	683
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	510	5,281	592	483	1,480	2,903	1,442
Missouri.....		731	69	71	187	161	27
South Dakota.....		97	43	14	17	52	50
Nebraska.....		422	65	29	44	209	14
Kansas.....	2,387	6,357	1,336	459	2,333	2,999	1,508
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....		1,748	53	1,179		2,900	1,304
Virginia.....	1,519	1,721	284	129	1,554	1,549	1,943
North Carolina.....	4,691	7,351	1,114	654	657	3,375	3,238
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Tennessee.....		192	150			153	292
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	10	2,139	38	170	332	730	404
Texas.....		291	110	54	170	166	75
MOUNTAIN:							
Idaho.....	468	2,306	79	1,044	1,546	1,529	1,034
Colorado.....	417	1,231	65	63	329	981	200
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	437	423	70	247	181	273	328
Oregon.....	942	3,057	281	397	1,000	2,776	552
California.....	5,194	10,622	783	545	5,326	8,252	6,620
Other States.....	25	1,084	85	203	458	1,166	403

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY YEARLY MEETINGS, 1936

YEARLY MEETING	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>570</b>	<b>75,652</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>\$3,861,174</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>\$268,554</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>\$717,177</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>46,950</b>
Baltimore.....	12	1,159	12	198,002	1	4,000	12	16,353	11	593
California.....	23	5,297	21	307,550	8	57,466	23	78,484	23	3,675
Indiana.....	81	12,115	74	533,235	3	47,193	80	101,748	79	7,920
Iowa.....	50	5,438	46	162,675	3	2,275	50	38,420	49	3,877
Kansas.....	72	7,431	67	352,050	6	22,140	70	63,042	67	4,951
Nebraska.....	19	1,548	15	39,500	2	180	19	11,841	16	1,245
New England.....	36	3,080	32	295,650	1	800	35	44,039	24	1,385
New York.....	32	3,648	23	283,020	2	20,000	29	36,459	20	1,320
North Carolina.....	55	9,134	48	290,117	9	61,392	53	48,954	51	5,835
Ohio.....	46	4,195	45	195,600	10	24,800	46	76,602	44	4,338
Oregon.....	26	3,141	24	130,575	7	6,545	26	38,502	25	2,784
Philadelphia.....	29	4,245	20	514,800	---	---	27	72,976	15	852
Western.....	61	10,349	53	393,050	7	19,763	60	65,244	55	5,554
Wilmington (Ohio).....	28	4,872	26	160,350	---	---	28	24,503	27	2,621

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The religious situation in England during the first half of the seventeenth century has been described as "a hurly-burly of religious polemics." The civil war, the unsatisfactory social and business conditions, the rival claims of the adherents of the different ecclesiastical forms and creeds, and the discussions as to the respective rights of pastors and people caused thoughtful men of the country to become utterly dissatisfied with church and state, and, indeed, with almost every existing institution.

It was in the midst of this period, in 1624, that George Fox was born, in Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire. He was a sober-minded serious youth, and early had his mind turned to religious matters. After severe mental and spiritual struggles, he was led to emphasize the spiritual side of Christianity. While external forms of religion were not ignored, he taught the necessity of divine power within the man to enable him to live according to the will of God, the direct communication of this will to the individual believer in Christ, and the necessity of a perfect consistency between the outward life and the religious profession. This was unfamiliar teaching to most persons in that day of rigid adherence to creeds and of great formalism in religious observances. Fox soon gathered around him a band of preachers who, with himself, spread their doctrines far and wide in Great Britain, and later extended their missionary efforts to Ireland, the Continent of Europe, the West Indies, and North America, in which countries, particularly America, they gained many adherents. It does not seem to have been their intention to establish a new branch of the church, but, almost before they knew it, an organization had developed.

At first they called themselves "Children of Truth" or "Children of Light," also "Friends of Truth," and finally the name which was given to them was the "Religious Society of Friends," to which was frequently added "commonly called Quakers." This last name was applied to them by a justice in response to an address, in which George Fox called on him to "tremble at the Word of the Lord."

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Walter C. Woodward, secretary of the executive committee of the Five Years Meeting of the Friends in America, Richmond, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.

Many of the extreme charges against them, as, for example, those with regard to the disturbance of public worship, were greatly exaggerated. At the same time their refusal to attend the services of the Established Church, to support it by the payment of tithes, or to take oaths of any kind, and their uncompromising attitude toward much of the religious preaching of the day created a great deal of bitterness against them and brought upon them severe persecution. Heavy fines were imposed upon them; their property was confiscated; and, worst of all, they were subjected to long imprisonments in the horrible jails of the time. Nevertheless, they increased in numbers, until by the close of the seventeenth century they were one of the most important bodies of dissenters in England.

With the cessation of persecution, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Friends relaxed their missionary zeal, paid more attention to the discipline of their members, and gradually settled down into a comparatively quiet existence. So far, however, was this discipline carried, in its minute supervision of the actions of members, that their numbers declined, and some have expressed a wonder that the society continued to exist at all. About the middle of the nineteenth century a new movement began, and since that time the great majority of the Friends have either dropped or modified many of the old customs and external forms.

The first recorded visit of any Quakers to America was that of two women, Ann Austin and Mary Fisher, who arrived in Massachusetts from Barbados in 1656. They were immediately put under arrest, subjected to a brutal examination to see whether they were witches, and finally shipped back to Barbados. Two days after their departure a vessel arrived with eight more Quakers, and these were forcibly returned to England. Severe laws were enacted and heavy penalties provided for those who knowingly brought into the community that "cursed sect of heretics lately risen up in the world which are commonly called 'Quakers,' who take upon them to be immediately sent of God and infallibly assisted by the Spirit to speak and write blasphemous opinions, despising government and the order of God in church and commonwealth," etc. Notwithstanding these laws, the Quakers continued to come, and at last the situation improved, although it was not until 1724 that their appeals to the Royal Privy Council in England were sustained. A few years later laws were enacted in their favor.

The Friends had almost as trying an experience in Virginia as in Massachusetts, and they suffered certain persecutions in Connecticut. In Rhode Island, however, they were received more cordially and were held in high regard, several of the early Governors being members of the society. In New York, New Jersey, and Maryland there were many Friends. The culmination of their influence was reached in Pennsylvania, under the charter given to William Penn in return for a debt due by the Crown to his father, Admiral Penn.

The society continued to grow during the first half of the eighteenth century but drew more within itself in view of the general disturbances resulting from the colonial wars and the political situation, and Friends were discouraged from membership in the assembly or from holding any public office. These conditions led to the establishment, in 1756, of the first "meeting for sufferings" in America, whose object was to extend relief and assistance to members of the society who might suffer from the Indians or other enemies on the frontier, and in general to look out for the interests of the society. The relation of the Friends to the Indians was one of cordial interest, following the position taken not only by William Penn, but also by George Fox.

With regard to slavery, the early attitude of the Friends was one of toleration, although they insisted that the slaves should be treated humanely. A development, however, was inevitable, and in 1688 the German Friends, at a meeting in Germantown, Pa., protested against the "traffic in the bodies of men" and considered the question of the "lawfulness and unlawfulness of buying and keeping Negroes." The question continued to be agitated, and, chiefly through the efforts of John Woolman, in 1758, the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting directed a "visitation" of all who held slaves and decided that all who should "be concerned in importing, selling, or purchasing slaves" should be forbidden to sit in meetings held for deciding matters of discipline. In 1776 slaveholders were to be "disowned" if they refused to manumit their slaves, and by the close of the eighteenth century personal ownership of slaves by acknowledged members of the society had ceased, except where slaves were held by trustees and State laws did not allow them to be set free. In the transition, however, care was taken that feeble or incapable persons should not suffer.

In the disturbances that preceded the Revolution the Friends were in hearty sympathy with the desire of their fellow citizens to obtain redress of grievances,

but since, from religious principle, they took no part in warlike measures, and refused to serve in the Army, or to pay taxes levied for warlike purposes, they were subjected to very great misapprehension and suffering, and their property was often seized to pay for recruits or for the meeting of taxes. Some, indeed, supported the Revolution actively. These were disowned or seceded and were known as the "Free" or "Fighting" Quakers. This small body soon dwindled away. After the close of the war the Friends loyally sustained the new government.

The early part of the nineteenth century was marked by divisions on doctrinal points, resulting in separations more or less serious. The most important of these was that popularly known as the "Hicksite" in 1827-28.<sup>2</sup> This was followed by the "Wilburite" in 1845<sup>3</sup> and the "Primitive" a little later.<sup>4</sup>

During the years following there was a period of considerable ministerial activity, ministers traveling up and down the country, visiting the congregations and holding meetings, to some extent, with the public.

As the slavery question came up more prominently the Friends appeared in the front rank of the antislavery forces, and their poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, did perhaps as much as anyone to make current the Quaker conception of Christianity. As the Civil War drew on, they endeavored to maintain their ground in favor of peace, although not a few members of the different branches were found in the Army. The close of the war brought relief, and a Peace Association of Friends in America was organized, which put lecturers into the field, issued tracts, and started a monthly publication, the *Messenger of Peace*. It is to be noted that the movement for international arbitration received perhaps its strongest impulse from the annual gatherings at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., under the auspices of a Friend.

During the past two or three decades, chiefly as a result of the Five Years Meeting, there has been a strong tendency toward greater unity of effort in the fields of home and foreign missions, Bible schools, education, evangelistic work, philanthropy, and social reform. This is true of all branches of the society. The relations to other bodies of Christians have become closer, and Friends have joined with other churches in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and similar organizations.

### DOCTRINE

The Orthodox Friends, who are by far the most numerous branch, have never adopted a formal creed. Their doctrine agrees in all essential points with the doctrine of the great body of the Christian Church, but they differ from other denominations in the following important respects: (1) The great importance attached to the immediate personal teaching of the Holy Spirit, or "Light Within," or "Inner Light"; (2) the absence of all outward ordinances, including baptism and the Supper, on the ground that they are not essential, were not commanded by Christ, and, moreover, tend to draw the soul away from the essential to the nonessential and formal; (3) the manner of worship and appointment of ministers; (4) the doctrine of peace or nonresistance, in accordance with which no Friend can consistently fight or directly support war.

### ORGANIZATION

The organization of the Society of Friends includes monthly, quarterly, and yearly meetings, each being a purely business organization. The monthly meeting is either a single congregation, or includes two or more congregations, called variously, weekly, local, or preparative meetings. The monthly meetings in a certain district combine to form a quarterly meeting, and the quarterly meetings in a wider territory constitute a yearly meeting.

The yearly meetings in the United States are 14 in number: New England, established in 1661; Baltimore, 1672; Philadelphia, first held at Burlington, N. J., 1681; New York, 1695; North Carolina, 1698; Ohio, 1812; Indiana, 1821; Western (Indiana), 1857; Iowa, 1863; Kansas, 1872; Wilmington (Ohio), 1892; Oregon, 1893; California, 1895; and Nebraska, 1908. These meetings were independent and each had its own discipline, but in 1902 all except Ohio and Philadelphia entered into a loose confederation and adopted a discipline that was uniform in essentials but modified in details to suit local conditions.<sup>5</sup> Each yearly meeting

<sup>2</sup> See Society of Friends (Hicksite), p. 711.

<sup>3</sup> See Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite), p. 718.

<sup>4</sup> See Friends (Primitive), p. 723.

<sup>5</sup> Oregon Yearly Meeting withdrew from the Five Years Meeting in 1926, and Kansas Yearly Meeting in 1937.

is independent in the transaction of its own business but gives authority in certain matters of common interest to a body of delegates from the yearly meetings composing the confederation referred to, which is known as the Five Years Meeting, from its convening once in 5 years. The functions of this body, however, are chiefly advisory.

The unit of authority in the society is the yearly meeting, to which every man, woman, and child who is counted in the society's membership belongs, and every one of these has an equal right to speak on any matter before the meeting. Members of different quarterly meetings, sometimes called delegates, are appointed to attend the yearly meetings, in order to insure a representation, but no one of them has precedence over any other member. The quarterly meeting receives reports from the monthly meetings, appoints committees on various lines of meeting business and Christian work, and informs the monthly meetings how much each is expected to contribute toward the expenses of the yearly meeting. The monthly meeting is the executive power so far as the membership is concerned, although appeal may be made to the quarterly and yearly meetings. It receives and, on occasion, can disown members and has the direct oversight of the congregations. Its regular officers are elders and overseers, appointed by the monthly meeting. The elders and overseers have general supervision of the membership. Ministers are not spoken of as regular officers, inasmuch as the organization is complete without them.

There is less formal provision for the training of ministers than in most other denominations. While the value of intellectual training is recognized, it is not considered wholly essential, since ministers are "called of God, and the call to work is bestowed irrespective of rank, learning, or sex." The theory is that the church recognizes when a man or woman is qualified and has received the "gift," and acknowledges it, after which he or she is called and acknowledged, recommended, or recorded as a minister. There is no ceremony of ordination, and often the minister receives no salary, although a change has taken place in this respect, and in most places where pastoral work is expected ministers are paid. When a minister feels a call to engage in special religious work or to visit another section on a religious mission, he asks the monthly meeting to which he belongs for liberty to do so. For an extended journey he must obtain the consent of the quarterly meeting. If that consent is refused, he is expected to remain at home. If he wishes to cross the ocean, the certificate given him is not complete without the endorsement of the yearly meeting and of the yearly meeting on ministry and oversight. The yearly meeting on ministry and oversight, composed of ministers, elders, and, with a single exception, of overseers also, meets at regular times to review the general state of the membership and consider the needs of the work, although it has no disciplinary powers. A similar meeting, sometimes called the "select" meeting, of ministers and elders is held in connection with the regular quarterly meeting.

Woman is in a position of absolute equality with man in Friends' polity.

The worship of a Friends' meeting is distinctly nonliturgical. Since the Friends believe that worship is fundamentally a personal matter between the soul and God and can be carried on with or without a minister, meetings for worship can be held partly or even wholly in silence. Formerly there was no prearrangement of service, but some prearrangement is now generally common, with the exception of the more conservative groups, including those in Philadelphia. There is no stated length for any sermon, prayer, or exhortation, and often several persons, not necessarily ministers, take part during the same meeting.

### WORK

Within the decade the home and foreign mission activities of the Five Years Meeting have been united under one board known as the American Friends Board of Missions. Home mission work carried on cooperatively in addition to that conducted by the yearly meetings consists of work among the mountaineers in Tennessee and among the Indians in Oklahoma. Fourteen workers are engaged in these two fields. The work among the Indians is under the direct administration of the Associated Executive Committee on Indian Affairs but is included in the appropriations made by the mission board, to which the aforementioned committee makes annual report.

Foreign missionary work is conducted in Palestine, British East Africa, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, and West China. In 1937 the board reported 31 missionaries and 1,006 native workers in 136 centers; and they reported 49 churches, with 11,272 members; 373 schools, with 18,821 pupils; and 1 hospital. The contributions for missions during the year amounted to \$56,700. The endowment fund totaled \$84,130.

Philadelphia Friends carry on work in Japan, Ohio Friends in China and India, California Friends in Central America and Alaska, and Oregon Friends in Bolivia.

Without doubt the outstanding development of Quaker activity within the decades 1916-36 has been registered in the far-reaching reconstruction, relief, and good-will work carried on by the Society of Friends both in Europe and in this country. This is a work in which not only the so-called Orthodox but all groups of Friends have united, with headquarters at Philadelphia.

Notably distinctive throughout the decade has been the work of the American Friends Service Committee, which is inclusive of all Friends in America. Organized in 1917, it carried on a far-reaching program of reconstruction relief and good will in the war-stricken areas of Europe. Reconstruction units were first engaged in rebuilding demolished villages in France. Following the armistice, arrangements were soon made to carry on a huge child-feeding program in Germany, which included more than 1,000,000 children and involved an expenditure in money and kind of more than \$25,000,000. The Service Committee was made the dispensing agency of the American Relief Administration and other relief-fund organizations. Reconstruction, relief, and health work were also carried on in Austria, Serbia, Poland, and Russia.

As the era of the need of food and physical relief gradually passed, Friends continued their work in Europe in the areas which they had served, now emphasizing moral and spiritual values as a means of the furtherance of understanding and good will among the European peoples. In cooperation with the British Friends they maintained a number of peace "embassies" or good-will centers in Europe. This work has been developed within the decade. Strong emphasis has been placed upon centers maintained at Paris, Berlin, Geneva, and Vienna. Developments in Central Europe since 1933 have accentuated the importance of these European centers. Because of successive emergencies in Austria, programs of active relief have been revived. At various times, Friends have been called upon by opposing parties and factions to dispense relief in Vienna.

Not long after the outbreak of the civil war in Spain, the American Friends Service Committee, in cooperation with English Friends, gradually developed a relief program for that stricken country. As an expression of their philosophy of good will, Friends have conducted relief on a strictly nonpartisan basis, rendering help impartially to those in need among the nationalists and among the loyalists.

From the American viewpoint, the decade has shown a significant development of the Service Committee program at home. The depression years brought many industrial emergencies to the fore, among them, that of the soft-coal areas in western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky. At the request of the President of the United States, Friends undertook a relief program in this section in which thousands of children were given supplementary feeding through the schools. On the basis of this relief work, Friends gradually became concerned for the more thoroughgoing work of rehabilitation, in which they undertook experiments which helped point the way for governmental action. An example of this work is found in the subsistence homestead development maintained by Friends at Penn Craft near Republic, Pa. In harmony with this concern the Service Committee has developed a thoroughgoing program of summer work camps over the country located near industrial friction areas. These camps involve a definite work project of value to the community and offer a means of direct study of industrial problems. Another significant feature developed by the committee within the decade has been the establishment and gradual extension from coast to coast of a system of summer Institutes on International Relations. As many as 10 of these institutes have been maintained in a given summer which have been served by faculties recruited from the ranks of leading internationalists and authorities on political science in this country and abroad.

Throughout their history Friends have been keenly interested in fostering the interests of Christian education. In keeping with this historic concern they maintain 9 colleges in which are enrolled approximately 3,000 students. They are as follows: Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.; Guilford College, Guilford College, N. C.; Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio; Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.; William Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Nebraska Central College, Central City, Nebr.; Friends University, Wichita, Kans.; Whittier College, Whittier, Calif.; and Pacific College, Newberg, Oreg. With the exception of Haverford, these institutions are all coeducational. Formerly, Friends maintained a large number of strong secondary schools, but with the development of the public high school as an important factor of the system of public education these have largely been discontinued. However, several strong boarding schools are maintained in the Atlantic States. Among these are Oak Grove School for

Girls, East Vassalboro, Maine; Lincoln School for Girls and Moses Brown School for Boys, Providence, R. I.; Oakwood School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; and Westtown School, Westtown, Pa., which are coeducational. A coeducational boarding school is also maintained at Friendsville, Tenn.

Shortly following the close of the decade there was held in the Philadelphia area in September 1937, on the campuses of Swarthmore and Haverford colleges, a World Conference of Friends, with representatives present from 24 countries. This marked the first really ecumenical gathering in the history of the Society of Friends. It was inclusive of Friends of all groups.

# SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (HICKSITE)

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Society of Friends (Hicksite) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this body the membership consists of those who are enrolled by the local meeting, including both "birthright" members, who are enrolled because their parents were members, and those who have joined upon application.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number .....	115	37	78	32.2	67.8
Members, number .....	14,680	6,979	7,701	47.5	52.5
Average membership per church .....	128	189	99		
Membership by sex:					
Male .....	6,275	2,996	3,279	47.7	52.3
Female .....	7,825	3,898	3,927	49.8	50.2
Sex not reported .....	580	85	495	14.7	85.3
Males per 100 females .....	80.2	76.9	83.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years .....	1,377	638	739	46.3	53.7
13 years and over .....	13,141	6,341	6,800	48.3	51.7
Age not reported .....	162		162		100.0
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	9.5	9.1	9.8		
Church edifices, number .....	113	34	79	30.1	69.9
Value—number reporting .....	95	29	66		
Amount reported .....	\$1,408,950	\$976,700	\$432,250	69.3	30.7
Constructed prior to 1936 .....	\$1,403,450	\$976,700	\$426,750	69.6	30.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936 .....	\$5,500		\$5,500		100.0
Average value per church .....	\$14,831	\$33,679	\$6,549		
Debt—number reporting .....	4	2	2		
Amount reported .....	\$112,006	\$111,500	\$506	99.5	.5
Number reporting "no debt" .....	77	25	52		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number .....	108	36	72	33.3	66.7
Amount reported .....	\$169,289	\$124,331	\$44,958	73.4	26.6
Salaries, other than pastors .....	\$25,763	\$21,090	\$4,673	81.9	18.1
Repairs and improvements .....	\$19,712	\$13,244	\$6,468	67.2	32.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest .....	\$7,602	\$6,766	\$836	89.0	11.0
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$34,668	\$23,921	\$10,747	69.0	31.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc. ....	\$5,372	\$3,092	\$2,280	57.6	42.4
Home missions .....	\$2,999	\$1,027	\$1,972	34.2	65.8
Foreign missions .....	\$1,695	\$1,144	\$551	67.5	32.5
To general headquarters for distribution .....	\$22,552	\$10,128	\$12,424	44.9	55.1
All other purposes .....	\$48,926	\$43,919	\$5,007	89.8	10.2
Average expenditure per church .....	\$1,567	\$3,454	\$624		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number .....	72	27	45		
Officers and teachers .....	746	320	426	42.9	57.1
Scholars .....	5,200	2,053	3,147	39.5	60.5
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number .....	8	6	2		
Officers and teachers .....	225	203	22	90.2	9.8
Scholars .....	1,783	1,666	117	6.6	93.4

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of united meetings which have been included with Society of Friends (Orthodox).

<sup>3</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.



**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Society of Friends (Hicksite) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	115	128	166	218
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-13	-38	-52	
Percent.....	-10.2	-22.9	-23.9	
<b>Members, number</b> .....	14,680	16,105	17,170	18,560
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1,425	-1,065	-1,390	
Percent.....	-8.8	-6.2	-7.5	
Average membership per church.....	128	126	103	85
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	113	151	168	214
Value—number reporting.....	95	115	160	213
Amount reported.....	\$1,408,950	\$2,096,200	\$1,356,200	\$1,037,650
Average value per church.....	\$14,831	\$18,228	\$8,476	\$4,872
Debt—number reporting.....	4	3	1	
Amount reported.....	\$112,006	\$5,870	\$800	
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	108	118	156	
Amount reported.....	\$169,289	\$173,691	\$100,777	
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$25,763			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$19,712			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,602	\$109,819	\$62,447	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$34,668			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,372			
Home missions.....	\$2,999			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,695	\$56,575	\$30,635	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$22,552			
All other purposes.....	\$48,926			
Not classified.....		\$7,297	\$7,695	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,567	\$1,472	\$646	
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	72	80	104	116
Officers and teachers.....	746	686	831	771
Scholars.....	5,200	5,835	6,296	5,944

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Friends (Hicksite) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each yearly meeting, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1 115	37	78	14,680	6,979	7,701	6,275	7,825	580	80.2	72	746	5,200
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	17	3	14	1,737	917	820	819	918	---	89.2	4	43	176
New Jersey.....	18	6	12	2,521	806	1,715	1,151	1,370	---	84.0	16	168	1,453
Pennsylvania.....	55	18	37	7,542	3,670	3,872	3,149	4,098	295	76.8	38	411	2,792
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	3	---	3	222	---	222	106	116	---	91.4	1	10	50
Indiana.....	5	2	3	508	186	322	95	128	285	74.2	2	17	92
Illinois.....	1	---	1	121	---	121	55	66	---	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	11	48
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	3	2	1	472	409	63	207	265	---	78.1	1	20	174
Maryland.....	8	2	6	894	516	378	411	483	---	85.1	5	29	235
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	207	207	---	88	119	---	73.9	1	10	48
Virginia.....	3	2	1	287	99	188	121	166	---	72.9	3	27	132
PACIFIC:													
California.....	1	1	---	169	169	---	73	96	---	( <sup>1</sup> )	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, table 1.<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	1 115	128	166	218	14,680	16,105	17,170	18,580	1,377	13,141	162	9.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	17	22	26	40	1,737	1,783	1,843	2,165	125	1,612	---	7.2
New Jersey.....	18	20	20	28	2,521	2,611	2,446	2,281	248	2,273	---	9.8
Pennsylvania.....	55	55	72	81	7,542	8,225	8,705	8,947	760	6,683	99	10.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	3	6	7	17	222	335	511	750	18	153	51	10.5
Indiana.....	5	5	6	9	508	667	829	1,013	21	475	12	4.2
Illinois.....	1	2	4	6	121	262	372	441	25	96	---	20.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	---	1	3	3	---	49	127	239	---	---	---	---
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	3	3	6	5	472	484	527	512	37	435	---	7.8
Maryland.....	8	8	14	18	894	1,010	1,174	1,571	95	799	---	10.6
Virginia.....	3	4	5	8	287	347	365	428	18	269	---	6.3
Other States.....	2	2	3	4	376	332	271	213	30	346	---	8.0

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table 1.<sup>3</sup> Includes: District of Columbia, 1, and California, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	<sup>1</sup> 115	113	95	\$1,408,950	4	\$112,006
New York.....	17	19	15	291,000		
New Jersey.....	18	18	12	102,000		
Pennsylvania.....	55	53	47	789,050	4	112,006
Indiana.....	5	4	3	3,450		
Maryland.....	8	8	8	115,750		
Virginia.....	3	3	3	13,700		
Other States.....	9	8	<sup>2</sup> 7	94,000		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, table 1.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Ohio, 2; Illinois, 1; Delaware, 2; District of Columbia, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors <sup>1</sup>	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	<sup>1</sup> 115	108	\$189,289	\$25,763	\$19,712	\$7,602
New York.....	17	17	50,015	3,979	2,683	
New Jersey.....	18	17	21,110	1,976	2,686	325
Pennsylvania.....	55	51	73,068	13,045	11,488	7,277
Ohio.....	3	3	577			
Indiana.....	5	3	726	240	10	
Delaware.....	3	3	7,509	1,175	556	
Maryland.....	8	8	11,087	4,181	1,792	
Virginia.....	3	3	2,059	480	272	
Other States.....	3	<sup>2</sup> 3	3,138	687	225	

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$34,688	\$5,372	\$2,999	\$1,695	\$22,552	\$48,926
New York.....	8,526	84			1,413	33,330
New Jersey.....	6,244	721	583	293	3,548	4,734
Pennsylvania.....	13,253	1,832	1,791	977	13,194	10,211
Ohio.....	447				100	30
Indiana.....	269	75		25	42	65
Delaware.....	3,317	310	375	400	1,376	
Maryland.....	1,365	1,360			2,129	260
Virginia.....	322	685			300	
Other States.....	925	305	250		450	296

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, table 1.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Illinois, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY YEARLY MEETINGS, 1936

YEARLY MEETING	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	115	14,680	95	\$1,408,950	4	\$112,006	108	\$169,289	72	5,200
Baltimore.....	19	2,060	18	169,200			18	16,304	14	823
Genesee.....	1	63	1				1			
Illinois.....	2	211	2	\$12,500			2	\$813	2	93
Indiana.....	7	640	4	5,950			5	1,203	2	97
New York.....	18	1,865	15	290,500			18	53,549	6	317
Philadelphia.....	68	9,811	55	930,800	4	112,006	64	97,420	48	3,870

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, table 1.<sup>2</sup> Amount for Genesee combined with figures for Illinois, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Society of Friends from its rise has put central emphasis upon the divine power within each individual, which was called the "Inner Light" or the "Light of Christ Within." Friends have never adopted a creed but have held that each individual should be free to follow the truth as his light revealed it to him. In such a religious fellowship there is wide diversion of personal opinion on theological issues. There has often been harmony of spirit even with a wide diversity of religious experience.

The separation of 1827 was caused partly by the reaction to the unitarian-trinitarian issue of the time, partly by the difference between the evangelical movement and the mystical movement within the society itself and partly by misunderstanding between local groups. There had been liberal thinking in the Society of Friends since the time of George Fox. The liberal group in 1827 made no claim to be unitarian in doctrine. They held, however, that each man should have the right to believe that which his best judgment showed him to be true.

As the discussion developed, Elias Hicks, a minister of remarkable personality, became the central figure. Believing that "God is a Spirit," he held that "a manifestation of His Spirit is given to every man everywhere, and that this alone if followed and obeyed is sufficient for his salvation." While Elias Hicks was a prominent personal factor in the discussion he was not a direct mover in behalf of the separation. In the division each branch claimed to be the original Society of Friends. The word Hicksite for the liberal branch has been used as a nickname, but never adopted by that body. They have not considered as a group that they accepted the opinions advocated by Elias Hicks.

The separation occurred first in 1827 in Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. It was followed by a similar division in the Yearly Meetings of New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Baltimore. At the time of the division the Hicksites were in the majority in Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, and the Orthodox groups in the majority in Ohio and Indiana. There was no division at this time in the Yearly Meetings of New England, Virginia, and North Carolina, each of which maintained its affiliation with the Orthodox body.

The history of the Hicksite branch since 1827 has been similar to that of the Orthodox branch, except that it was not influenced by the evangelical movement, and it developed its own lines of work. Since 1917 all branches of Friends have been increasingly working together. The significant items in present-day history include all groups of Friends.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by J. Barnard Walton, secretary, Friends' General Conference, Philadelphia, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

## DOCTRINE

The Hicksite Friends hold that the fundamental principle of the society has always been a belief in and a reliance upon the "light within." This means that there is a measure of the divine spirit in each individual. This leads to a reverence for the personality of every man, and to a recognition of the brotherhood of all men. The application of this principle leads to the recognition of the equality of men and women, to the treatment of dependents and delinquents in the light of their infinite possibilities, and to the use of nonviolent methods in seeking justice in controversial issues, whether industrial, interracial, or international.

## ORGANIZATION

In method of church government and in worship this branch follows the method of the early Friends. In worship, the responsibility is placed equally upon every individual. Communion with God is sought not through outward ritual, but through the influence of the divine spirit within. No one is appointed to conduct a service and no salary is paid to a minister. The meeting for worship depends upon the values to be found in silent meditation and prayer, and in the democratic ministry that may be shared by all who are present.

In government, the monthly meeting of the congregation is the primary executive body. It is presided over by a clerk who is the servant of the body. Issues that are raised are discussed with an earnest purpose to find the way that is in accordance with truth. No vote is taken, but the whole group seeks to reach a unity on the question in hand. When this unity is reached the clerk prepares a minute which when agreed to is the action of the meeting.

District organizations including several monthly meetings are called quarterly meetings. A number of quarterly meetings in an area about the size of a State form a yearly meeting. The six yearly meetings of this branch are united in Friends' General Conference which holds biennial gatherings in the even years.

## WORK

The major interest of this group of Friends has been expressed in social service and in education. It took an active part in the abolition movement and founded two schools for Negroes in South Carolina after the war. It has worked for temperance, social hygiene, peace, and prison reform. At present it is concerned with standards of community life and standards of public and private relief.

Under the care of this branch of Friends or acknowledging the application of its principles are—1 college located at Swarthmore, Pa., and 16 preparatory and secondary schools situated in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. The college has 600 students and the other schools an aggregate of 3,541 pupils. All are coeducational.

Some social work is conducted by local meetings in their own locality. Most of the social work of Friends, however, is the result of their participation in community organizations, and therefore it cannot be reported statistically.

A hospital for nervous and cancerous diseases has been conducted at Fox Chase, Philadelphia, since 1928. A social settlement is maintained in an old Friends meeting house in Philadelphia and is now supported by the Welfare Federation. One high and industrial school is conducted for Negroes in North Carolina with 350 pupils and an annual budget of \$17,500.

In some sections there are Friends homes for elderly people and in some cities there are Friends centers conducted as residences for transients, for young people who are at work and for elderly people. There are 13 of these institutions in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and Indiana, accommodating about 400 persons.

The young people's work of this body is organized through the Young Friends Movement. The objectives are (1) the interesting of young people in religious work and (2) the furnishing of an opportunity for young people to take an active part in the work of the society. The Young Friends Movement is a united activity of the branches and one of its dominant motives is to build toward a real unity in the Society of Friends.

Since 1902 a definite attempt has been made to coordinate the society's activities, extend its influence, and promote its principles. This effort took shape in the appointment of a committee for the Advancement of Friends Principles and the opening of headquarters in Philadelphia with a secretary. This movement attempts to train the rank and file of the members to be spokesmen of the Society

of Friends and to interpret its teachings to those who are interested. It helps in the starting of new meetings.

The Advancement Committee founded in 1915 at Swarthmore, Pa., a school for religious and social study called Woolman School. In 1917 this school was reorganized under a board of representatives of all Friends. In 1925 it was moved to Wyncote, Pa. In 1929 it was again reorganized under a more representative board of all Friends with the name of Pendle Hill. It was located at Wallingford, Pa. It is now the center for the promotion of religious and social studies for all Friends in America.

The united work of all Friends for foreign service, for peace education, and for social-industrial issues in America, is conducted through the American Friends Service Committee.

# ORTHODOX CONSERVATIVE FRIENDS (WILBURITE)

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this body the membership consists of those who are enrolled by the local meeting, including both "birthright" members, who are enrolled because their parents were members, and those who have joined upon application.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	31	5	26	-----	-----
Members, number.....	3,351	657	2,694	19.6	80.4
Average membership per church.....	108	131	104	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,648	301	1,347	18.3	81.7
Female.....	1,703	356	1,347	20.9	79.1
Males per 100 females.....	96.8	84.6	100.0	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	357	71	286	19.9	80.1
13 years and over.....	2,294	586	1,708	25.5	74.5
Age not reported.....	700	-----	700	-----	100.0
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	13.5	10.8	14.3	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	28	4	24	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	28	4	24	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$81,550	\$32,000	\$49,550	39.2	60.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$78,550	\$32,000	\$46,550	40.7	59.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,000	-----	\$3,000	-----	100.0
Average value per church.....	\$2,913	\$8,000	\$2,065	-----	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	21	3	18	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,000	-----	\$2,000	-----	100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	29	5	24	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$11,672	\$2,788	\$8,884	23.9	76.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$561	-----	\$561	-----	100.0
All other salaries.....	\$684	\$330	\$354	48.2	51.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,853	\$904	\$2,949	23.5	76.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$65	-----	\$65	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,417	\$736	\$1,681	30.5	69.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$761	-----	\$761	-----	100.0
Foreign missions.....	\$60	-----	\$60	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,727	\$400	\$1,327	23.2	76.8
All other purposes.....	\$1,544	\$418	\$1,126	27.1	72.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$402	\$558	\$370	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	2	11	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	99	3	96	-----	-----
Scholars.....	507	20	487	3.9	96.1
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	1	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	19	17	2	-----	-----
Scholars.....	46	14	32	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	31	41	50	48
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	—10	—9	2	-----
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members, number</b> .....	3,351	2,966	3,373	3,880
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	385	—407	—507	-----
Percent.....	13.0	—12.1	—13.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	108	72	67	81
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	28	41	46	47
Value—number reporting.....	28	38	43	47
Amount reported.....	\$31,550	\$98,050	\$95,380	\$93,500
Average value per church.....	\$2,913	\$2,580	\$2,218	\$1,989
Debt—number reporting.....	-----	1	2	-----
Amount reported.....	-----	\$400	\$1,600	-----
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	1	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,000	-----	-----	-----
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	29	39	43	-----
Amount reported.....	\$11,672	\$15,533	\$10,144	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$561	\$7,856	\$6,301	-----
All other salaries.....	\$684			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,853			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$65			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,417	\$7,677	\$3,843	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$761			
Foreign missions.....	\$60			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,727			
All other purposes.....	\$1,544	\$398	\$236	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$402			
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	13	8	8	7
Officers and teachers.....	99	31	32	33
Scholars.....	507	239	244	205

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and, also, presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc., for 1936. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 6 presents, for each yearly meeting, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.



**TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>507</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>												
Massachusetts.....	1	—	1	25	—	25	10	15	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island.....	2	2	—	79	79	—	27	52	—	1	1	8
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>												
New York.....	2	—	2	35	—	35	16	19	—	—	—	—
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Ohio.....	11	2	9	1,133	413	720	568	565	100.5	4	12	109
Indiana.....	4	—	4	399	—	399	190	209	90.9	2	41	150
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Iowa.....	6	—	6	1,161	—	1,161	587	574	102.3	4	30	85
Kansas.....	1	—	1	43	—	43	21	22	—	—	—	—
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>												
North Carolina.....	2	—	2	242	—	242	120	122	98.4	2	15	155
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Alabama.....	1	—	1	69	—	69	38	31	—	—	—	—
<b>PACIFIC:</b>												
California.....	1	1	—	165	165	—	71	94	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>2,966</b>	<b>3,373</b>	<b>3,880</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Massachusetts.....	1	2	3	1	25	39	38	55	—	25	—	—
Rhode Island.....	2	2	4	1	79	86	82	62	14	65	—	—
Ohio.....	11	12	13	16	1,133	1,090	1,113	1,220	169	964	—	14.9
Indiana.....	4	5	6	7	399	256	232	353	23	376	—	5.8
Iowa.....	6	7	9	11	1,161	757	965	1,087	74	387	700	16.1
Kansas.....	1	2	3	4	43	88	276	621	19	24	—	—
North Carolina.....	2	7	8	6	242	335	402	327	40	202	—	16.5
Other States.....	* 4	4	4	2	269	315	265	155	18	251	—	6.7

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

\* Includes: New York, 2; Alabama, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value or expenditures]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES			
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries
United States.....	31	28	28	\$81,550	29	\$11,672	\$561	\$684
Ohio.....	11	10	10	30,650	11	3,843	-----	233
Indiana.....	4	3	3	4,300	3	2,200	461	105
Iowa.....	6	6	6	19,900	6	771	-----	116
Other States.....	10	9	9	26,700	9	4,858	100	230

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$3,853	\$65	\$2,417	\$761	\$60	\$1,727	\$1,544
Ohio.....	968	-----	665	151	50	664	1,112
Indiana.....	422	65	446	405	-----	238	58
Iowa.....	180	-----	133	50	-----	287	5
Other States.....	2,283	-----	1,173	155	10	538	369

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Rhode Island, 1; New York, 2; Kansas, 1; North Carolina, 2; Alabama, 1; and California, 1.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Rhode Island, 2; New York, 1; Kansas, 1; North Carolina, 2; Alabama, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY YEARLY MEETINGS, 1936

YEARLY MEETING	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	31	3,351	28	\$81,550	29	\$11,672	13	507
Canada <sup>1</sup> .....	2	35	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----
Iowa.....	7	1,204	7	22,400	7	781	4	85
New England.....	3	104	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	1,602	1	8
North Carolina.....	2	242	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	2	155
Ohio.....	12	1,202	11	32,150	12	3,908	4	109
Western.....	5	564	4	9,300	4	2,653	2	150
Combinations.....	-----	-----	-----	17,700	-----	2,728	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Two churches in the State of New York come under this jurisdiction.

<sup>2</sup> Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The second separation among Orthodox Friends was brought about by a protest against what was believed by Wilbur and others to be radical departures from the original principles of the society.

John Wilbur, a minister of the New England Yearly Meeting, while visiting in Great Britain during the years 1831-32, believed that Joseph John Gurney was advocating doctrines contrary to the accepted teachings of Friends from the beginning; and when Gurney later came to America, in order to prevent his being received and thus spreading what was thought to be insidious doctrines, Wilbur adopted a disciplinary course which was not acceptable to the larger part of his meeting. There was a separation of those who with Wilbur believed that the society was departing from the original principles and the ancient faith of Friends, and a yearly meeting was set up in New England in 1845. There was increasing unrest in Ohio Yearly Meeting resulting in a part of the membership, who were in sympathy with Joseph John Gurney, withdrawing in 1854; as in New England, the minority groups withdrew from Kansas and Iowa in 1877-79, and North Carolina in 1904.

## DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

Fully believing that the doctrines set forth by the society in the beginning should be maintained in their purity, they endeavor to bear witness to the spirituality of the Gospel. They own and believe in Christ Jesus, the beloved and only Son of God, and in redemption through His blood, even the forgiveness of sins. They believe in the Holy Spirit, or Comforter, whom Christ declared He would send in His name to lead and guide His followers into all truth; that the Holy Spirit convicts for sin, and if obeyed, gives power to the soul to overcome and forsake sin. They hold that the Holy Scriptures contain a declaration of all the fundamental doctrines and principles relating to eternal life and salvation; though they do not call them the "Word of God," believing that term to be applicable to Jesus only, yet they are believed to be the words of God, written by holy men as they were moved by the Holy Spirit. Believing in the resurrection, they reject, however, the belief in the resurrection of the body, as nothing material ever enters the spiritual world. In consequence of their belief that the baptism which saves is inward and spiritual, they do not practice water baptism; and, as all true and acceptable worship of God is offered in the immediate moving of His own Spirit, they seek in public worship to wait before Him without outward form or ceremony.

The ministry among them is exercised by men and women, freely, without money and without price, as freshly called forth. In general, they hold and believe as did the early Friends. As a rule, they have not been in favor of Bible schools, but of late such schools have been set up in some of the meetings.

## WORK

They have 1 academy, with 78 students, and 3 elementary and graded schools, with 28 pupils. The value of property used for educational purposes is estimated at \$171,500, and there is an endowment of about \$140,000.

They have no missionary enterprises and no philanthropic institutions, but as individuals they are interested in numerous efforts along many lines and contribute to the work maintained by other Friends.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by James Walton, Barnesville, Ohio, and approved by him in its present form.

# FRIENDS (PRIMITIVE)

## STATISTICS

The only meeting of Primitive Friends in 1936 was in the State of Pennsylvania, a rural church which reported a membership of 14, comprising 6 males and 8 females, all of whom were reported as "13 years of age and over."

In this branch of the Society of Friends, as in all the others, the membership consists of those who are enrolled by the local meeting, including both "birthright" members, who are enrolled because their parents were members, and those who have joined upon application.

There was no debt on the church edifice reported, and there was no parsonage or Sunday school.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—The following table presents, in convenient form for comparison, the available statistics of this body for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	1	1	2	8
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....		-1	-6	
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....				
<b>Members</b> , number.....	14	25	60	171
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-11	-35	-111	
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....			-64.9	
Average membership per church.....	14	25	30	21

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Primitive Friends withdrew from the Wilburite body because of the failure of that branch to bear what seemed to them practical testimony against the modified and modernized beliefs and practices introduced into the Society of Friends during the middle and latter part of the nineteenth century. Their chief interest is to "maintain the ancient testimonies of the society" intact, with the idea of bearing witness to the spirituality of the Gospel.

The general Meeting of Men and Women Friends (Primitive) of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, etc., was organized in the year 1861, at Fallsington, Pa. This was organized by a few members of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting who were not satisfied with what they considered the Unitarian tendency of Elias Hicks, about 1828, and the influence of the Church of England upon Joseph John Gurney, who came to America in 1845.

This society was composed of three monthly meetings, namely, Philadelphia, Falls Monthly Meeting of Men and Women Friends, and Nottingham and Little Britain monthly meetings, which met quarterly at Philadelphia and twice a year at Fallsington.

One by one the monthly meetings have been laid down, until, at the present time, Falls Monthly is the only survivor. This general meeting has been affiliated with a small meeting held at Fritchley, England, and also with Friends at Poplar Ridge, N. Y., and Newport, R. I.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Charles Henry Moon, clerk of Falls Monthly Meeting, Woodbourne, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

# HOLINESS CHURCH

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Holiness Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. Of the 15 churches reporting, 14 were in California and 1 in Kentucky. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes all persons who have made profession of faith and a belief in the doctrines of the church, and have been admitted by a majority vote. Baptism by water is required, but the exact mode is left to individual choice.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	15	10	5	-----	-----
Members, number.....	404	270	134	66.8	33.2
Average membership per church.....	27	27	27	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	145	99	46	68.3	31.7
Female.....	259	171	88	66.0	34.0
Males per 100 females.....	56.0	57.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	12	2	10	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	392	268	124	68.4	31.6
Percent under 13 years.....	3.0	0.7	7.5	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	14	10	4	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	14	10	4	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$37,890	\$32,250	\$5,640	85.1	14.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$37,890	\$32,250	\$5,640	85.1	14.9
Average value per church.....	\$2,706	\$3,225	\$1,410	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,500	\$1,500	-----	100.0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	9	6	3	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	14	10	4	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	11	9	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$18,310	\$15,810	\$2,500	86.3	13.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	10	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$13,370	\$9,417	\$3,953	70.4	29.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$5,488	\$4,100	\$1,388	74.7	25.3
All other salaries.....	\$305	\$192	\$113	63.0	37.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$407	\$268	\$139	65.8	34.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$100	\$100	-----	100.0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,490	\$1,427	\$1,063	57.3	42.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$310	\$186	\$124	60.0	40.0
Home missions.....	\$271	\$217	\$54	80.1	19.9
Foreign missions.....	\$1,180	\$1,075	\$105	91.1	8.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,593	\$960	\$633	60.3	39.7
All other purposes.....	\$1,226	\$892	\$334	72.8	27.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$891	\$942	\$791	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	10	5	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	126	88	38	69.8	30.2
Scholars.....	610	403	207	66.1	33.9
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	5	4	1	-----	-----
Scholars.....	18	13	5	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1916-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Holiness Church for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

The decrease shown between 1926 and 1936 in this denomination is due, in part, to the fact that these self-directing local churches frequently merge with congregations of like doctrine or organization.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
<b>Churches (local organizations), number</b> .....	15	32	33
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			
Number.....	-17	-1	
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....			
<b>Members, number</b> .....	404	861	926
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			
Number.....	-457	-65	
Percent.....	-53.1	-7.0	
Average membership per church.....	27	27	28
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	14	30	28
Value—number reporting.....	14	29	28
Amount reported.....	\$37,890	\$148,650	\$34,200
Average value per church.....	\$2,706	\$5,126	\$1,221
Debt—number reporting.....	2	5	3
Amount reported.....	\$1,500	\$1,175	\$652
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	14		
Value—number reporting.....	11	16	7
Amount reported.....	\$18,310	\$39,350	\$5,600
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	15	30	28
Amount reported.....	\$13,370	\$23,913	\$8,988
Pastors' salaries.....	\$5,488	\$19,239	\$6,427
All other salaries.....	\$305		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$407		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$100		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,490	\$4,674	\$2,361
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$310		
Home missions.....	\$271		
Foreign missions.....	\$1,180		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,593		
All other purposes.....	\$1,226		
Not classified.....			\$200
Average expenditure per church.....	\$891	\$797	\$321
<b>Sunday schools:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	15	25	21
Officers and teachers.....	126	151	111
Scholars.....	610	811	680

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

About 1880 Rev. Hardin Wallace, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, accompanied by James J. A. Singer, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Henry Ashcroft, a minister of the Free Methodist Church, went through the southern part of California preaching repentance and forgiveness of sins, or justification by faith, of the sinner; and, for believers, sanctification or heart purity, which also might be received by faith and subsequent to regeneration or justification. A considerable number of persons followed his line of teaching, and numerous bands were formed under the name "Holiness Band," the members retaining, however, their membership or identity with the churches of which they were already members. Also many new converts joined, who had had no church connection.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by James R. Adams, president of the Holiness Church, El Monte, Calif.

With the development of these bands and the acquisition of property for the conduct of their worship, certain legal difficulties arose, and in 1896 they became incorporated under the laws of the State of California.

From California the work extended into other States and was especially prominent in Kentucky and Tennessee. The churches in Tennessee constitute a district assembly of the entire body, but the churches in Kentucky are included in the corporate body of California.

### DOCTRINE

The doctrine of the Holiness Church is Methodist or Wesleyan, following the principles laid down by John Wesley. It teaches repentance, restitution, confession, and the forsaking of sin, as the part for the sinner; and the forgiveness of sin and the divine light received by the repentant sinner, as the part from God.

The church teaches that it is the privilege as well as the duty of every believer to consecrate himself to God without reserve and that the result of such consecration will be sanctification, meaning by that term freedom from the "carnal mind" and the tendency to sin. Specific conditions of church membership are baptism by water (the mode being chosen by the candidate) and sanctification. The church also emphasizes belief in prohibition, abstinence from drugs and tobacco, and from all poisons that are "against the best for God"; also belief in the second coming of Christ, and divine healing by faith. Divorce is allowed for but one cause, adultery; membership in secret societies is disapproved and forbidden; and plain dress, avoiding extravagance and the use of jewelry, especially for show, is inculcated.

### ORGANIZATION

Local churches are self-directing, but there is a board of 12 elders who care for the spiritual welfare of the church and serve between the meetings of the assembly. There is, in addition, a board of nine trustees, whose office it is to look after the properties of the church and who hold that property subject to the General Assembly, which is composed of representatives from the churches. District assemblies are formed under the care of superintendents who are members of the board of elders of the General Assembly, but who have also their own official board which transacts the business pertaining to the district and handles its property without special voice of the General Assembly. Ministers are selected on their qualifications, upon examination by the church. For those holding permanent credentials there is a regular form of ordination. Those having pastorates are looked upon as leaders rather than dictators, no fixed salaries are paid, and as many of the congregations are small and unable to pay a minister, they are frequently obliged to take other work for the support of their families.

### WORK

The Holiness Church is missionary in spirit and evangelistic in practice, carrying on its activities largely by freewill offerings of the churches, there being no taxation or assessment.

# INDEPENDENT CHURCHES

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Independent Churches for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The qualifications for membership are those of the individual organizations and cannot be defined for the whole group.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	384	115	269	29.9	70.1
Members, number.....	40,276	21,650	18,626	53.8	46.2
Average membership per church.....	105	188	69		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	15,685	8,226	7,459	52.4	47.6
Female.....	22,718	12,024	10,694	52.9	47.1
Sex not reported.....	1,873	1,400	473	74.7	25.3
Males per 100 females.....	69.0	68.4	69.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,528	1,447	1,081	57.2	42.8
13 years and over.....	35,506	19,378	16,128	54.6	45.4
Age not reported.....	2,242	825	1,417	36.8	63.2
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	6.6	6.9	6.3		
Church edifices, number.....	325	89	236	27.4	72.6
Value—number reporting.....	313	85	228	27.2	72.8
Amount reported.....	\$3,725,653	\$2,679,055	\$1,046,598	71.9	28.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$3,556,197	\$2,565,449	\$990,748	72.1	27.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$169,456	\$113,606	\$55,850	67.0	33.0
Average value per church.....	\$11,903	\$31,518	\$4,590		
Debt—number reporting.....	60	34	26		
Amount reported.....	\$534,221	\$493,361	\$40,860	92.4	7.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	166	32	134	19.3	80.7
Parsonages, number.....	126	36	90	28.6	71.4
Value—number reporting.....	116	33	83	28.4	71.6
Amount reported.....	\$342,090	\$174,500	\$167,590	51.0	49.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	372	110	262	29.6	70.4
Amount reported.....	\$692,046	\$482,173	\$209,873	69.7	30.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$252,871	\$138,620	\$114,251	54.8	45.2
All other salaries.....	\$69,929	\$57,981	\$11,948	82.9	17.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$60,361	\$36,090	\$24,271	59.8	40.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$46,611	\$38,810	\$7,801	83.3	16.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$149,138	\$119,142	\$29,996	79.9	20.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$16,341	\$11,422	\$4,919	69.9	30.1
Home missions.....	\$29,657	\$25,281	\$4,376	85.2	14.8
Foreign missions.....	\$54,263	\$47,600	\$6,663	87.7	12.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,018	\$1,059	\$959	52.5	47.5
All other purposes.....	\$10,857	\$6,168	\$4,689	56.8	43.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,860	\$4,383	\$801		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	346	107	239	30.9	69.1
Officers and teachers.....	4,680	2,033	2,647	43.4	56.6
Scholars.....	32,864	16,037	16,827	48.8	51.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	79	22	57		
Officers and teachers.....	518	167	351	32.2	67.8
Scholars.....	4,360	1,722	2,638	39.5	60.5

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.



TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	17	9	8	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	66	33	33	-----	-----
Scholars.....	801	519	282	64.8	35.2
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	2	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	46	21	25	-----	-----
Scholars.....	285	148	137	51.9	48.1

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of Independent Churches for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

This group represents a constantly shifting number of organizations. A most important change, as affecting the comparability of the figures, is the fact that the denominational federated churches, which were formerly included in Independent Churches, are in 1926 and 1936 shown as a separate group, comprising 361 churches and 508 churches respectively.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 <sup>1</sup>	1906 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	384	259	613	1,293
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	125	-354	-680	-----
Percent.....	48.3	-57.7	-52.6	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	40,276	40,381	56,757	86,130
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-105	-16,376	-29,373	-----
Percent.....	-0.3	-28.9	-34.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	.05	.156	.93	.67
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	325	203	488	853
Value—number reporting.....	313	189	464	839
Amount reported.....	\$3,727,653	\$4,400,278	\$4,459,148	\$3,960,177
Average value per church.....	\$11.13	\$23,282	\$9,610	\$4,720
Debt—number reporting.....	60	55	96	232
Amount reported.....	\$534,221	\$332,332	\$296,504	\$481,725
<b>Parsonages</b> , number.....	126	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	116	60	86	93
Amount reported.....	\$342,090	\$240,100	\$362,300	\$185,450
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	372	229	534	-----
Amount reported.....	\$692,046	\$1,059,330	\$767,778	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$252,871	\$811,008	\$521,881	-----
All other salaries.....	\$69,929			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$60,361			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$46,611			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$149,138	\$112,648	\$155,923	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$16,341			
Home missions.....	\$29,657			
Foreign missions.....	\$54,263			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,018	\$135,674	\$89,974	-----
All other purposes.....	\$10,857			
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,860	\$4,626	\$1,438	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	346	215	478	859
Officers and teachers.....	4,680	2,866	4,457	6,890
Scholars.....	32,864	27,435	39,691	59,656

<sup>1</sup> The figures for 1916 include the Church Transcendent and Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith and those for 1906 include the Gospel Mission, the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, and Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith, which were shown separately for those years. In both years the figures include also the churches reported as federated churches, which are shown as a separate group in 1926 and 1936.

<sup>2</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Independent Churches by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 fe- males <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States .....	384	115	269	40,276	21,650	18,626	15,685	23,718	1,873	69.0	346	4,680	32,964
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine .....	17	1	16	650	88	562	231	389	30	59.4	16	142	925
New Hampshire .....	7	2	5	934	430	504	332	602	—	55.1	7	100	580
Vermont .....	4	—	4	378	—	378	142	236	—	60.2	4	49	256
Massachusetts .....	10	2	8	795	396	399	311	484	—	64.3	8	93	475
Rhode Island .....	1	—	1	69	69	—	25	44	—	—	1	14	123
Connecticut .....	6	3	3	1,157	869	288	540	617	—	87.5	5	129	734
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York .....	45	10	35	7,137	4,054	3,083	2,456	3,351	1,330	73.3	42	609	4,253
New Jersey .....	11	8	3	2,717	2,510	207	1,108	1,589	20	69.7	11	238	1,960
Pennsylvania .....	43	7	36	3,325	597	2,728	1,404	1,854	67	75.7	41	477	3,203
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio .....	28	13	15	3,450	2,370	1,080	1,361	2,089	—	65.2	26	392	2,855
Indiana .....	11	5	6	699	341	358	305	394	—	77.4	8	66	431
Illinois .....	32	17	15	4,959	3,837	1,122	2,009	2,950	—	68.1	31	622	3,877
Michigan .....	18	5	13	1,963	1,401	562	757	1,206	—	62.8	15	213	1,818
Wisconsin .....	10	3	7	517	138	379	210	307	—	68.4	7	57	320
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota .....	8	1	7	572	50	522	245	327	—	74.9	8	89	448
Iowa .....	12	2	10	776	127	649	226	367	183	61.6	11	110	640
Missouri .....	12	1	11	848	72	776	362	471	15	76.9	10	94	634
North Dakota .....	2	—	2	78	—	78	39	39	—	—	2	10	29
South Dakota .....	1	—	1	51	—	51	24	27	—	—	1	4	50
Nebraska .....	6	1	5	991	513	478	449	542	—	82.8	6	120	1,032
Kansas .....	9	2	7	492	164	328	163	305	24	53.4	9	106	834
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware .....	1	—	1	281	281	—	95	186	—	51.1	1	27	195
Maryland .....	2	1	1	80	45	35	40	40	—	—	2	9	34
Virginia .....	1	—	1	16	—	16	6	10	—	—	1	9	60
West Virginia .....	4	—	4	457	—	457	163	294	—	55.4	4	54	480
North Carolina .....	2	1	1	155	63	92	61	94	—	—	2	11	110
Florida .....	5	4	1	433	373	60	172	261	—	65.9	5	44	392
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky .....	13	—	13	773	—	773	305	443	25	68.8	8	59	443
Tennessee .....	2	—	2	254	—	254	105	149	—	70.5	1	11	150
Alabama .....	1	—	1	40	—	40	15	25	—	—	1	6	50
Mississippi .....	1	—	1	45	—	45	20	25	—	—	1	8	98
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas .....	1	—	1	60	—	60	30	30	—	—	1	10	125
Louisiana .....	1	—	1	400	—	400	150	250	—	60.0	1	9	85
Oklahoma .....	6	1	5	598	424	174	223	375	—	59.5	5	63	464
Texas .....	3	2	1	316	124	192	142	174	—	81.6	3	35	255
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho .....	3	—	3	76	—	76	20	33	23	—	3	20	141
Wyoming .....	1	—	1	7	—	7	3	4	—	—	1	10	75
Colorado .....	3	1	2	225	20	205	92	113	20	—	3	50	295
New Mexico .....	1	—	1	22	—	22	8	14	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona .....	2	1	1	70	14	56	5	9	56	—	2	23	170
PACIFIC:													
Washington .....	7	2	5	631	391	240	282	349	—	80.8	7	110	850
Oregon .....	9	2	7	597	244	353	244	353	—	69.1	8	102	685
California .....	22	15	7	2,182	1,645	537	805	1,297	80	62.1	17	276	2,250

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916 <sup>1</sup>	1906 <sup>1</sup>	1936	1926	1916 <sup>1</sup>	1906 <sup>1</sup>	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>2</sup>
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>40,276</b>	<b>40,381</b>	<b>56,757</b>	<b>86,130</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>35,506</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>												
Maine.....	17	4	17	12	650	92	651	346	22	595	33	3.6
New Hampshire.....	7	2	-----	-----	934	21	-----	-----	20	906	8	2.2
Vermont.....	4	5	16	5	378	343	824	280	-----	348	30	-----
Massachusetts.....	10	8	38	38	795	716	3,190	2,093	6	789	-----	.8
Rhode Island.....	1	1	5	5	69	48	1,068	364	-----	69	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	6	2	7	10	1,157	471	225	664	120	1,037	-----	10.4
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>												
New York.....	45	20	50	85	7,137	2,703	6,482	10,066	545	6,460	132	7.8
New Jersey.....	11	2	14	24	2,717	1,190	2,057	1,600	31	2,331	355	1.3
Pennsylvania.....	43	16	44	136	3,325	2,044	4,645	8,351	200	3,058	67	6.1
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Ohio.....	28	13	35	50	3,450	1,326	2,912	2,994	148	3,302	-----	4.3
Indiana.....	11	4	13	42	699	167	924	3,221	75	624	-----	10.7
Illinois.....	32	24	36	57	4,959	8,984	5,883	14,363	180	4,779	-----	3.6
Michigan.....	18	14	27	37	1,963	2,021	3,069	2,149	70	1,733	160	3.9
Wisconsin.....	10	7	19	20	517	294	1,589	1,477	130	298	89	30.4
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Minnesota.....	8	8	22	28	572	634	1,618	1,340	61	511	-----	10.7
Iowa.....	12	11	13	82	776	1,185	1,789	2,782	43	495	238	8.0
Missouri.....	12	13	27	73	848	1,422	2,288	2,949	62	771	15	7.4
North Dakota.....	2	3	7	8	78	159	452	275	11	37	30	-----
South Dakota.....	1	7	7	8	51	461	236	334	15	36	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	6	6	9	18	991	882	601	885	67	884	40	7.0
Kansas.....	9	11	12	42	492	844	391	1,016	27	334	131	7.5
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>												
Delaware.....	1	4	-----	3	281	60	-----	66	-----	-----	281	-----
Maryland.....	2	2	7	18	80	307	1,678	1,738	2	78	-----	-----
Virginia.....	1	2	9	17	16	907	369	949	-----	-----	16	-----
West Virginia.....	4	4	19	33	457	432	1,212	2,541	12	445	-----	2.6
North Carolina.....	2	1	11	50	155	503	632	2,252	24	131	-----	15.5
South Carolina.....	-----	-----	3	8	-----	-----	355	485	-----	-----	-----	-----
Georgia.....	-----	3	2	14	-----	907	181	1,538	-----	-----	-----	-----
Florida.....	5	3	8	19	433	191	479	553	167	266	-----	38.6
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Kentucky.....	13	4	6	28	773	1,200	467	908	38	645	90	5.6
Tennessee.....	2	-----	8	37	254	-----	428	2,587	-----	254	-----	-----
Alabama.....	1	-----	13	36	40	-----	1,367	1,409	-----	40	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	1	-----	5	23	45	-----	509	2,404	-----	45	-----	-----
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Arkansas.....	1	1	9	58	60	16	519	2,269	20	40	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	1	-----	7	16	400	-----	289	637	50	350	-----	12.5
Oklahoma.....	6	6	13	58	598	372	354	1,563	38	487	73	7.2
Texas.....	3	4	9	55	316	390	961	1,566	8	308	-----	2.5
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>												
Montana.....	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	334	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Idaho.....	3	2	-----	-----	76	56	-----	-----	12	41	23	-----
Colorado.....	3	6	5	8	225	231	124	361	20	185	20	9.8
New Mexico.....	1	-----	6	1	22	-----	210	30	2	20	-----	-----
Arizona.....	2	2	-----	4	70	585	-----	25	6	8	56	-----
<b>PACIFIC:</b>												
Washington.....	7	7	11	21	631	1,306	552	1,172	31	437	163	6.6
Oregon.....	9	6	13	9	597	681	780	323	81	516	-----	13.6
California.....	22	13	25	43	2,182	5,778	4,000	2,969	184	1,806	192	9.2
Other States.....	3 <sup>1</sup>	3	6	4	7	118	397	236	-----	7	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> The figures for 1916 include the Church Transcendent and Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith and those for 1906 include the Gospel Mission, the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, and Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith, which were shown separately for those years. In both years the figures include also the churches reported as federated churches.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> 1 church in Wyoming.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	384	325	313	\$3,725,653	60	\$594, 221	116	\$342, 080
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	17	16	16	39, 040	-----	-----	4	7, 000
New Hampshire.....	7	7	7	78, 500	-----	-----	5	18, 000
Vermont.....	4	3	3	39, 500	2	1, 750	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Massachusetts.....	10	10	10	73, 200	-----	-----	3	10, 500
Connecticut.....	6	6	5	278, 000	2	46, 000	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	45	42	40	715, 806	8	79, 800	23	65, 800
New Jersey.....	11	10	9	359, 000	1	30, 000	4	20, 500
Pennsylvania.....	43	36	36	265, 468	9	33, 875	13	28, 600
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	28	25	23	307, 150	4	39, 010	5	29, 690
Indiana.....	11	9	9	29, 100	2	8, 300	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Illinois.....	32	28	27	721, 880	8	249, 854	9	43, 500
Michigan.....	18	15	15	122, 700	1	600	8	20, 700
Wisconsin.....	10	7	7	19, 500	3	4, 650	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	8	8	7	64, 700	-----	-----	3	4, 500
Iowa.....	12	11	11	51, 900	2	1, 800	4	5, 500
Missouri.....	12	11	11	33, 300	1	200	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	6	6	6	58, 000	1	6, 000	3	10, 000
Kansas.....	9	8	8	19, 000	1	1, 915	3	1, 800
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
West Virginia.....	4	4	3	30, 500	-----	-----	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Florida.....	5	5	5	17, 500	2	2, 670	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	13	7	6	7, 500	2	300	-----	-----
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	3	3	3	1, 375	-----	-----	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	7	6	6	50, 335	2	12, 037	4	6, 750
Oregon.....	9	8	8	50, 600	1	4, 450	4	5, 550
California.....	22	15	13	150, 349	5	7, 300	4	9, 000
Other States.....	32	19	<sup>2</sup> 19	141, 750	3	3, 710	5	54, 700

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado; and 1 in each of the following—North Dakota, South Dakota, Delaware, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Wyoming.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	384	372	\$692, 046	\$252, 871	\$69, 929	\$60, 361
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	17	17	8, 537	5, 916	298	1, 008
New Hampshire.....	7	7	10, 975	6, 727	1, 310	1, 013
Vermont.....	4	4	5, 685	3, 130	220	1, 433
Massachusetts.....	10	10	14, 980	6, 640	2, 928	897
Connecticut.....	6	6	19, 023	6, 935	525	1, 682
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	45	44	97, 535	40, 220	9, 975	4, 561
New Jersey.....	11	11	67, 586	18, 315	8, 609	2, 391
Pennsylvania.....	43	42	36, 594	16, 234	3, 311	3, 103
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	28	26	65, 183	17, 007	2, 508	4, 539
Indiana.....	11	9	4, 857	2, 642	212	1, 045
Illinois.....	32	32	140, 111	36, 321	20, 812	8, 367
Michigan.....	18	16	41, 654	11, 930	2, 843	18, 743
Wisconsin.....	10	9	7, 651	4, 620	275	322
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	8	8	5, 860	3, 747	228	359
Iowa.....	12	12	10, 356	4, 772	240	1, 081
Missouri.....	12	12	3, 018	2, 020	93	112
Nebraska.....	6	6	12, 690	4, 571	696	2, 592
Kansas.....	9	9	5, 134	3, 180	238	686
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
West Virginia.....	4	3	2, 010	1, 530	360	-----
Florida.....	5	4	3, 656	1, 600	48	332
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	13	13	3, 815	1, 345	233	1, 705
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	6	6	10, 511	3, 365	1, 411	220
Texas.....	3	3	2, 560	1, 955	90	-----
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	3	3	918	600	22	50
Colorado.....	3	3	2, 010	1, 465	170	50
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	7	20, 614	8, 176	910	890
Oregon.....	9	9	13, 273	6, 100	680	1, 085
California.....	22	22	57, 420	22, 331	9, 249	1, 133
Other States.....	20	19	17, 830	9, 477	1, 435	962

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—North Dakota, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arizona; and 1 in each of the following—Rhode Island, South Dakota, Delaware, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Wyoming.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having three or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on church debt, exclud- ing interest	Other current expenses, includ- ing interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$46, 611	\$149, 138	\$16, 341	\$29, 657	\$54, 263	\$2, 018	\$10, 857
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	65	948	100	46	131	15	10
New Hampshire.....		1, 291	150	94	160		230
Vermont.....	239	433	65	26	13	45	81
Massachusetts.....	925	2, 610	267	37	156	20	500
Connecticut.....	1, 500	7, 544	252	293	192	100	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	7, 846	20, 622	2, 640	2, 565	7, 840	182	1, 084
New Jersey.....	4, 250	17, 708	2, 140	7, 406	6, 124		643
Pennsylvania.....	1, 312	5, 830	1, 067	952	2, 297	294	2, 194
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	3, 515	15, 583	2, 970	5, 508	12, 686	83	784
Indiana.....	350	465	25	60	10		48
Illinois.....	14, 375	37, 168	1, 749	6, 933	14, 076	67	243
Michigan.....	250	3, 368	387	1, 556	1, 776	502	299
Wisconsin.....	450	1, 115	85	99	460	25	200
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	300	620	118	201	148	30	109
Iowa.....	2, 600	1, 015	285	110	130		123
Missouri.....		426	42	61	45	10	209
Nebraska.....	720	1, 808	389	66	285	422	1, 141
Kansas.....	211	225	151	66	345		32
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
West Virginia.....		75		10	20	15	
Florida.....	330	341	50	260	195	25	475
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	50	162	35	64	50	13	158
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....		3, 189	28	448	1, 837		13
Texas.....		335	125	20	25		10
MOUNTAIN:							
Idaho.....		72	25	10	79	35	25
Colorado.....		265	15			45	
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3, 536	3, 327	87	320	1, 523		1, 845
Oregon.....	2, 604	1, 570	194	180	840		20
California.....	1, 025	18, 183	2, 060	1, 165	1, 908		366
Other States.....	158	2, 840	840	1, 101	912	90	15

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

## HISTORY

Under this head are presented those single churches which are not identified with any ecclesiastical body and have not even such affiliation as would entitle them to inclusion under a special name. Although any general classification is impracticable, through the several censuses certain distinct types have persisted.

The first class embraces those churches variously called union, community, nondenominational, and interdenominational. These represent the growing movement toward nonsectarian unity and the consolidation of church work to eliminate weak churches and the waste of duplicated effort in overchurched localities, and they also show a trend toward churches which serve the religious and social needs of the entire community, regardless of its specific creedal beliefs, and emphasize social righteousness rather than individual salvation. In the current census all churches of this class which have any ecclesiastical affiliation

are shown with their respective denominations, while the federated churches, formerly included with the independent churches, are presented as a separate group. Community churches and nondenominational churches together comprise nearly one-half of the number of so-called independent churches, while about one-fifth of the whole report themselves as union or interdenominational churches. Of these latter, "Union" may be simply a part of the name and have no other significance, or the term may be historic and suggest a former denominational connection. Interdenominational churches, as included in this group, are those having organic unity in which the several denominations represented have fully merged their individuality.

The second class includes churches which use a denominational name, but for one reason or another are not included in denominational lists and are not reported by the denominational officers. In the past a number of Lutheran churches were so listed because not included in the synodical returns, but the Lutheran bodies, as a part of the larger movement toward union, now report both synodical and nonsynodical churches. Among other bodies it occasionally happens that a Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, Reformed, or other church, for some reason—doctrinal, ecclesiastical, or geographical—is not included in the lists of any association, presbytery, classis, or other body. In some cases these have simply grown up dissociated from the ecclesiastical bodies, and have preserved their independent status from habit rather than from difference of opinion. Not being included in the denominational returns, however, they are classed as independent.

The third class includes churches which were organized by individuals independent of any denominational status, some that originally had denominational connection, and some which are the result of holiness or evangelistic movements.

With regard to all these classes it is to be noted that they represent a constantly shifting number. In each class, occasionally, a church which is one year reported as independent will in another year be reported as identified with some ecclesiastical body. Others, lacking the support of some general body, drop out of existence entirely or become consolidated with other churches. Classified with the Independent Churches are several Christian Churches which did not join the Congregational and Christian merger and now have no denominational affiliation.

#### DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The withdrawal from the list of Independent Churches of the denominational federated churches has left a group for which no special features either of doctrine or polity can be definitely stated. Each of the organizations included in this report draws up its own creed, adopts its own form of organization, chooses its own officers, makes its own conditions of membership, and conducts its own worship as it chooses, and no general statement is practicable, except that the union and interdenominational churches accord more or less closely to the customs of the denominations represented in their organizations.

While it is probable that most of the individual churches carry on the usual programs of religious and social activities, no reports on these were received.

# INDEPENDENT NEGRO CHURCHES

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Independent Negro Churches for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The qualifications for membership are those of the individual organizations and cannot be defined for the whole group.

The Independent Negro Churches were not shown separately prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	50	45	5	-----	-----
Members, number.....	12,337	12,226	111	99.1	0.9
Average membership per church.....	247	272	22	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	4,478	4,435	43	99.0	1.0
Female.....	7,859	7,791	68	99.1	.9
Males per 100 females.....	57.0	56.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	325	319	6	98.2	1.8
13 years and over.....	11,517	11,412	105	99.1	.9
Age not reported.....	495	495	-----	100.0	-----
Percent under 13 years <sup>3</sup> .....	2.7	2.7	5.4	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	22	19	3	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	19	16	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$180,300	\$178,200	\$2,100	98.8	1.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$135,800	\$134,200	\$1,600	98.8	1.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$44,500	\$44,000	\$500	98.9	1.1
Average value per church.....	\$9,489	\$11,188	\$700	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	11	10	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$56,768	\$56,665	\$103	99.8	.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	5	5	-----	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	6	6	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4	4	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$14,300	\$14,300	-----	100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	39	35	4	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$44,232	\$43,396	\$836	98.1	1.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$9,199	\$9,001	\$198	97.8	2.2
All other salaries.....	\$2,429	\$2,404	\$25	99.0	1.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,664	\$2,391	\$273	98.8	10.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,863	\$2,812	\$51	98.2	1.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$21,251	\$21,232	\$19	99.9	.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,202	\$2,146	\$56	97.5	2.5
Home missions.....	\$1,685	\$1,506	\$179	89.4	10.6
Foreign missions.....	\$47	\$47	-----	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$538	\$813	\$25	97.0	3.0
All other purposes.....	\$1,054	\$1,044	\$10	99.1	.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,134	\$1,240	\$209	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.



TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	39	35	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	361	339	22	93.9	6.1
Scholars.....	2,006	1,885	121	94.0	6.0
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	3	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	23	20	3	-----	-----
Scholars.....	251	235	16	93.6	6.4
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	4	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	19	15	4	-----	-----
Scholars.....	156	147	9	94.2	5.8

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for 1936 for the Independent Negro Churches by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex and age, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 4 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 3 and 4 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>2</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12,327</b>	<b>12,226</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>4,478</b>	<b>7,859</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>11,517</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>2,006</b>
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>																
New York.....	2	2	---	159	159	---	89	70	---	---	159	---	---	1	8	65
Pennsylvania.....	4	4	---	417	417	---	142	275	51.6	30	387	---	7.2	4	31	263
<b>E. N. CENTRAL:</b>																
Illinois.....	1	1	---	6	6	---	---	6	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	---
Michigan.....	1	---	1	52	---	52	23	29	---	2	50	---	---	1	7	30
<b>W. N. CENTRAL:</b>																
Missouri.....	5	5	---	7,888	7,888	---	3,105	4,783	64.9	60	7,828	---	.8	4	67	212
Kansas.....	2	1	1	48	35	13	11	37	---	10	38	---	---	---	---	---
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>																
Maryland.....	3	3	---	85	85	---	36	49	---	15	70	---	---	1	6	30
Dist. of Col.....	24	24	---	3,126	3,126	---	944	2,182	43.3	187	2,444	495	7.1	21	197	1,058
Virginia.....	1	---	1	14	---	14	5	9	---	4	10	---	---	1	2	30
<b>E. S. CENTRAL:</b>																
Kentucky.....	1	1	---	40	40	---	10	30	---	4	36	---	---	1	4	30
Alabama.....	1	---	1	14	---	14	4	10	---	---	14	---	---	1	5	16
Mississippi.....	1	1	---	12	12	---	6	6	---	---	12	---	---	---	---	---
<b>W. S. CENTRAL:</b>																
Louisiana.....	1	1	---	206	206	---	22	184	12.0	6	200	---	2.9	1	7	89
Oklahoma.....	1	---	1	18	---	18	7	11	---	---	18	---	---	1	8	45
Texas.....	1	1	---	233	233	---	62	171	36.3	3	230	---	1.3	1	16	130
<b>PACIFIC:</b>																
Washington.....	1	1	---	19	19	---	12	7	---	4	15	---	---	1	3	8

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.**TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR-SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>\$180,300</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>\$56,768</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>\$14,800</b>
District of Columbia.....	24	8	8	101,500	8	53,190	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other States.....	26	14	11	78,800	3	3,578	3	14,300

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in Pennsylvania; and 1 in each of the following States—Michigan, Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve-ments	Payment on church debt, excluding in-terest	Other current ex-penses, including interest	Local relief and char-ity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquar-ters	All other purposes
United States.....	50	39	\$44, 232	\$9, 199	\$2, 429	\$2, 664	\$2, 863	\$21, 251	\$2, 202	\$1, 685	\$47	\$838	\$1, 054
Pennsylvania.....	4	4	4, 668	1, 751	214	150	619	1, 318	460	10	22	32	92
Missouri.....	5	4	12, 628	501	302	144	380	8, 498	1, 270	1, 233	---	300	---
District of Columbia.....	24	19	17, 681	3, 630	777	1, 610	1, 813	8, 543	135	170	25	481	497
Other States.....	17	12	9, 255	3, 317	1, 136	760	51	2, 892	337	272	---	25	465

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in New York; and 1 in each of the following States—Illinois, Michigan, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas, and Washington.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

### HISTORY

Churches which were reported without any denominational designation and which were not included in any of the denominational lists received by the Census Bureau are called independent churches. One group of these churches which use denominational names, were either organized without any thought as to ecclesiastical connection, or had severed denominational ties which they formerly had. The second group includes organizations which do not use denominational names and which probably never have had any denominational affiliation. Some of these churches are the result of movements, especially the spiritual movement among Negroes. Both groups of independent churches are perhaps indicative of the initiative of persons who have desired to become leaders of religious bodies, and the inability or disinclination to conform to the practices of well-established churches.

### DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

Since each of the organizations included in this report draws up its own creed, adopts its own form of organization, makes its own conditions of membership, and conducts its own worship as it chooses, no general statement concerning doctrine and organization is practicable.

Not any of the Negro independent churches supplied a statement relative to "work"; however, it is known that some of the churches carry on well-planned religious and social activities.

# INTERNATIONAL CHURCH OF THE FOUR SQUARE GOSPEL

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the International Church of the Foursquare Gospel for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

Members must possess such qualifications and furnish such evidence of spiritual fitness as prescribed by the Board of Directors.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	205	151	54	73.7	26.3
Members, number.....	16,147	13,176	2,971	81.6	18.4
Average membership per church.....	79	87	55		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	5,783	4,616	1,167	79.8	20.2
Female.....	8,826	7,208	1,618	81.7	18.3
Sex not reported.....	1,538	1,352	186	87.9	12.1
Males per 100 females.....	65.5	64.0	72.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,389	1,133	256	81.6	18.4
13 years and over.....	13,250	10,799	2,451	81.5	18.5
Age not reported.....	1,508	1,244	264	82.5	17.5
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	9.5	9.5	9.5		
Church edifices, number.....	114	79	35	69.3	30.7
Value—number reporting.....	108	75	33	69.4	30.6
Amount reported.....	\$612,019	\$513,084	\$98,935	83.8	16.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$528,643	\$453,258	\$75,385	85.7	14.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$83,376	\$59,826	\$23,550	71.8	28.2
Average value per church.....	\$5,667	\$6,841	\$2,996		
Debt—number reporting.....	64	43	21		
Amount reported.....	\$117,568	\$97,098	\$20,470	82.6	17.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	24	16	8		
Parsonages, number.....	35	19	16		
Value—number reporting.....	24	13	11		
Amount reported.....	\$35,375	\$25,975	\$9,400	73.4	26.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	199	146	53	73.4	26.6
Amount reported.....	\$391,743	\$344,568	\$47,175	88.0	12.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$130,650	\$114,038	\$16,612	87.3	12.7
All other salaries.....	\$19,448	\$17,790	\$1,658	91.5	8.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$27,962	\$24,079	\$3,883	86.1	13.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$25,999	\$22,399	\$3,600	86.2	13.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$104,584	\$93,706	\$10,878	89.6	10.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,637	\$3,045	\$592	83.7	16.3
Home missions.....	\$7,810	\$6,641	\$1,169	85.0	15.0
Foreign missions.....	\$37,397	\$32,784	\$4,613	87.7	12.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$20,028	\$17,542	\$2,486	87.6	12.4
All other purposes.....	\$14,228	\$12,544	\$1,684	88.2	11.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,969	\$2,360	\$890		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	185	137	48	74.1	25.9
Officers and teachers.....	2,068	1,621	447	78.4	21.6
Scholars.....	19,584	16,286	3,298	83.2	16.8
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	17	15	2		
Officers and teachers.....	139	125	14	89.9	10.1
Scholars.....	1,037	964	73	93.0	7.0
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	8	5		
Officers and teachers.....	56	36	20		
Scholars.....	400	296	104	74.0	26.0

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

**State tables.**—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the International Church of the Foursquare Gospel by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>18,147</b>	<b>13,176</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>5,783</b>	<b>8,828</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>65.5</b>
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>										
Pennsylvania.....	3	2	1	317	148	169	151	166	-----	91.0
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Ohio.....	9	8	1	891	870	21	309	542	40	57.0
Indiana.....	4	3	1	278	138	140	107	146	25	73.3
Illinois.....	7	7	-----	571	571	-----	206	365	-----	56.4
Michigan.....	5	2	3	312	84	228	118	154	40	76.6
Wisconsin.....	4	3	1	332	182	150	127	205	-----	62.0
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Minnesota.....	2	2	-----	205	205	-----	15	20	170	-----
Iowa.....	9	8	1	476	462	14	185	291	-----	63.6
Missouri.....	3	2	1	189	164	25	96	93	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	1	1	-----	42	42	-----	9	33	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	2	-----	2	56	-----	56	31	25	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	4	2	2	280	199	81	108	172	-----	62.8
Kansas.....	10	5	5	723	547	176	258	430	35	60.0
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>										
North Carolina.....	1	1	-----	27	27	-----	10	17	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 fe- males <sup>1</sup>
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Kentucky.....	2	1	1	83	43	40	18	25	40	-----
Tennessee.....	2	-----	2	304	-----	304	136	168	-----	81.0
Mississippi.....	3	3	-----	65	65	-----	17	48	-----	-----
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Arkansas.....	1	1	-----	91	91	-----	33	58	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	1	1	-----	32	32	-----	11	21	-----	-----
Texas.....	8	5	3	495	275	220	178	253	64	70.4
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>										
Montana.....	2	1	1	68	24	44	32	36	-----	-----
Idaho.....	2	1	1	75	63	12	30	45	-----	-----
Wyoming.....	2	2	-----	64	64	-----	21	43	-----	-----
Colorado.....	19	10	9	863	529	334	247	390	226	63.3
Arizona.....	2	2	-----	103	103	-----	44	59	-----	-----
<b>PACIFIC:</b>										
Washington.....	7	6	1	564	519	45	194	264	106	73.5
Oregon.....	6	4	2	1,606	1,556	50	689	917	-----	75.1
California.....	84	68	16	7,035	6,173	862	2,403	3,840	792	62.6

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Offi- cers and teach- ers	Schol- ars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>16,147</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>13,250</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>19,594</b>
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>									
Pennsylvania.....	3	317	67	250	-----	21.1	3	29	298
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Ohio.....	9	891	10	841	40	1.2	9	110	910
Indiana.....	4	278	54	199	25	21.3	4	48	230
Illinois.....	7	571	55	516	-----	9.6	7	83	653
Michigan.....	5	312	17	255	40	6.3	5	50	335
Wisconsin.....	4	332	35	297	-----	10.5	3	23	173
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Minnesota.....	2	205	8	27	170	-----	1	16	150
Iowa.....	9	476	47	429	-----	9.9	9	115	667
Missouri.....	3	189	3	186	-----	1.6	2	19	168
North Dakota.....	1	42	-----	42	-----	-----	1	11	47
South Dakota.....	2	56	-----	42	14	-----	2	15	129
Nebraska.....	4	280	23	196	61	10.5	3	32	174
Kansas.....	10	723	189	521	13	26.6	8	81	707
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>									
North Carolina.....	1	27	-----	27	-----	-----	1	6	100
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Kentucky.....	2	83	10	33	40	-----	2	9	68
Tennessee.....	2	304	2	302	-----	.7	2	34	370
Mississippi.....	3	65	8	57	-----	-----	3	17	130
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Arkansas.....	1	91	1	90	-----	-----	1	14	125
Oklahoma.....	1	32	-----	32	-----	-----	1	8	65
Texas.....	8	495	85	410	-----	17.2	7	64	466

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per-cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>									
Montana.....	2	68	—	68	—	—	2	17	183
Idaho.....	2	75	4	71	—	—	2	28	120
Wyoming.....	2	64	6	58	—	—	2	13	93
Colorado.....	19	863	28	569	266	4.7	14	140	990
Arizona.....	2	103	25	78	—	24.3	2	16	72
<b>PACIFIC:</b>									
Washington.....	7	564	39	419	106	8.5	7	92	705
Oregon.....	6	1,606	201	1,292	113	13.5	6	71	858
California.....	84	7,035	472	5,943	620	7.4	76	907	10,598

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON-AGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>\$612, 019</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>\$117, 568</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>\$35, 375</b>
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Illinois.....	7	5	5	15, 800	1	650	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Iowa.....	9	8	8	21, 400	7	7, 198	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Kansas.....	10	5	5	15, 500	4	5, 500	4	2, 500
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Texas.....	8	6	6	10, 594	4	3, 224	3	3, 575
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Colorado.....	19	14	13	38, 206	8	8, 547	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
Washington.....	7	4	4	14, 500	2	2, 600	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Oregon.....	6	3	3	45, 000	3	6, 600	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
California.....	84	46	44	351, 619	23	61, 832	9	19, 000
Other States.....	55	23	20	99, 400	12	21, 417	2	10, 300

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Tennessee; and 1 in each of the following—Michigan, North Dakota, North Carolina, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Idaho, and Wyoming.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States .....	205	199	\$391, 743	\$130, 650	\$19, 448	\$27, 962
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	4, 070	1, 303	98	132
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio .....	9	9	25, 605	9, 734	528	256
Indiana.....	4	4	2, 774	1, 126	-----	50
Illinois.....	7	7	18, 973	7, 478	553	745
Michigan.....	5	5	9, 488	2, 454	503	361
Wisconsin.....	4	3	3, 912	1, 468	224	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	9	9	11, 826	3, 644	279	493
Missouri.....	3	3	4, 581	1, 870	-----	100
Nebraska.....	4	4	6, 965	1, 757	-----	669
Kansas.....	10	9	11, 583	3, 673	156	350
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Mississippi.....	3	3	2, 664	1, 091	48	161
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Texas.....	8	8	7, 546	3, 851	830	588
MOUNTAIN:						
Colorado.....	19	19	22, 369	6, 495	578	1, 884
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	7	16, 730	6, 763	2, 323	176
Oregon.....	6	6	38, 535	7, 010	2, 869	1, 367
California.....	84	82	180, 479	62, 509	9, 289	19, 677
Other States.....	20	18	23, 643	8, 424	1, 170	951

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States .....	\$25, 999	\$104, 584	\$3, 637	\$7, 810	\$37, 397	\$20, 028	\$14, 228
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania.....	355	1, 536	10	35	571	-----	30
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio .....	1, 575	10, 120	70	305	1, 365	820	832
Indiana.....	300	817	5	71	330	-----	75
Illinois.....	930	4, 248	112	429	2, 315	1, 569	594
Michigan.....	-----	3, 562	15	557	1, 076	960	-----
Wisconsin.....	160	1, 145	-----	192	541	180	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	1, 631	3, 441	42	211	1, 009	240	836
Missouri.....	-----	1, 688	100	280	-----	543	-----
Nebraska.....	611	1, 875	270	97	726	158	802
Kansas.....	1, 002	4, 179	-----	263	972	624	364
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Mississippi.....	-----	919	-----	-----	145	300	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Texas.....	300	296	230	209	313	688	241
MOUNTAIN:							
Colorado.....	3, 203	4, 670	50	777	990	2, 166	1, 556
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	500	3, 341	6	528	1, 170	962	961
Oregon.....	2, 588	18, 542	5	714	5, 140	-----	300
California.....	12, 201	36, 851	2, 665	2, 334	17, 526	9, 877	7, 550
Other States.....	643	7, 354	57	808	3, 208	941	87

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Minnesota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Idaho, Wyoming, and Arizona; and 1 in each of the following—North Dakota, North Carolina, Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Montana.



HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

The great religious awakening which was coincident with the World War of 1914-18 resulted in America in a definite desire for a more personal knowledge of God and a closer communion in the Spirit.

From this yearning there has sprung a large number of so-called Full Gospel movements, i. e., an earnest endeavor to reproduce the spirit of first century Christianity in a church that was founded by the outpouring of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost, immediately following the crucifixion, resurrection, and ascension of Jesus Christ, the Savior and Redeemer.

To a large number of believers the most complete and satisfying expression of this faith was that preached by Aimee Semple McPherson in a series of nationwide evangelistic tours, reaching from Maine to Florida and eventually across the nation to Los Angeles. In her life history Sister McPherson, as she is known to all of her churches, gives the following account of her early life.

Her birthplace was in a farmhouse in the Canadian Province of Ontario, some 5 miles distant from the town of Ingersol. She was an only child, and many of the "homey" tasks fell to her lot. She rejoices in the fact that her idioms of speech—which have given her message so wide an appeal—date back to the early life on the farm.

During her girlhood, her conversion occurred under the preaching of the evangelist, Robert Semple. Shortly afterward she married Robert Semple, and the two were sent to Hong Kong to do missionary work among the Chinese, and were housed most uncomfortably next to a Hindu Temple, the back yard of which was used as a "burning ghat" where one day she saw the horrible sight of a human body being cremated. Robert Semple was, however, indefatigable and continued his labors among the Chinese until they went down to the coast at Macac where he was taken very seriously ill with malaria fever and carried back in this condition to Hong Kong. He died a few weeks later at the Matilda Hospital and the romance so happily begun ended in a newly turned grave in the Hong Kong cemetery called Happy Valley.

Following this, Sister McPherson with her baby, who had been born a month after the death of Robert Semple, returned to the United States. Soon she was the victim of a serious illness, from which she was miraculously delivered with the strong impression that God had commanded her to go forth to preach.

A long period of evangelism followed. The summer of 1917 was spent in the East with camp meetings at Long Branch, N. J., and Huntington, N. Y. Her second southern campaign extended from the northernmost town in Maine to the southernmost city in Florida, with meetings in Virginia and Delaware. In Philadelphia a gospel tent was purchased, a city of tents erected and a nationwide camp meeting, followed by a series of meetings extending from Massachusetts to New York. The decision to come to California was made in Chicago. The transcontinental gospel tour began in Tulsa with the conviction growing upon Sister McPherson that God had summoned her to California for a special purpose, a conviction which strengthened as she approached the coast. The family entered California at San Bernardino and proceeded at once to Los Angeles.

Almost her first congregation insisted in joining in the building of "the little grey home in the West," of which she had dreamed, and soon she was permanently settled in her new home.

Los Angeles is widely known as the Athens of America; it is a city of accomplishment. It is populated with men and women who come here to spend their declining days. A religion to appeal to them must contain factual elements and be spoken by one who knows how to reach both the heart and the head. Our evangelist preached this from the first, but when she added to this the final revelation of the Foursquare faith, the enthusiasm of the city knew no bounds.

*Angelus Temple.*—The most important building of the denomination is Angelus Temple which was dedicated on January 1, 1923. With its twin structure, the L. I. F. E. Bible College building, located on the shore of beautiful Echo Park Lake in Los Angeles, it forms the most complete evangelistic unit on the continent. From its crowded commissary where it is said that more than a million Americans have been fed, through its auditoriums, classrooms, and prayer tower, it is a great machine, a skillfully conducted vehicle for evangelism, education, and charitable aid. It is thronged night and day.

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by Giles M. Knight, of the International Church of the Foursquare Gospel, Los Angeles, Calif.

The International Church of the Foursquare Gospel was incorporated in 1927. Its headquarters are in the administration building, which also houses its principal educational unit, L. I. F. E. Bible College. The meaning of this name is Light-house of International Foursquare Evangelism.

This college has a faculty of 14 instructors and an enrollment of approximately 700 students. From these ranks are drawn the future pastors, evangelists, and missionaries of the Foursquare organization.

Spreading from Los Angeles the International Church now claims 400 established branch churches in practically all parts of the United States and Canada and an important missionary movement which includes branches in China, Philippine Islands, Belgian Congo, the Union of South Africa, Panama, Bolivia, South America, Northern China, and Puerto Rico. About 200 local mission stations are tributary to these stations. In Northern China and Luisa in the Belgian Congo, Bible colleges have also been established with the intention of creating an indigenous ministry among the natives.

One of the important features of the work is the radio station, KFSG, which broadcasts from Los Angeles 6 days weekly. Application has recently been made for the short-wave system and a new 235-foot tower erected on the roof of Angelus Temple.

### DOCTRINE

The doctrine of the International Church of the Foursquare Gospel is published in its "Declaration of Faith" compiled by Aimee Semple McPherson and is divided into 21 paragraphs, including: The Holy Scriptures, the Eternal Godhead, the fall of man, the plan of redemption, salvation through grace, repentance and acceptance, the new birth, daily Christian living, baptism and the Lord's Supper, the baptism of the Holy Spirit, the Spirit-filled life, the gifts and fruits of the Spirit, moderation, divine healing, the second coming of Christ, church relationship, civil government, the final judgment, heaven, hell, and the spirit of evangelism.

Emphasis is laid upon the Deity as well as the perfect humanity of the Son of God and the true divinity of the Holy Ghost, and maintaining that the canonical Scriptures are true, immutable, steadfast, unchangeable as its author, the Lord Jehovah.

The Eternal Godhead is accepted on a trinitarian basis, the work of the Holy Spirit being defined as the "Spirit of the Father shed abroad, omnipotent, omnipresent, performing an inexpressibly important mission upon earth, convicting of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment, drawing sinners to the Savior, rebuking, pleading, searching, comforting, guiding, quickening, teaching, glorifying, baptizing, and enduing with power from on high, them who yield to His tender ministrations, preparing them for the great day of the Lord's appearing."

The fall of man is accepted and the plan of redemption is stated to be through the atoning death of Jesus Christ on the cross of Calvary, "Who by divine appointment of the Father taking the sinner's place, bearing his sins, receiving his condemnation, dying his death, fully paying his penalty, and signing with His life's blood, the pardon of every one who should believe upon Him; that upon simple faith and acceptance of the atonement purchased on Mount Calvary the vilest sinner may be cleansed of his iniquities and made whiter than the driven snow."

Salvation of the sinner is through grace, by "pleading the merits and the righteousness of Christ the Savior, standing upon His word, and accepting the free gift of His love and pardon."

The result is the new birth, the belief that the sinner is then born again in such a glorious and transforming manner that old things are passed away and all things are become new; insomuch that the things once most desired are now abhorred.

The institutions of the baptism and the Lord's Supper are definitely accepted, in addition to which the "Declaration of Faith" speaks of the baptism of the Holy Spirit in the following language:

"We believe that the baptism of the Holy Spirit is the incoming of the promised Comforter in mighty and glorious fullness to endue the believer with power from on high; to glorify and exalt the Lord Jesus; to give inspired utterance in witnessing of Him; to foster the spirit of prayer, holiness, sobriety; to equip the individual and the church for practical, efficient, joyous, Spirit-filled soul-winning in the fields of life; and that this being still the dispensation of the Holy Spirit, the believer may have every reason to expect His incoming to be after the same manner as that in which He came upon Jew and gentile alike in Bible days."

A second important tenet is divine healing described as follows:

"We believe that divine healing is the power of the Lord Jesus Christ to heal the sick and the afflicted in answer to believing prayer; that He who is the same

yesterday, today, and forever has never changed but is still an all-sufficient help in the time of trouble, able to meet the needs of and quicken into newness of life the body, as well as the soul and spirit in answer to the faith of them who ever pray with submission to His divine and sovereign will."

The second coming of Christ in clouds of glory is fully accepted as also the obligations of church relationship and of obedience to the civil government.

## ORGANIZATION

The organization is declared to be for the purpose of the propagation of the Foursquare Gospel as presented in the Declaration of Faith compiled by Aimee Semple McPherson.

The principal place of business is in the city of Los Angeles, Calif. The membership of the corporation and those entitled to vote at the General Assembly are the officers of the corporation and ordained ministers who are pastors of chartered churches, and other ordained and licensed ministers and evangelists who are approved by the board of directors and 1 delegate for each 100 members of a branch church or a fraction thereof. An annual meeting of the General Assembly is held in January of each year.

The trustees or board of directors consist of five members. The office of president is held by Aimee Semple McPherson during her lifetime. The power of the board of directors includes the right to manage the business and affairs of the corporation. Two meetings monthly are held. The board appoints five field supervisors who are given charge of the five districts into which the work of the International Church of the Foursquare Gospel branch churches is divided. These include the California district, the Northwest district, the Midwest district, the Great Lakes district, and the Canadian division.

The Ordination Board and Missionary Board are two groups including the directors of this corporation, the dean of the Bible college, and such other persons not exceeding two as the president shall appoint, whose duty and power is to examine into the qualifications and fitness of applicants desiring admission to the ministry, licensed evangelists, and workers of this church.

The missionary work is under the direction of a missionary board consisting of the president of the corporation, the International Board, and the field supervisors, who meet semiannually or by special order of the president.

*Branch churches.*—Branch churches are organized throughout the United States and Canada and number approximately 400 at this time. Members must possess such qualifications and furnish such evidence of spiritual fitness as may be prescribed by the board of directors. Each member must subscribe to and adhere to the doctrine of the Foursquare Gospel as outlined in the Declaration of Faith compiled by Aimee Semple McPherson; members shall be received by the pastor of any branch church once each month, and are examined prior to admission by the pastor and must show evidence satisfactory to the pastor of a genuine born-again experience of salvation and godly Christian life. Members at all times are requested to conduct themselves in accordance with the standards of Christian living and with the rules and regulations of the corporation.

Branch churches are governed by a church council, which consists of the pastor, who is ex officio the chairman thereof, and either four or six members elected by the membership of the church at the annual or organization meeting of the church membership.

Each branch church contributes one offering each month, taken preferably on the third Sunday of the month, for the home and foreign missionary work of this corporation.

*Crusader movement.*—The young people are organized in a youth movement known as the Foursquare Crusaders, represented by groups in practically every church. Membership to this organization requires the signing of the covenant, which is a pledge to a consecrated life. The organization of bands is encouraged in each group and frequent rallies are held in all parts of the United States.

*Uniform.*—The organization is uniformed, including full regulation dress for women, which consists of a white dress, blue cape, and black tie.

The distinguishing insignia is an open Bible with the figure "4" enclosed in a square. The Crusader organization adds to this a triangular shield.

*Flag.*—The flag adopted by the church has the colors of the Tabernacle—red, yellow, blue, and purple—with the red cross on a white ground with a blue square on which the figure "4" is prominently displayed in gold.

*Music.*—Band music is a feature of all Foursquare work. The hymns of the denomination include many marches written by Sister McPherson and possess distinctive joyous notes.

# ITALIAN BODIES

## GENERAL STATEMENT

Under this head are included in 1936 two bodies, similar in general type but not affiliated in any way. The General Council of the Italian Pentecostal Assemblies of God is a group of closely affiliated churches and vests its authority in a general executive board. The Unorganized Italian Christian Churches of North America are incorporated locally only, and each congregation is a distinct organization governed by local officers.

The principal statistics as reported for 1936 by the two bodies are given in the following table.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR ITALIAN BODIES, 1936

DENOMINATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total for the group ----	120	11, 114	57	\$442, 880	103	\$80, 350	69	2, 987
General Council of the Italian Pentecostal Assemblies of God -----	16	1, 547	6	90, 500	13	8, 724	13	455
The Unorganized Italian Christian Churches of North America -----	104	9, 567	51	352, 380	90	51, 626	56	2, 512

# GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE ITALIAN PENTECOSTAL ASSEMBLIES OF GOD

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the General Council of the Italian Pentecostal Assemblies of God for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. There were no parsonages reported. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who accept the Scriptures as the only law for right living, and have been baptized.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches</b> (local organizations), number.....	16	12	4	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> , number.....	1,547	1,310	237	84.7	15.3
Average membership per church.....	97	109	59	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	605	525	80	86.8	13.2
Female.....	942	785	157	83.3	16.7
Males per 100 females.....	64.2	66.9	51.0	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	237	176	61	74.3	25.7
13 years and over.....	1,193	1,017	176	85.2	14.8
Age not reported.....	117	117	-----	100.0	-----
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	16.6	14.8	25.7	-----	-----
<b>Church edifices</b> , number.....	6	5	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	6	5	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$90,500	\$87,500	\$3,000	96.7	3.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$64,500	\$61,500	\$3,000	95.3	4.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$26,000	\$26,000	-----	100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$15,083	\$17,500	\$3,000	-----	-----
<b>Debt</b> —number reporting.....	6	5	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$26,200	\$25,500	\$700	97.3	2.7
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	10	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$8,724	\$8,074	\$650	92.5	7.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$960	\$960	-----	100.0	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$824	\$549	\$275	66.6	33.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,250	\$1,050	\$200	84.0	16.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$4,609	\$4,494	\$115	97.5	2.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$328	\$313	\$15	95.4	4.6
Home missions.....	\$143	\$133	\$10	93.0	7.0
Foreign missions.....	\$90	\$90	-----	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$15	\$15	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$505	\$470	\$35	93.1	6.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$671	\$807	\$217	-----	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	9	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	57	44	13	-----	-----
Scholars.....	455	342	113	75.2	24.8
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	25	25	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**State tables.**—Tables 2 and 3 present the statistics for 1936 for the General Council of the Italian Pentecostal Assemblies of God by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex and by age, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property, and presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 3 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported.

**TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>2</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	16	12	4	1,547	1,310	237	605	942	64.2	237	1,193	117	16.6	13	57	455
NEW ENGLAND:																
Connecticut.....	2	2	---	71	71	---	39	32	---	6	20	45	---	---	---	---
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																
New York.....	7	5	2	1,087	943	144	415	672	61.8	124	891	72	12.2	6	31	241
New Jersey.....	6	5	1	343	296	47	140	203	69.0	91	252	---	26.5	6	21	184
Pennsylvania.....	1	---	1	46	---	46	11	35	---	16	30	---	---	1	5	30

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES AND CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Total amount
United States.....	18	6	6	\$90,500	6	\$28,200	13	\$8,724
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	7	3	3	73,000	3	17,400	7	3,895
New Jersey.....	6	3	3	17,500	3	8,800	5	4,589
Other States.....	13						1	240

  

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued								
	Pas- tors' sala- ries	Repairs and im- prove- ments	Pay- ment on church debt, exclud- ing interest	Other current ex- penses, includ- ing in- terest	Local relief and charity	Home mis- sions	For- eign mis- sions	To gen- eral head- quar- ters	All other pur- poses
United States.....	\$980	\$824	\$1,250	\$4,609	\$328	\$143	\$90	\$15	\$505
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	360	50	250	2,655	40	60	50		430
New Jersey.....	600	534	1,000	1,954	288	83	40	15	75
Other States.....		240							

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Connecticut, 2, and Pennsylvania, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

The Pentecostal movement was started some 32 years ago by a group of Italians who were converted in an American church in Chicago. The movement grew rapidly and today there are some 200 little missions and assemblies throughout the United States. There are 100 or more throughout Italy, and over 60 accounted for in South America in the Italian tongue.

For this reason Rev. Rocco Santamaria and his father, Rev. John Santamaria, with the cooperation of Rev. Pietro Giordano, conceived the idea of forming a council similar to the American one to try and unite all these little groups.

It is now 3 years since this council was started. We already have about 25 churches affiliated together. It is hard work to try to merge them. As a rule the majority do not believe in organization, but with the help of God some day we will succeed.

The General Council of the Italian Pentecostal Assemblies of God is governed by an executive board and a board of presbyters. We have checked up and have up to date 17 ordained ministers, 20 licensed ministers, 6 who have exhorters' papers, and 23 Christian workers.

The General Council also publishes a monthly paper called "Fede, Speranza, Carita" (Faith, Hope, Charity). This paper is published with the money received by voluntary offerings from the various assemblies. We have also a yearly subscription of \$1 for whoever wishes to subscribe for it.

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by Rev. Rocco R. Santamaria, general superintendent, General Council of the Italian Pentecostal Assemblies of God, Newark, N. J.

## DOCTRINE

We believe in the Almighty God, that He is a Spirit, Omnipotent, Omniscient, Omnipresent, that He so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life. We believe Jesus Christ is the Son of God and that He died for our sins, that He is coming again on earth. We believe the Holy Bible to be the inspired word of God written by godly men who were so moved by the Spirit of God. We believe in the speaking in tongues as quoted in the book of the Acts of the Apostles, chapter 2, verse 4. We believe in the gifts given to the church as written in I Cor., chapter 13. We believe there is a place of punishment for the wicked when they die, that there is an eternal resting place for the godly and that after death on earth the good shall always be with God in a place described as heaven. We believe in clean morals—worldly amusements have no part in our churches; the church is the place to worship God and not to preach politics. We believe America is the land for Americans and all people should believe and have faith in our Government and uphold the Constitution of the United States, and we also believe in saluting the flag of the United States of America. We believe in the Holy Supper observed by the breaking of the bread and drinking of the wine celebrated in church every time seen fit to do it. We believe in the baptism of water by immersion and that when a person receives the baptism of water he should be of an age to understand its meaning. We do not believe in infant baptism. Lastly, we believe in the baptism of the Holy Spirit given as a gift to all believers by God, and that the speaking in tongues as the Spirit gives utterance is a sign of the baptism of the Holy Spirit. We are against fascism, nazism, bolshevism, communism, and socialism. We shun all forms of idolatry and believe in one God in three divine persons—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.



# THE UNORGANIZED ITALIAN CHRISTIAN CHURCHES OF NORTH AMERICA

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Unorganized Italian Christian Churches of North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of these churches consists of persons who have been admitted into the local church upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	104	90	14	86.5	13.5
Members, number.....	9,567	9,111	456	95.2	4.8
Average membership per church.....	92	101	33		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	4,329	4,115	214	95.1	4.9
Female.....	5,238	4,996	242	95.4	4.6
Males per 100 females.....	82.6	82.4	88.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,250	2,152	98	95.6	4.4
13 years and over.....	7,305	6,951	354	95.2	4.8
Age not reported.....	12	8	4		
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	23.5	23.6	21.7		
Church edifices, number.....	55	50	5		
Value—number reporting.....	51	46	5		
Amount reported.....	\$352,360	\$337,060	\$15,300	95.7	4.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$340,345	\$325,045	\$15,300	95.5	4.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$12,015	\$12,015		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$6,909	\$7,327	\$3,060		
Debt—number reporting.....	35	35			
Amount reported.....	\$95,810	\$95,810		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	10	5	5		
Parsonages, number.....	6	5	1		
Value—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$1,300	\$1,300		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	90	78	12		
Amount reported.....	\$51,626	\$50,638	\$988	98.1	1.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,436	\$4,436		100.0	
All other salaries.....	\$280	\$270	\$10	98.4	3.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$6,323	\$6,293	\$30	99.5	.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$15,376	\$15,376		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$18,509	\$17,671	\$838	95.5	4.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,785	\$2,710	\$75	97.3	2.7
Home missions.....	\$1,854	\$1,839	\$15	99.2	.8
Foreign missions.....	\$815	\$815		100.0	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$362	\$362		100.0	
All other purposes.....	\$886	\$866	\$20	97.7	2.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$574	\$649	\$82		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	56	49	7		
Officers and teachers.....	215	203	12	94.4	5.6
Scholars.....	2,512	2,406	106	95.8	4.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	1		1		
Scholars.....	20		20		
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	2			
Officers and teachers.....	7	7			
Scholars.....	54	54			

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100. <sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

**State tables.**—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for 1936 for The Unorganized Italian Christian Churches of North America by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex and by age, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property. Table 4 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 3 and 4 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

**TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>2</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9,567</b>	<b>9,111</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>4,329</b>	<b>5,238</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>7,305</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>2,512</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>																
Maine.....	1	1	---	33	33	---	16	17	---	12	21	---	---	---	---	---
Massachusetts.....	1	1	---	303	303	---	125	178	70.2	---	303	---	---	1	9	50
Rhode Island.....	2	2	---	35	35	---	15	20	---	6	29	---	---	---	---	---
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>																
New York.....	30	27	3	3,148	3,036	112	1,446	1,702	85.0	744	2,396	8	23.7	16	56	769
New Jersey.....	6	3	3	370	293	77	143	227	63.0	89	277	4	24.3	3	12	105
Pennsylvania.....	31	25	6	2,295	2,107	188	1,082	1,213	89.2	530	1,765	---	23.1	17	53	567
<b>E. N. CENTRAL:</b>																
Ohio.....	8	8	---	951	951	---	403	548	73.5	172	779	---	18.1	4	17	150
Indiana.....	1	1	---	106	106	---	48	58	---	32	74	---	30.2	1	2	20
Illinois.....	4	4	---	499	499	---	226	273	82.8	96	403	---	19.2	4	36	381
Michigan.....	4	4	---	481	481	---	230	251	91.6	161	320	---	33.5	3	4	133
Wisconsin.....	2	2	---	210	210	---	87	123	70.7	60	150	---	28.6	2	12	96
<b>W. N. CENTRAL:</b>																
Missouri.....	2	2	---	229	229	---	109	120	90.8	65	164	---	28.4	2	8	151
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>																
Maryland.....	1	---	1	43	---	43	20	23	---	9	34	---	---	---	---	---
Dist. of Columbia.....	1	1	---	154	154	---	74	80	---	51	103	---	33.1	---	---	---
West Virginia.....	3	3	---	208	208	---	92	116	79.3	107	101	---	51.4	1	3	40
<b>E. S. CENTRAL:</b>																
Tennessee.....	1	1	---	80	80	---	35	45	---	25	55	---	---	1	2	30
<b>W. S. CENTRAL:</b>																
Arkansas.....	1	---	1	36	---	36	10	26	---	---	36	---	---	1	1	20
Texas.....	1	1	---	37	37	---	15	22	---	3	34	---	---	---	---	---
<b>PACIFIC:</b>																
California.....	4	4	---	349	349	---	153	196	78.1	88	261	---	25.2	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	104	55	51	\$352,360	35	\$95,810
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	30	19	16	117,700	10	42,190
Pennsylvania.....	31	11	11	57,950	8	10,815
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	8	5	5	25,300	3	6,400
Michigan.....	4	3	3	6,266	2	215
PACIFIC:						
California.....	4	3	3	24,015	3	2,415
Other States.....	27	14	13	121,129	9	33,775

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches each in the States of Illinois and Missouri; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin, Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	104	90	\$51,626	\$4,436	\$280	\$6,323	\$15,376	\$18,509	\$2,785	\$1,854	\$815	\$362	\$886
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	30	27	15,558	400	---	1,901	2,325	8,717	794	752	340	---	329
New Jersey.....	6	5	1,912	1,080	---	125	167	440	100	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania.....	31	24	7,537	---	---	1,018	1,132	3,678	542	763	274	---	130
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	8	8	3,737	---	126	575	1,090	1,451	250	60	30	155	---
Illinois.....	4	4	3,828	---	---	1,637	1,050	605	314	---	18	139	65
Michigan.....	4	3	901	---	---	---	219	263	135	135	99	50	---
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
West Virginia.....	3	3	2,800	868	---	---	1,060	706	---	19	29	18	100
PACIFIC:													
California.....	4	4	2,949	720	---	---	1,301	903	25	---	---	---	---
Other States.....	14	12	12,404	1,368	154	1,067	7,032	1,746	625	125	25	---	262

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches each in the States of Wisconsin and Missouri; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Indiana, Maryland, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas, and the District of Columbia.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

This church was founded in 1907 by Louis Francescon in Chicago, Ill., who under divine guidance was called upon to work in the Lord's work. The church is nondenominational and nonsectarian. Mr. Francescon was directed by God to spread the gospel in the United States, mostly to the Italian people. This work has spread not only throughout the length and breadth of the United States and Canada, but also to Italy, Brazil, and Argentina. The various churches in the United States are incorporated locally under State laws as separate congregations. Each congregation is a separate entity and authority is vested in elders, deacons, and trustees as the law may require in the various States. However, the church in Italy is combined into one corporation named "Congregazione Cristiana" (Christian Congregation).

In Brazil the various congregations are grouped into one corporation known as "Congregação Christá do Brasil" (Christian Congregation of Brazil).

The "Congregazione Cristiana," Chicago, Ill., is the mother church. Mr. Francescon is senior elder and missionary. Active missionary work has been carried on in the United States and abroad by Mr. Francescon since the beginning.

In April 1927 a convention of the various congregations was held in Niagara Falls, N. Y., and articles of faith were adopted. Briefly stated they are: We believe that the Bible is the infallible word of God, inspired by the Holy Spirit; there is one only living and true God, eternal, with unlimited powers, Creator of all things, and in one God are three distinct persons: The Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; that the Son of God is the Word, made flesh, who in reality suffered death, not only for the primitive transgression, but also for the actual sins of man; in the existence of a personal devil, who, with all evil spirits, will be eternally punished in the lake of fire; that regeneration or the new birth is received only through faith in Christ Jesus who was delivered for our trespasses and was raised for our justification; in water baptism by single immersion; in the baptism of the Holy Spirit as an experience received subsequent to salvation, with the sign of speaking in tongues as the Spirit gives utterance; in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; that it is necessary to abstain from things offered to idols, from blood, from things strangled, and from fornication, as decreed by the Holy Spirit in the General Assembly held at Jerusalem; that Jesus Christ, Himself, bore our infirmities, and therefore we obey the following commandment: "Is there any sick among you? Let him call for the elders of the church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord, and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up, and if he has committed sins, they shall be forgiven him"; that the Lord, Himself (before the millennium), shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God, and the dead in Christ shall rise first, then we that are alive that are left, shall together with them be caught up in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air, and so shall we ever be with the Lord; there shall be a bodily resurrection of all dead, just and unjust, and these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal.

<sup>1</sup> This statement was prepared from information furnished by Mr. Louis Francescon, senior elder and missionary of The Unorganized Italian Christian Churches of North America, Chicago, Ill.

# JEWISH CONGREGATIONS

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Jewish Congregations for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

All Jews in communities where there is a congregation are included in this enumeration.

The classification of members by age and by sex was not reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CONGREGATIONS IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Congregations</b> (local organizations), number.....	3, 728	3, 586	142	96. 2	3. 8
<b>Members</b> , number.....	4, 641, 184	4, 599, 587	41, 597	99. 1	. 9
Average membership per congregation.....	1, 245	1, 283	293	-----	-----
<b>Synagogue buildings</b> , number.....	2, 851	2, 754	97	96. 6	3. 4
Value—congregations reporting.....	2, 024	1, 968	56	97. 2	2. 8
Amount reported.....	\$123,284,677	\$122,469,193	\$815, 484	99. 3	. 7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$118,832,300	\$118,311,463	\$520, 837	99. 6	. 4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4, 452, 377	\$4,157,730	\$294, 647	93. 4	6. 6
Average value per congregation.....	\$60, 911	\$62, 230	\$14, 662	-----	-----
Debt—congregations reporting.....	1, 171	1, 151	20	98. 3	1. 7
Amount reported.....	\$30, 649, 721	\$30, 570, 021	\$79, 700	99. 7	. 3
<b>Parsonages</b> , <sup>2</sup> number.....	122	120	2	98. 4	1. 6
Value—congregations reporting.....	82	81	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$410, 360	\$408, 360	\$2, 000	99. 5	. 5
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Congregations reporting, number.....	2, 159	2, 091	68	96. 9	3. 1
Amount reported.....	\$14, 404, 427	\$14, 260, 056	\$144, 371	99. 0	1. 0
Rabbis' salaries.....	\$2, 559, 549	\$2, 527, 561	\$31, 988	98. 8	1. 2
All other salaries.....	\$3, 083, 672	\$3, 066, 796	\$16, 876	99. 5	. 5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$787, 050	\$778, 324	\$8, 726	98. 9	1. 1
Payment on congregation's debt, excluding interest.....	\$830, 428	\$822, 474	\$7, 954	99. 0	1. 0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$4, 174, 227	\$4, 128, 259	\$45, 968	98. 9	1. 1
Relief, charity, and all other benevolences.....	\$374, 986	\$368, 772	\$6, 214	98. 3	1. 7
Support of national philanthropic work.....	\$135, 428	\$131, 316	\$4, 112	97. 0	3. 0
Relief abroad.....	\$146, 973	\$144, 998	\$1, 975	98. 7	1. 3
All other purposes.....	\$712, 179	\$699, 076	\$13, 103	98. 2	1. 8
Not classified.....	\$1, 599, 935	\$1, 592, 480	\$7, 455	99. 5	. 5
Average expenditure per congregation.....	\$6, 672	\$6, 820	\$2, 123	-----	-----
<b>Sabbath schools:</b>					
Congregations reporting, number.....	1, 028	1, 000	28	97. 3	2. 7
Officers and teachers.....	6, 145	6, 018	127	97. 9	2. 1
Scholars.....	104, 392	103, 221	1, 171	98. 9	1. 1
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Congregations reporting, number.....	61	60	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	243	235	8	96. 7	3. 3
Scholars.....	3, 213	3, 088	125	96. 1	3. 9
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Congregations reporting, number.....	1, 192	1, 165	27	97. 7	2. 3
Officers and teachers.....	2, 973	2, 911	62	97. 9	2. 1
Scholars.....	85, 420	84, 738	682	99. 2	. 8
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Congregations reporting, number.....	17	17	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	4, 963	4, 963	-----	100. 0	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> By parsonage is here meant a rabbi's dwelling owned by the congregation.

**Comparative data, 1906-36.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Jewish congregations for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. In 1906 the membership included heads of families and a small number of persons known as "seat holders"; in both of these classes the person counted was frequently representative of a whole household. The figures given for 1916 included other contributors besides the seat holders, but the figures were admittedly incomplete, since there were known to be 282 organizations that made no report of members. The figures given for 1926 and 1936 included all persons of the Jewish faith residing in communities where there was a congregation. The number and percentage of increase between 1916 and 1926 are not given in table 2, therefore, as the figures are not comparable.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Congregations</b> (local organizations), number .....	3,728	3,118	1,619	1,152
Increase over preceding census:				
Number .....	610	1,499	467	-----
Percent .....	19.6	92.6	40.5	-----
<b>Members</b> , number .....	4,641,184	4,081,242	357,135	101,457
Increase over preceding census:				
Number .....	559,942	( <sup>1</sup> )	255,678	-----
Percent .....	13.7	( <sup>1</sup> )	252.0	-----
Average membership per congregation .....	1,245	1,309	221	88
<b>Synagogue buildings</b> , number .....	2,851	1,782	874	821
Value—congregations reporting .....	2,024	1,135	814	747
Amount reported .....	\$123,284,677	\$97,401,688	\$31,012,576	\$23,198,925
Average value per congregation .....	\$60,911	\$85,816	\$38,099	\$31,056
Debt—congregations reporting .....	1,171	792	566	449
Amount reported .....	\$30,649,721	\$21,921,691	\$6,502,872	\$4,556,571
<b>Parsonages</b> , <sup>2</sup> number .....	122	-----	-----	-----
Value—congregations reporting .....	82	53	93	81
Amount reported .....	\$410,360	\$441,600	\$164,150	\$270,550
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Congregations reporting, number .....	2,159	1,290	1,516	-----
Amount reported .....	\$14,404,427	\$19,076,451	\$4,352,935	-----
Rabbis' salaries .....	\$2,559,549	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries .....	\$3,083,672	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements .....	\$787,050	-----	-----	-----
Payment on congregation's debt, excluding interest .....	\$830,428	\$13,390,597	\$3,087,161	-----
All other current expenses, including interest .....	\$4,174,227	-----	-----	-----
Relief, charity, and all other benevolences .....	\$374,986	-----	-----	-----
Support of national philanthropic work .....	\$135,428	-----	-----	-----
Relief abroad .....	\$146,973	\$1,074,680	\$426,916	-----
All other purposes .....	\$712,179	-----	-----	-----
Not classified .....	\$1,599,935	\$4,611,174	\$838,858	-----
Average expenditure per congregation .....	\$6,672	\$14,788	\$2,871	-----
<b>Sabbath schools:</b>				
Congregations reporting, number .....	1,028	531	615	561
Officers and teachers .....	6,145	4,123	3,528	2,239
Scholars .....	104,392	70,380	66,522	49,614

<sup>1</sup> All Jews in communities having congregations.<sup>2</sup> Heads of families, seat holders, and other contributors, but admittedly incomplete.<sup>3</sup> Heads of families, principally male heads.<sup>4</sup> Increase not shown, as data are not comparable.<sup>5</sup> See footnote 2 to table 1.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Jewish congregations by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number of congregations and their membership (Jews), classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and data for Sabbath schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the congregations for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936. Table 5 shows the value of synagogues and parsonages and the amount of debt on synagogues for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the synagogue expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual congregation, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more congregations reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CONGREGATIONS IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND SABBATH SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CON- GREGATIONS			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			SABBATH SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Congre- gations report- ing	Officers and teachers	Schol- ars
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>3,728</b>	<b>3,586</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>4,641,184</b>	<b>4,599,587</b>	<b>41,597</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>6,145</b>	<b>104,392</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>									
Maine.....	23	21	2	8,386	8,328	58	5	17	211
New Hampshire.....	13	11	2	2,996	2,789	207	4	4	145
Vermont.....	10	8	2	1,727	1,661	66	2	4	45
Massachusetts.....	186	162	24	257,994	244,142	13,852	44	284	4,171
Rhode Island.....	27	24	3	27,311	27,030	281	7	89	1,159
Connecticut.....	92	75	17	90,614	87,201	3,413	23	124	1,954
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>									
New York.....	1,560	1,524	36	2,197,418	2,186,900	10,518	231	1,352	25,439
New Jersey.....	236	208	28	257,761	247,489	10,272	62	278	4,621
Pennsylvania.....	350	343	7	423,943	423,174	769	130	594	14,689
<b>E. N. CENTRAL:</b>									
Ohio.....	125	124	1	175,942	175,892	50	48	450	7,895
Indiana.....	44	43	1	25,494	25,438	56	22	101	1,169
Illinois.....	189	189		377,809	377,809		60	396	8,311
Michigan.....	83	83		99,366	99,366		21	117	2,198
Wisconsin.....	45	44	1	37,375	37,360	15	13	62	1,207
<b>W. N. CENTRAL:</b>									
Minnesota.....	35	35		39,160	39,160		11	80	1,231
Iowa.....	26	26		11,888	11,888		12	47	629
Missouri.....	61	60	1	83,358	83,292	66	21	255	4,175
North Dakota.....	8	7	1	1,633	1,603	30	3	8	80
South Dakota.....	3	3		605	605		2	6	29
Nebraska.....	12	12		12,922	12,922		5	24	436
Kansas.....	8	8		5,260	5,260		5	21	203
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>									
Delaware.....	6	6		6,292	6,292		3	20	295
Maryland.....	67	66	1	75,225	75,125	100	13	65	1,651
Dist. of Columbia.....	15	15		18,350	18,350		10	78	1,427
Virginia.....	34	33	1	23,564	22,964	600	21	138	1,268
West Virginia.....	22	20	2	5,391	4,966	425	15	78	537
North Carolina.....	24	22	2	4,711	4,637	74	12	59	418
South Carolina.....	19	17	2	4,408	4,318	90	9	48	381
Georgia.....	27	26	1	19,545	19,504	41	15	75	1,072
Florida.....	30	30		18,769	18,769		17	105	1,465
<b>E. S. CENTRAL:</b>									
Kentucky.....	17	17		16,339	16,339		12	82	912
Tennessee.....	18	18		23,275	23,275		11	110	1,576
Alabama.....	20	20		10,135	10,135		14	70	772
Mississippi.....	18	16	2	2,897	2,843	54	12	82	394
<b>W. S. CENTRAL:</b>									
Arkansas.....	12	11	1	4,224	4,188	36	7	31	271
Louisiana.....	21	21		13,464	13,464		11	81	1,134
Oklahoma.....	10	10		5,396	5,396		5	32	327
Texas.....	60	57	3	43,970	43,796	174	36	285	3,098
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>									
Montana.....	4	4		696	696		1	6	45
Idaho.....	2	2		300	300		1	1	10
Wyoming.....	2	2		690	690		1	1	20
Colorado.....	23	22	1	20,116	19,766	350	7	50	1,015
New Mexico.....	4	4		553	553		1	3	15
Arizona.....	4	4		1,480	1,480		2	16	107
Utah.....	4	4		2,710	2,710		3	10	139
Nevada.....	1	1		245	245		1	1	20
<b>PACIFIC:</b>									
Washington.....	16	16		17,119	17,119		8	29	721
Oregon.....	11	11		10,862	10,862		4	28	586
California.....	101	101		151,596	151,596		45	253	4,721

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CONGREGATIONS, 1906 TO 1936,  
BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more congregations in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CONGREGATIONS				NUMBER OF MEMBERS <sup>1</sup>			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>3, 728</b>	<b>3, 118</b>	<b>1, 619</b>	<b>1, 152</b>	<b>4, 641, 184</b>	<b>4, 081, 242</b>	<b>357, 135</b>	<b>101, 457</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								
Maine.....	23	20	6	4	8, 386	7, 582	565	205
New Hampshire.....	13	8	3	2	2, 996	2, 129	358	80
Vermont.....	10	5	4	3	1, 727	1, 453	590	166
Massachusetts.....	186	161	99	48	257, 994	213, 085	38, 967	4, 388
Rhode Island.....	27	22	3	14	27, 311	24, 034	762	1, 025
Connecticut.....	92	69	37	18	90, 614	90, 165	8, 688	1, 733
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York.....	1, 560	1, 228	798	378	2, 197, 418	1, 899, 597	113, 924	35, 342
New Jersey.....	236	188	57	56	257, 761	218, 455	15, 720	4, 603
Pennsylvania.....	350	293	105	120	423, 943	393, 517	32, 276	15, 479
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Ohio.....	125	116	46	53	175, 942	166, 154	20, 151	5, 678
Indiana.....	44	46	27	29	25, 494	23, 622	5, 461	1, 383
Illinois.....	189	168	87	56	377, 809	339, 730	33, 377	5, 286
Michigan.....	83	69	17	21	99, 366	83, 161	5, 383	1, 025
Wisconsin.....	45	38	12	26	37, 375	31, 839	2, 612	1, 199
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Minnesota.....	35	33	7	22	39, 160	39, 925	2, 740	1, 725
Iowa.....	26	28	18	12	11, 888	12, 714	2, 595	412
Missouri.....	61	60	16	18	83, 358	76, 604	8, 347	2, 392
North Dakota.....	8	9	1	1	1, 533	1, 626	45	12
South Dakota.....	3	4	2	-----	605	380	270	-----
Nebraska.....	12	11	7	8	12, 922	12, 271	1, 695	435
Kansas.....	8	8	3	5	5, 260	4, 973	170	175
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Delaware.....	6	4	1	2	6, 292	5, 000	250	207
Maryland.....	67	68	29	31	75, 225	69, 974	12, 056	2, 153
District of Columbia.....	15	11	10	3	18, 350	16, 000	3, 225	698
Virginia.....	34	29	15	18	23, 564	22, 414	2, 690	915
West Virginia.....	22	23	5	3	6, 391	4, 936	280	220
North Carolina.....	24	22	8	9	4, 711	3, 724	572	234
South Carolina.....	19	19	8	7	4, 408	3, 956	570	312
Georgia.....	27	22	15	13	19, 545	18, 366	2, 880	897
Florida.....	30	27	6	5	18, 769	11, 975	746	323
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Kentucky.....	17	16	7	10	16, 339	15, 548	2, 695	1, 147
Tennessee.....	18	17	10	12	23, 275	18, 963	2, 022	919
Alabama.....	20	21	15	13	10, 135	9, 218	2, 947	1, 141
Mississippi.....	18	19	10	17	2, 897	2, 871	1, 928	746
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Arkansas.....	12	14	12	11	4, 224	4, 940	1, 451	673
Louisiana.....	21	19	15	20	13, 464	13, 845	4, 284	1, 618
Oklahoma.....	10	9	11	2	5, 396	4, 068	1, 166	72
Texas.....	60	51	29	25	43, 970	39, 089	6, 258	1, 676
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Montana.....	4	3	4	3	696	671	740	152
Colorado.....	23	22	7	13	20, 116	18, 950	2, 356	853
New Mexico.....	4	4	1	3	553	367	90	120
Arizona.....	4	4	3	1	1, 480	933	170	20
Utah.....	4	4	3	3	2, 710	2, 290	670	183
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
Washington.....	16	11	8	6	17, 119	13, 050	2, 950	488
Oregon.....	11	9	7	4	10, 862	12, 000	1, 315	414
California.....	101	81	23	24	151, 596	122, 724	8, 178	2, 028
Other States.....	15	5	2	-----	1, 235	1, 314	50	-----

<sup>1</sup> See footnotes to table 2.<sup>1</sup> Includes: Idaho, 2; Wyoming, 2; and Nevada, 1.



TABLE 5.—VALUE OF SYNAGOGUES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF SYNAGOGUE DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more congregations reporting value of synagogue buildings]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of con- grega- tions	Num- ber of syna- gogue build- ings	VALUE OF SYNA- GOGUE BUILDINGS		DEBT ON SYNA- GOGUE BUILDINGS		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES <sup>1</sup>	
			Con- grega- tions report- ing	Amount	Con- grega- tions report- ing	Amount	Con- grega- tions report- ing	Amount
United States.....	3, 728	2, 851	2, 024	\$123, 284, 677	1, 171	\$30, 649, 721	82	\$410, 360
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	23	18	12	154, 500	6	19, 200	1	(?)
New Hampshire.....	13	9	6	72, 500	4	14, 300	1	(?)
Vermont.....	10	7	4	39, 000	3	10, 200	2	(?)
Massachusetts.....	186	172	107	6, 493, 319	79	2, 837, 200	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	27	23	14	595, 000	7	151, 100	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	92	71	49	2, 107, 761	36	629, 730	2	(?)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	1, 560	1, 007	850	59, 025, 734	456	14, 018, 603	32	129, 560
New Jersey.....	236	209	115	6, 187, 525	71	1, 738, 475	3	21, 500
Pennsylvania.....	350	292	176	8, 565, 000	107	2, 203, 823	8	78, 000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	125	102	61	6, 260, 926	40	1, 018, 678	1	(?)
Indiana.....	44	37	27	880, 250	12	121, 925	1	(?)
Illinois.....	189	162	88	7, 407, 156	57	2, 283, 700	-----	-----
Michigan.....	83	64	36	1, 434, 260	23	620, 934	5	29, 000
Wisconsin.....	45	38	27	1, 127, 500	20	215, 847	2	(?)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	35	34	24	1, 049, 000	16	253, 595	-----	-----
Iowa.....	26	24	20	479, 250	9	97, 225	3	9, 300
Missouri.....	61	49	35	3, 731, 000	26	1, 252, 097	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	8	6	4	48, 000	2	3, 450	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	12	9	6	288, 000	4	32, 000	-----	-----
Kansas.....	8	8	6	168, 100	4	30, 750	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	6	5	3	140, 000	3	49, 000	-----	-----
Maryland.....	67	56	29	2, 175, 600	19	289, 950	2	(?)
District of Columbia.....	15	13	12	607, 950	9	118, 000	1	(?)
Virginia.....	34	33	21	492, 000	14	105, 150	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	22	13	12	382, 000	7	56, 700	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	24	20	13	269, 150	4	6, 900	2	(?)
South Carolina.....	19	12	9	132, 000	2	4, 550	1	(?)
Georgia.....	27	22	16	810, 000	5	236, 000	-----	-----
Florida.....	30	26	21	665, 700	13	153, 100	-----	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	17	17	12	829, 746	8	225, 613	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	18	18	12	788, 500	5	91, 300	1	(?)
Alabama.....	20	18	15	460, 000	4	58, 325	1	(?)
Mississippi.....	18	15	13	227, 500	5	20, 500	2	(?)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	12	9	8	239, 000	5	8, 900	1	(?)
Louisiana.....	21	23	15	1, 307, 677	9	380, 300	3	16, 150
Oklahoma.....	10	9	6	100, 250	3	19, 850	-----	-----
Texas.....	60	54	43	1, 870, 793	25	282, 875	5	33, 250
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	23	21	17	474, 544	4	41, 347	1	(?)
Utah.....	4	4	4	95, 000	1	1, 500	-----	-----
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	16	14	12	675, 656	8	89, 150	-----	-----
Oregon.....	11	11	7	468, 000	5	122, 650	-----	-----
California.....	101	83	47	3, 823, 330	29	728, 729	1	(?)
Other States.....	20	14	10	136, 500	2	6, 500	-----	93, 600

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2 to table 1.<sup>2</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual congregation.<sup>3</sup> Includes: South Dakota, 1; Montana, 2; Idaho, 1; Wyoming, 1; New Mexico, 2; Arizona, 2; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 6.—SYNAGOGUE EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more congregations reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of congregations	EXPENDITURES				
		Congregations reporting	Total amount	Rabbis' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	3, 728	2, 159	\$14, 404, 427	\$2, 559, 549	\$3, 083, 872	\$787, 050
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	23	15	38, 670	9, 310	7, 200	3, 800
New Hampshire.....	13	8	20, 906	4, 800	300	414
Vermont.....	10	4	8, 977	125	2, 180	2, 983
Massachusetts.....	186	120	833, 851	113, 818	152, 988	43, 979
Rhode Island.....	27	18	97, 318	20, 855	21, 604	3, 079
Connecticut.....	92	59	310, 644	51, 948	53, 743	17, 618
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	1, 560	789	5, 397, 345	767, 565	1, 364, 341	282, 427
New Jersey.....	236	127	756, 166	118, 801	139, 766	45, 401
Pennsylvania.....	350	200	1, 379, 087	213, 107	268, 947	80, 266
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	125	84	756, 724	152, 002	189, 359	36, 366
Indiana.....	44	35	175, 951	48, 261	21, 246	17, 908
Illinois.....	189	108	943, 263	163, 365	187, 490	50, 652
Michigan.....	83	50	260, 386	37, 264	40, 113	13, 197
Wisconsin.....	45	28	142, 498	22, 237	18, 764	4, 727
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	35	26	200, 719	26, 980	24, 871	4, 588
Iowa.....	26	22	70, 598	21, 582	7, 592	2, 158
Missouri.....	61	38	392, 735	97, 705	93, 410	13, 237
North Dakota.....	8	7	10, 441	3, 625	384	50
Nebraska.....	12	8	56, 727	15, 300	15, 755	9, 960
Kansas.....	8	6	22, 304	6, 638	1, 420	765
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	6	4	29, 265	8, 450	9, 155	1, 000
Maryland.....	67	34	296, 413	52, 340	80, 758	45, 527
District of Columbia.....	15	12	130, 698	28, 330	34, 320	17, 155
Virginia.....	34	26	81, 614	33, 520	9, 450	2, 642
West Virginia.....	22	17	53, 637	16, 150	6, 391	1, 422
North Carolina.....	24	17	63, 995	22, 125	6, 800	3, 453
South Carolina.....	19	10	26, 596	6, 150	1, 383	709
Georgia.....	27	17	85, 884	36, 310	14, 311	3, 498
Florida.....	30	22	110, 558	29, 810	9, 672	3, 685
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	17	11	107, 138	31, 920	24, 257	12, 693
Tennessee.....	18	14	121, 054	33, 980	27, 491	7, 371
Alabama.....	20	17	63, 468	15, 900	6, 200	3, 725
Mississippi.....	18	15	53, 471	18, 857	4, 214	2, 850
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	12	7	36, 560	18, 400	4, 320	850
Louisiana.....	21	17	138, 962	43, 433	29, 850	10, 045
Oklahoma.....	10	6	30, 813	8, 475	4, 615	1, 097
Texas.....	60	45	315, 131	85, 901	50, 204	9, 651
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	4	3	4, 385	2, 400	590	650
Colorado.....	23	16	101, 008	26, 688	21, 639	10, 183
New Mexico.....	4	3	7, 161	4, 800	380	119
Utah.....	4	4	13, 480	3, 000	2, 465	100
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	16	12	104, 308	10, 000	7, 301	1, 710
Oregon.....	11	10	66, 444	12, 751	19, 959	1, 845
California.....	101	62	467, 359	107, 471	95, 624	10, 995
Other States.....	12	16	19, 715	7, 100	850	600

<sup>1</sup> Includes: South Dakota, 1; Idaho, 2; Wyoming, 1; and Arizona, 2.

TABLE 6.—SYNAGOGUE EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more congregations reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on congrega- tion's debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Support of national philanthropic work	Relief abroad	All other purposes	Not classified
United States.....	\$830, 428	\$4, 174, 227	\$374, 986	\$135, 428	\$146, 973	\$712, 179	\$1, 599, 935
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	4, 300	5, 810	550	—	250	750	6, 700
New Hampshire.....	—	9, 984	1, 025	308	—	4, 075	—
Vermont.....	700	512	553	1, 510	308	106	—
Massachusetts.....	42, 364	302, 593	14, 532	5, 473	4, 701	38, 806	114, 597
Rhode Island.....	11, 930	35, 743	1, 193	540	120	1, 829	425
Connecticut.....	21, 289	90, 532	5, 486	3, 190	2, 648	10, 263	53, 927
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	211, 950	1, 697, 558	177, 029	42, 526	65, 602	347, 098	441, 249
New Jersey.....	36, 976	237, 632	21, 155	9, 929	10, 126	26, 727	103, 653
Pennsylvania.....	165, 017	419, 120	32, 655	3, 425	6, 841	46, 634	143, 075
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	45, 613	229, 056	11, 447	7, 101	1, 488	24, 710	59, 582
Indiana.....	5, 930	33, 885	701	10, 250	250	14, 019	23, 501
Illinois.....	71, 511	264, 064	21, 915	12, 196	9, 392	53, 818	108, 860
Michigan.....	22, 483	70, 252	8, 735	2, 462	1, 568	9, 336	54, 976
Wisconsin.....	5, 953	43, 436	4, 350	200	250	10, 425	32, 156
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	8, 065	32, 740	2, 577	1, 250	4, 450	8, 683	86, 515
Iowa.....	1, 100	9, 898	2, 815	1, 335	3, 193	2, 480	18, 445
Missouri.....	12, 882	93, 030	9, 511	410	175	16, 581	55, 794
North Dakota.....	200	1, 332	500	300	100	500	3, 450
Nebraska.....	1, 300	7, 287	550	400	—	500	5, 675
Kansas.....	2, 000	2, 095	200	—	35	100	9, 051
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	4, 899	5, 061	500	50	50	100	—
Maryland.....	32, 069	50, 977	5, 631	1, 132	1, 593	8, 212	18, 174
District of Columbia.....	3, 600	38, 118	2, 700	1, 150	625	4, 700	—
Virginia.....	2, 752	19, 079	1, 795	700	2, 185	6, 143	3, 448
West Virginia.....	4, 250	16, 486	108	950	1, 000	6, 230	650
North Carolina.....	2, 645	8, 787	4, 300	2, 600	1, 700	9, 785	1, 800
South Carolina.....	737	2, 185	1, 350	882	850	1, 850	10, 500
Georgia.....	1, 724	23, 025	1, 200	550	2, 100	1, 366	1, 800
Florida.....	18, 300	31, 735	1, 787	637	750	5, 182	9, 000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	10, 559	20, 959	1, 325	1, 500	1, 025	2, 900	—
Tennessee.....	8, 550	27, 425	68	815	388	2, 966	12, 000
Alabama.....	3, 666	4, 533	3, 885	650	1, 500	4, 200	19, 209
Mississippi.....	2, 750	9, 395	1, 759	1, 340	2, 625	2, 149	7, 532
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	300	8, 165	1, 550	1, 275	1, 300	400	—
Louisiana.....	7, 895	31, 397	4, 224	1, 850	3, 700	618	5, 950
Oklahoma.....	3, 650	6, 500	3, 335	—	—	3, 141	—
Texas.....	19, 200	45, 841	9, 155	11, 710	5, 365	10, 182	67, 922
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	—	550	—	—	—	—	195
Colorado.....	9, 851	23, 951	1, 780	100	100	5, 866	850
New Mexico.....	—	1, 685	100	—	—	77	—
Utah.....	—	857	258	300	100	400	6, 000
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3, 300	27, 493	1, 200	—	—	3, 100	50, 204
Oregon.....	1, 850	18, 970	806	675	350	335	8, 903
California.....	16, 318	163, 044	8, 626	3, 757	2, 170	14, 837	44, 517
Other States.....	—	1, 450	65	—	—	—	9, 650

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

There were Jews in the original colonies before 1650. In New York, then New Amsterdam, there were Jews in 1654, and in the fall of that year a company of Jewish refugees arrived from Brazil, who settled in the colony. Although the Dutch authorities of New Amsterdam favored the Calvinist church and did not permit persons of other faiths to hold public assemblies, the Jews established their worship upon their arrival in the town, the population of which then numbered only about 800 persons. Like other residents of dissident faiths, the Jews gathered among themselves according to their opportunities, in their own homes or in a hired room, beginning to do so as soon as there were enough persons to hold public worship. In July 1655 they applied to the authorities for a plot for a cemetery. With the granting of this application, in 1656, the Congregation Sheerith Israel (Remnant of Israel), the first Jewish congregation in North America, entered upon its career as an institution. Its first minister was one named Saul Brown (originally Moreno, Spanish for Brown), who came to the congregation from Newport, R. I., and he officiated in the synagogue regularly. He died in the year 1682, at which time the congregation was occupying a rented building on Mill Street, now South William Street.

Other Jewish communities were formed in Newport, R. I. (1658); in Savannah, Ga., Jews having been in the company which came with Oglethorpe; in Charleston, S. C.; in Philadelphia, Pa.; and in Richmond, Va.; all in colonial times. In 1850 there were 77 Jewish congregations, located in 21 of the then 31 States of the Union. In 1877 there were at least 277 congregations in the country and 230,000 Jews; in 1890, 533 congregations and probably 475,000 Jews; in 1906, 1,700 congregations and about 1,775,000 Jews; in 1916, 1,900 congregations and about 3,300,000 Jews; in 1926, 3,118 permanent congregations and 4,081,000 Jews; and in 1936, 3,728 congregations and 4,641,184 Jews residing in the cities, towns, and villages in which the congregations were located.

## DOCTRINE

The Jewish religion is a way of life and has no formulated creed, or articles of faith, the acceptance of which brings redemption or salvation to the believer, or divergence from which involves separation from the Jewish congregation. On the other hand, it has certain teachings, sometimes called doctrines or dogmas, which have been at all times considered obligatory on the adherents of the Jewish religion.

*The unity of God.*—The fundamental doctrine of the Jewish religion is that God is One. At all times the religion of the Jew vigorously protested against any infringement of this dogma of pure monotheism, whether by the dualism of the East or by the Trinitarianism of the West. It never permitted the attributes of justice and of love to divide the Godhead into different powers or personalities. God is a Spirit without limitations of form, eternal, noncorporeal, unique, omniscient, omnipotent, and one. "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God, the Lord is One" is the declaration of faith which the Jew pronounces daily and breathes it even in his hour of death. God is the Creator of the world. He is also the preserver of the world, its ruler, and the arbiter of its destiny. He was God from the very beginning, and the worship of other gods is a rebellion against the universal God beside whom there is no other. "Look unto Me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth; for I am God and there is none else" (Isaiah, xlv, 22). He is the God of righteousness, mercy, love, and holiness; the ideal of moral perfection. God is "our Father, our Redeemer for everlasting" (Isaiah, lxiii, 16); He is not remote from mortal man in his need, but He is rather, as Jewish sages have put it, "near, nearer than any other help or sympathy can be," who "appears to each according to his capacity or temporary need." A Jew cannot compromise with idolatry or polytheism; indeed he is enjoined to give his life rather than to renounce the purity of his religion.

*The world and man.*—The world is a cosmic unit and it is good. The Holy One created and sustains the earth and the heaven, light and darkness, life and death; and the world is ruled by everlasting wisdom and kindness. There is no cosmic force for evil, no principle of evil in creation. There is no inherent impurity in the flesh or in matter, and man is not subject to Satan. There is

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, was furnished by Dr. H. S. Linfield, director of the Jewish Statistical Bureau, New York City.

no original sin; sin is the erring from the right path. The crown and the acme of God's creation is man. He is capable of perfection without the aid of an extraneous being, and, being born free, is able to choose between good and evil, and is endowed with intelligence; "God created man in His own image" and made him "but little lower than the angels." From one man did all the races of the earth descend, and thus they constitute one family. This doctrine of the unity of the human family is a corollary of the doctrine of the unity of God. The One God is in direct relation with man, all men, there being no mediator between God and man, and all men may attain to immortality through following the good life; for immortality, the Jewish religion teaches, is the reward of human righteousness. There is in this respect no distinction between its own adherents and those of other faiths. As one ancient teacher exclaims: "I call heaven and earth to witness that whether it be Jew or gentile, man or woman, manservant or maidservant, according to their acts does the divine spirit rest upon them."

*The future of mankind and Israel.*—The perfection of humanity through the unfolding of the divine powers in man is the aim of history. There is to be a divine kingdom of truth and righteousness on this earth. Daily the Jew concludes his prayers by declaring his hope to behold speedily the time when God, in the glory of His might, will be manifested, and the abominations will be removed from the earth and idolatry utterly cut off, and He will perfect the world as the kingdom of the Almighty, and all flesh will call upon His name. This kingdom is the hope of mankind and the goal toward which it is striving. Whether or not this universal kingdom of God will be preceded by the day of God or by a universal judgment when "all that work wickedness shall be stubble," Jewish religion teaches the coming on this earth of a social order of human perfection and bliss, of peace without end, when none shall hurt or destroy, and when the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord (Isaiah chapters ix, xi); this is the Messianic era.

Israel is a unique people that shall never cease (Jeremiah xxxi, 36). It is not claimed that this people is better than others or that it possesses a special share of the divine love; but it is affirmed, and the Jew daily declares this faith in his prayers, that God has brought them near to His great name, to give thanks unto Him, and to proclaim His unity. In this sense Israel is called a "kingdom of priests and a holy nation" (Exodus xix, 6), selected or assigned by God for His special purpose. Because of this duty they are taken to task more severely than others: "You only have I known of all the families of the earth, therefore I will visit upon you all your iniquities" (Amos iii, 2). It is a widespread Jewish interpretation that the Servant of the Lord described in Isaiah refers not to an individual but to the Jewish people as a group. Israel is God's witness (Isaiah xli-xliii), testifying to His existence and His unity. The duty of Israel, its imperishability and restoration (Deuteronomy xxx, 1-4) and the blessed future that awaits mankind, are doctrines of the Jewish religion.

*The Law.*—The belief in the unity of God, in the future hope of the world, and in the other doctrines is of no value unless one lives in accordance with the requirements of the beliefs. The emphasis is not on belief, but on righteous conduct. What is required is service of the Lord, a just system of human conduct in accordance with statutes and ordinances, "which if a man do, he shall live by them." The duty of man, created in the image of God, is to order his life entirely in accordance with the will of God, and only by so doing can he attain perfection and fulfill his destiny. And what does God desire of man? That was definitely conveyed to him. Already the first man, Adam, had received divine revelation for his conduct and for that of his descendants; others followed, until Moses received the full revelation, all the commandments and the statutes and the ordinances, which should govern the life of man and lead him to moral and religious perfection. This revelation, as contained in the Five Books of Moses, constitutes the Law of Moses, the Law, the Torah, the Written Law, and it must be understood in the light of Jewish tradition, the Oral Law. This Torah of divine origin, which will not be changed, is the foundation of the Jewish faith; and that the Jew must order his life in accordance with the Torah has always been a basic principle of the Jewish religion. To fear God and to keep His commandments is the whole duty of man.

The Torah, written and oral, preeminently emphasizes the principle of justice; other principles stressed are purity and truth, optimism and hope, joy and thanksgiving, holiness and the love of God. Righteousness and compassionate love are demanded for the fatherless, the widow, the oppressed, the stranger, and even the criminal; charity is *zedakah*, justice to the needy; and compassion is required even for the dumb animal. Further, a man's life must be permeated by purity of heart and built on truth. For, "the seal of the Holy One is truth" and "upon truth rests the world." Hope and optimism are other requirements, and hope is but

rarely deferred to the world to come, but a man must rather wait for the moral and spiritual advancement of mankind in this world. At times this world is declared to be "like a vestibule in which one prepares for the palace," nevertheless, "one hour devoted to repentance and good deeds in this world is more valuable than the entire life of the world to come." A man should "rejoice before the Lord" and gratefully enjoy his gifts and fill other hearts with joy and thanksgiving; asceticism is discouraged. The whole life of man is holy, for the "Lord our God is holy," and man's life should be motivated by the love of God. Twice daily a Jew recites the *Shema*, a declaration which contains the words "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy might." It implies the purest motives for action, specifically serving the Lord, not from fear but rather out of love and for the sake of God and the glorification of His name; the doing of good, not in view of any reward, but for its own sake; and the love of man and the most unselfish devotion and the willing surrender of one's life itself whenever the cause of God demands.

Other fundamental teachings of the law, written and oral, are freedom of will and human responsibility, divine providence, retribution, resurrection of the dead, the power of repentance and of prayer. Man is free, the choice between good and evil having been left to him as a participant of God's spirit; man is responsible for his own actions. In close relation with the doctrine of divine providence stands that of retribution—that God rewards the righteous and punishes transgressors. The doctrine of the soul's immortality and of a future life in which retribution shall take place is plainly set forth in the Talmud, and the belief in the resurrection of the dead is closely connected with the doctrines of immortality and of retribution in the hereafter. Emphasis is laid on the power of repentance to avert from man the evil which threatens and to procure for him God's grace, and on the efficacy of the prayer "of all that call upon Him in truth." There is no need for any mediator when one prays to God, "for the Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon Him." He hears great and small alike.

The Torah emphasizes the need of study and education. It imposes a duty upon every father to instruct his children and upon the community to provide for the general instruction of old and young. The law sanctifies labor and makes the teaching of a trade whereby one may earn his living a duty upon the father and upon the communal authorities. Each man is enjoined to build a home and to contribute to the welfare of human society; celibacy, except under rare circumstances, is unlawful. Systematic care of the poor is a duty of a community. Love of one's country and loyalty to his government is enjoined upon every Jew, and he is solemnly adjured to seek the peace of his country and to pray for the welfare of its government.

Side by side with these universal principles of conduct the Torah surrounds the Jewish people with numerous laws and rites. Some laws, also called testimonies, have been given to make Israel testify to God's miraculous guidance, such as the festive seasons of the year; others, called signs, are tokens of the covenant between God and Israel, such as circumcision and the Sabbath; and still others, also called statutes, are divine marks of distinction—special means to preserve Israel and its group life. The covenant at Sinai made Israel a society "of priests and a holy nation" and laws were given to them designed to preserve the priestly character of the nation. Some of these appeal to the human reason while others do not, but even those which human intelligence is unable to grasp, are, through belief in their divine origin, vouchsafed the same high religious importance. Judaism is bound up with the Jewish people. "Ye shall be holy unto Me; for I the Lord am holy, and have set you apart from the peoples, that ye should be Mine" (Leviticus xx, 26). These particularistic religious obligations of the Torah, written and oral, enabled the small Jewish people to resist the disintegrating forces of the idolatry and error which surrounded them, and encouraged the Jews to live by the principle, ascribed by the early rabbis to Abraham, "let all the world stand on the one side, I side with God and shall win in the end." The laws gave the Jews the strength to withstand the persecutions of the nations and the vicissitudes of time, and to fight for the truth amidst a hostile world. The Jewish religion knows of no sacraments, in the sense of rites by which a person is brought in bodily relationship to God; but the whole life of the Jew, even his commonest acts, are invested with religious obligations and meanings, and they are regarded as a sign of merit; as the rabbis have put it, "The Holy One, blessed be He, was pleased to bestow merit upon Israel and therefore heaped upon them laws and commandments." A pious man is "eager in the pursuit of religious obligations" and they fill the life of the Jew with a higher joy.

*The Jewish religion in its relation to other faiths.*—The Jewish religion enjoins upon its adherents the application of one law for Jew and members of other faiths,

home-born or stranger; "Ye shall have one manner of law, as well for the stranger as for the home-born" (Numbers xxiv, 22). The harsh expressions found sometimes in ancient Jewish lore, concerning the heathen and the laws against him, are directed against the moral depravity ascribed to the heathen because of his unchastity and violence; he is always under grave suspicion of immoral conduct. The Jewish religion recognizes two classes of proselytes—"a proselyte of the gate" is one who abandons idolatry and accepts instead the seven Noachian laws of humanity, while "a proselyte of righteousness" is one who submits to the Abrahamic rite and becomes a full member of the House of Israel. No distinction whatever is drawn between a born Jew and a proselyte of righteousness. In former centuries, the Jews carried on an extensive proselytizing propaganda; later the world conditions prevented it. But whether as a result of that interference or not, proselytizing activities have since been neglected. In the fullness of time, however, the prophetic promises of the universal recognition of God will be fulfilled, and as the Jew expresses it in his prayers on New Year's Day, "God will reign in His glory over the whole universe and all the living shall say, the Lord, God of Israel, is King, and His kingdom ruleth over all."<sup>2</sup>

### ORGANIZATION

The polity of the Jewish congregations is characterized by the independence which the individual congregations enjoy. There is no synod, conference, assembly, hierarchy, or other organization which directly controls the ritual and synagogal customs of the congregation or its organization; nor do the Jewish congregations feel the need of any; all congregations teach the doctrines of the faith, accept the inspiration of the Law, and hold to the unity of Israel.

Due to the fact that the Jews in the United States came from many countries, some congregations differ slightly from others in the version of their prayer book and synagogal customs—(*nussah*=version, or *minhag*=custom)—and also in matters of polity. One important group of congregations uses a prayer book designated as of "German version" and follows the synagogal customs that go with it (Congregation So and So *nussah Ashkenaz*), and another important group uses a prayer book known as of "Spanish version" (Congregation So and So *nussah Sefarad*). The great majority of the latter group are known also as hasidic congregations. There are also others, like Spanish-Portuguese congregations (Congregation So and So Portuguese *minhag*). These are sometimes designated as orthodox congregations, to distinguish them from others known as conservative congregations or as reform (or liberal, or progressive) congregations. The conservative congregations, which as a rule use the "German version," are at other times classed with the orthodox congregations as distinguished from the reform congregations, whose version of the book of common prayer was once known as "American custom" ("*minhag America*"), but which is now known as the Union Prayer Book. These divisions are old. In the first American Jewish directory of congregations, published in 1854, 41 congregations reported the rite in use. Of these 19 described themselves as German *nussah*, 12 Polish (Sephardic) *minhag*, 7 Portuguese *minhag*, 1 Bohemian *minhag*, and 2 were designated as Netherland or Dutch congregations. Congregations further differ in the use of Hebrew and of the vernacular in the prayers and in the sermon. All congregations use Hebrew in their prayers; but numerous congregations make extensive use of English, while still others use little or none at all. As for the sermon, in some congregations the rabbis preach in English only; in other congregations, in English on some occasions and in other vernaculars, specifically Yiddish—a dialect of German with a large admixture of Hebrew words—on other occasions; while in still others, whose congregants are mostly immigrants, the rabbis preach solely in Yiddish or other vernaculars best understood by the congregants. The congregations differ also in the use of music in the services. Some congregations abstain from the use of instrumental music, regarding the latter as unlawful in synagogal services. Such congregations often have choirs of men, but not of women; others admit women to their choirs. To pray in the synagogues with covered heads is regarded as a synagogal custom by the great majority of the congregations, but some congregations pray with uncovered heads. Another point of difference is that of the seating of women side by side with men in the

<sup>1</sup> The reader is referred to the Jewish Encyclopedia, articles "Judaism" and "Theology," by K. Kohler and J. Z. Lauterbach, respectively; also to M. Friedlander, "The Jewish Religion," London, 1927, and Morris Joseph, "Judaism As Creed and Life," London, 1925.

auditoriums; most congregations seat their women worshipers in a separate part of the halls of the synagogues. These differences, however, do not divide Israel. All congregations are as one in the chief doctrines of the faith and its observances; and thus, although the reform congregations deny the validity of the Holy Scriptures or any book whatever as a final authority in religion, there has been nothing in the nature of a schism in Israel; there is no established synagogue, and all are animated with a strong loyalty to the common cause of Judaism. In 1936 the 3,728 congregations represented Portuguese *minhag*, German *nussah*, Spanish *nussah*, orthodox, conservative, reform, and others, all established to serve the religious needs of the 4,641,184 Jews living in places in which the congregations were located.

A congregation consists of a number of corporate members. New congregations are formed when some public-spirited and zealous Jews of a neighborhood realize that the need for a congregation exists and, being able to bear its financial and other responsibilities, organize one for the neighborhood or the town. To join a congregation is not a matter of salvation; but it gives a Jew an opportunity to serve his community, imposes upon him fiscal and other responsibilities, and confers upon him certain privileges and advantages which the institution offers to members. There are no examinations for membership. But those congregations every one of whose members is a strict observer of the Sabbath will not admit Jews who are not such; and no congregation will admit to membership one who is not a Jew of unimpeachable character. Married women and unmarried children are not, as a rule, members of a congregation in their own name, but they enjoy the privileges of the institution by reason of the membership of the husbands or fathers. A woman or unmarried son, who is prominent because of her or his public spirit or zeal or financial standing and who is able to serve the community, is often a corporate member in her or his own name. Some Jews, while they are not corporate members of their neighborhood congregation, are pew holders; through purchase or inheritance they acquire a seat in the synagogue and this entitles them to certain privileges, imposes upon them responsibilities, and offers them opportunities to serve their community. Others are neither corporate members nor pew holders, but regular or occasional worshipers with the congregation. Such worshipers and others, and in many congregations also corporate members, pay for the use of a seat in the synagogue during the High Holidays. With the exception of the High Holidays and certain special occasions, admission to the services of the congregations is free, though the use of its educational and other institutions may not be free. Corporate members, pew holders, worshipers, and High Holiday seat holders, as a rule, make freewill offerings for the support of the activities of the congregation in accordance with their means. The corporate members are usually few in number, and theoretically they are the only ones who control the property of the congregation and its activities. In some congregations, however, seat holders and others participate in the management of the congregation and its institutions; their actual management, however, is vested as a rule in the officers or trustees and in committees.

Congregations sometimes combine to form city-wide federations for the purpose of meeting certain particular needs, such as the maintenance of religious schools. Again, many congregations are members of one of the three national federations of synagogues—the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the United Synagogue of America, and the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America. The first aims to meet certain needs of the congregations that commonly go under the name of reform; the second serves the conservative congregations, and the last, the orthodox congregations. In 1936 the combined membership of the 3 unions was nearly 900 congregations out of a total of 3,728 congregations.

The Jewish ministry consists of rabbis, trained men who have received ordination from one or more known rabbis, and they are graduates of theological seminaries, or former fellows of theological academies. Sometimes a congregation will accept one as its rabbi who lacks ordination or who is not a graduate of a seminary, but the practice is becoming rare. American trained rabbis are graduates of theological seminaries, college graduates, and are fully ordained. In addition to the rabbis, many congregations, realizing the importance of the prayer service in synagogal worship, engage a reader or a cantor (*Hazan*). The sexton, too, occupies a more or less important position in the Jewish congregation. But it is the rabbi who is the teacher, preacher, and leader of his congregation; he performs the office of the Jewish religious functionary, decides matters of Jewish law and ritual, and guides his congregation or community.



## WORK

The work of the Jewish congregations is inseparable from the work of the Jewish community as a whole. It is the aim of the latter to care for the religious, educational, charitable, and social needs of the Jews; and numerous organizations exist for the purpose of serving as tools in meeting those needs. All these organizations are voluntary and are supported by Jews as individuals and not by central ecclesiastical organizations. It is not possible to speak of Jewish congregational work in a way similar to that of the churches among other religious bodies. The congregations perform some tasks and other Jewish organizations perform other tasks, the totality of the results of which constitutes the life and work of the Jewish community.

*Worship and ritual.*—The congregation is the chief organization of religion. It supplies or seeks to supply adequate facilities for worship. During the past decade, unlike former years, the facilities for Jewish worship kept pace with the increase of the Jews of the country. Yet during the High Holidays the inadequacy of permanent buildings forces congregations to hire halls for overflow meetings, and numerous benevolent organizations, and also private persons, form High Holiday congregations and provisional synagogues. The promotion of Sabbath and holiday observance is a field of activity which engages the congregations and their functionaries, and there is also a national organization, the Jewish Sabbath Alliance of America, devoted to this work. The solemnization of marriage is the work of functionaries of the congregations, especially the rabbis. The latter also grant decrees of divorce in accordance with the requirements of Jewish law, but only after a civil divorce has previously been granted by the State courts. All ritual matters are the specific tasks of the rabbis and their congregations; they reveal their interest in the important rituals of circumcision and of ritual purity. The rabbis exercise supervision over the slaughtering of animals for food, and care for the distribution of *kosher* meat and meat products in accordance with the religious requirements of the Jews. A few States have laws making it a misdemeanor to sell non-*kosher* meat or meat products, while falsely representing them as *kosher*; and this law, in the State of New York, has been declared constitutionally valid by the Supreme Court of the United States. Chaplaincy is another field of activity of the congregations and their functionaries, though there are also special societies for service among Jews in State institutions. Religious work among men of the Jewish faith in the United States Army and Navy is under the control of the Jewish Welfare Board, a national organization which seeks to provide adequate opportunity for religious worship and to assure the hospitality of Jewish communities adjacent to military and naval posts, for Jews in the armed forces of the country. An important field of activity of the congregations is the matter of the burial of Jews in accordance with the requirements of the Jewish faith. As a rule, congregations own their cemeteries or have cemetery societies, which offer facilities for the burial of members, and also of nonmembers and of the poor. There are, however, numerous cemetery associations not connected with congregations, cemeteries owned by benevolent organizations, free burial societies, and also Jewish private burial associations, all of which bury the dead in accordance with Jewish religious custom. Finally, the rabbis of the congregations render decisions in religious matters and also in Jewish communal matters in accordance with Jewish law, and a decision of a known rabbi, or a group or a conference of rabbis, is accepted by Jews as binding, in spite of the fact that the person or group which renders the decision completely lacks the means of enforcing compliance.

The promotion of religious life in the Jewish community is the work not only of the individual congregations and their functionaries, but also of other organizations. These are especially the city-wide federations of congregations, the national federations of congregations, the city-wide associations of rabbis wherever they exist, the national federations of rabbis, and finally the Synagogue Council of America which aims to further the religious interests which its constituent organizations have in common. Its constituents are the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, and the United Synagogue of America; the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and the Rabbinical Council of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America. One of the functions of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, it may be added here, is to provide for relief of members, their widows, and orphans. Broadly speaking, all Jewish organizations, whether engaged primarily in the field of worship and ritual, of education and culture, or of charity and social work, seek to further the religious life of the Jewish communities.

*Education.*—The religious education of the young is largely, but not wholly, in the hands of the congregations. Numerically negligible are the Jewish parochial schools (institutions where the children receive both their secular and religious education). Jewish children attend the public schools and receive their religious education in congregational schools, in communal schools belonging to noncongregational societies, in private schools, or through private instruction. A Jewish private school, generally known as *heder* or *beth-sefer*, consists usually of a group of children whose religious education is in the hands of a master; and a small congregation, unable to maintain a congregational school, sometimes arranges for the establishment of a *heder* on its premises. The congregational and communal schools, generally known as (*Bate Talmud Torah*), are comparatively large institutions, offering instruction to many groups of children at one time. The private and the communal schools are generally weekday schools, which as a rule require attendance four times a week in after public school hours; but even among the congregational schools the system of weekday instruction is well developed. In 1936, 1,028 congregations reported 104,392 pupils in their Sabbath schools, which offered religious instruction on Sundays only; 1,192 congregations reported 85,420 pupils in their weekday schools. The teachers in the weekday schools are always professional persons who receive remuneration for their work, and this is also the case in the Sabbath schools, as a rule. There are a number of schools in the country for the preparation of teachers, the most noteworthy of which are connected with the institutions for the training of rabbis.

In the city of New York and in other large cities the work of the schools is promoted by organizations generally known as bureaus, or departments, or associations of Jewish education, which render assistance to the individual schools in pedagogic and administrative matters; engage in increasing the enrollment of pupils; and, often extend financial assistance and control the individual schools. The Jews aim to provide a Jewish education for every child and to create the means to render the education offered adequate.

The congregations also extend educational and recreational facilities to adolescents and adults through their young folks' societies; through congregational study circles, generally known as *hebrah's*, which consist of groups of adults engaged in the study of the Holy Scriptures, the Talmud, Jewish history, etc.; and through their "centers." The latter are similar to the noncongregational institutions commonly known as young men's or young women's Hebrew associations, Jewish centers, Jewish educational alliances, Jewish or Hebrew institutes, which care for the education and recreation of adults and serve the community in other ways. These institutions enjoy the services of a national organization, the Jewish Welfare Board, which stimulates the establishment of such organizations, assists in their activities, and cooperates with them in the furtherance of Judaism and good citizenship. In 1936, 305 young men's and young women's associations and kindred societies were constituent members of the national organization. Many of the institutions for the recreation and the education of adults offer commercial courses to young men and women. There is also a farm school, located in Bucks County, Pa., for the preparation of Jewish boys for agricultural pursuits.

A number of Jewish societies, among them the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations, seek through extra-curricular means to meet the religious and cultural needs of the Jewish students that attend the colleges and universities. During the past decade American Jews established, for the first time, in the city of New York, a college offering a liberal education leading to the degree of bachelor of arts or of science. A postgraduate institution with the right to confer the degree of Ph. D., the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning is located in Philadelphia, Pa. The institution is maintained for the promotion of Hebrew and cognate languages and their respective literatures, the chief aim being the attainment of ripe scholarship in Hebrew, the Bible, and rabbinic literature, connected with original research. The college is free and open to students without distinction of creed, color, or sex. There are several institutions for training of rabbis, and a postgraduate school in New York for the preparation of young men and women for Jewish social work. The Dropsie College, the theological seminaries, and other organizations seek to promote Jewish learning in America in all its branches, and these institutions have published important works. The former issues *The Jewish Quarterly Review*, devoted to research in all the fields of Jewish learning. The American Jewish Historical Society, organized in 1892, has issued 34 volumes of its "publication" devoted to research in the history of the Jews of the United States and of other countries of the Western Hemisphere. There are in the country valuable libraries of Jewish books. Notable among these are the libraries of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York City, and the Hebrew

Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio; and the Jewish collections in the Semitic Department of the Library of Congress, in the New York and Philadelphia public libraries, and in the library of Columbia University. The library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America is famous for its large collections of Jewish manuscripts, incunabula, and rare books.

The Jewish Publication Society, a membership organization formed in 1888, is engaged in the publication and the distribution of Jewish books in the English language. It has issued a new English translation of the Holy Scriptures, which has been declared to be one of the best translations of the Holy Scriptures into the English tongue. Graetz's "History of the Jews," translated from the German into English, in 6 volumes, is another great work issued by the society, and recently it has published a 1-volume "History of the Jewish People" by Margolis and Marx. It is issuing a series of Jewish classics in Hebrew and in English, of which 9 volumes have appeared. Another important publication, namely "The American Jewish Year Book," the thirty-eighth volume of which appeared in 1936, is prepared by the American Jewish Committee and published by the Publication Society. "The Jewish Encyclopedia," a monumental work, in 12 volumes, was published more than 25 years ago, by a private concern, and a new work under the name of "The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia," in 10 volumes, is in the process of preparation. In fact, as in other fields of Jewish activity, private concerns engage extensively in the dissemination of the Jewish word, including prayer books, Bibles, and other religious works. The majority of the Jewish periodicals are private undertakings. In 1936 the Jews had 7 dailies, 78 weeklies, and 58 monthlies and other periodicals, all of which showed great zeal for the welfare of the Jews.

*Charitable and social work.*—The congregations engage in charitable, quasi charitable, and social work. A congregation may have its ladies' aid society, men's aid society, free loan society, sick benefit society, funds for the shelter of transients, burial society, etc. But the Jewish communities have generally found it more efficient to have separate organizations to meet the needs of the family in distress, the orphan, the delinquent, the widow, the sick, the immigrant and the transient, the poor, the aged and indigent, and even the "poor dead." These organizations are numerous; some maintain orphan asylums, hospitals, and homes for the aged; others lend money without interest; and still others extend relief to the needy, rehabilitate families, etc. There are also quasi charitable institutions, such as homes for Jewish working girls and recreation camps. It is the aim of Jewish philanthropy to care for its own needy; yet Jewish charitable institutions, especially the hospitals, care for Jews and non-Jews alike.

One of the chief features of Jewish philanthropy is the charity federation. In the large cities and in many smaller ones, the important charitable societies are federated with a view to coordinating their work in the community and to effecting economy in the collection and distribution of funds. In 1936 there were federations in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, and 98 other cities. In many communities city-wide societies, commonly known as Jewish welfare funds, operate for the purpose of collecting and allocating funds for Jewish national institutions in America, as well as for relief work abroad. In other communities the charity federations fulfill both functions.

The care of the immigrant Jew and the transient is carried on specially by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, located in New York City, with branches in other cities. Jewish women immigrants are provided for by the National Council of Jewish Women. These are large national organizations, that seek to aid the Jewish immigrant and to foster American ideals and the knowledge of American history and institutions.

The Jewish Agricultural Society exists primarily for the encouragement of farming among Jews, through information and advice, agricultural instruction, farm labor placement, and loans to farmers and prospective farmers; and the society helps to form associations of farmers for economic, educational, social, and religious advancement. Since 1900, when the society was organized, it has lent over \$8,000,000 to 13,000 Jewish farmers in 40 States. Another important economic and quasi charitable activity of the Jewish community is the lending of money without interest. Societies performing this function on a small scale exist in connection with many congregations usually under the name of *hebrath gemilluth hasadim* (society for the performance of good deeds); but there are communal organizations for this work in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and other cities. In the city of New York the Hebrew Free Loan Society (*Hebrew Gemilluth Hasadim*) has, since its organization in 1892, lent without interest, \$28,388,000 to 601,625 persons, Jews and non-Jews. In 1936 it lent \$948,000 to 18,000 persons, Jews and non-Jews, at the small loss of \$5,000 for that year.

Charitable work is also carried on by a class of societies the chief purpose of which is mutual benefit. They pay to members or their beneficiaries sick benefits and death insurance, pay burial expenses of members, and extend other benefits; and all such societies contribute, as a rule, to the maintenance of charitable institutions and do other relief work. These local societies are quite numerous, but great numbers of such societies exist as "lodges" or as "chapters," of "orders" or "brotherhoods." In 1936 there were 8 such orders or brotherhoods, national organizations which had an aggregate membership of 218,000. There are also numerous societies that do not pay insurance, nor extend other benefits, but engage in social-philanthropic work. Like the mutual benefit societies, great numbers of these social-philanthropic societies exist as branches of national societies. In 1936 there were 7 such brotherhoods, with a total of 163,000 members. These include the society, B'nai B'rith, organized in 1843, which in the course of its existence has organized and continues to maintain, in whole or in part, numerous charitable institutions, such as: The Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, La.; the Jewish Orphans Home, Cleveland, Ohio; the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Colo.; the Leo N. Levi Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; and the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations. To another class of societies belongs the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, which in 1936 had 140 posts with 60,000 members.

Notable is the share of the Jewish women in the common cause of Judaism. They work through a large number of women's local organizations and through several influential national organizations. Each of the federations of congregations has an auxiliary federation of women's societies. These are the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, the Women's League of the United Synagogue of America, and the Women's Branch of the Union of Orthodox Congregations of America. In 1936 the number of these societies was nearly 1,000. Two other national organizations of women are the United Order of True Sisters, organized about 1840, and the National Council of Jewish Women. In 1936 the former had 36 lodges, and the latter 200 sections. The work of the "Hadassah" Women's Zionist Organization of America will be mentioned below; noteworthy is the work of the National Council of Jewish Women and its sections, which maintain Sabbath schools, assist the Jewish immigrant woman, and care for the religious and educational needs of Jews in rural areas and on the farms, and engage in other religious, educational, civic, and welfare work.

There is nothing among Jews corresponding to what is known among other religious bodies as foreign mission work. Yet the Jews of America are deeply interested in the welfare of Jews in foreign countries. Jewish work in foreign fields may be classed as follows: (1) Work for the restoration of Palestine, and (2) work for the protection from injustice, the relief of refugees, and the reconstruction of Jewish communities that were destroyed or impoverished as a result of political events and persecution abroad.

The Jew's interest in Palestine is universal and age-old. This interest has been deepened since the declaration, made on behalf of the British Government on November 2, 1917, by Lord Balfour, then British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that the "British Government views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people." In July 1922 the Council of the League of Nations awarded the mandate for Palestine to Great Britain, imposing upon her the "responsibility for placing the country under such political, administrative, and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of a Jewish national home." Previously, in 1922, the Senate and, later, the House of Representatives of the United States, unanimously passed a joint resolution, signed by President Harding, which provided "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected." Since then, the policy of the mandatory, namely, Great Britain, has fluctuated, and the work has not proceeded as expected. The Jewish agency for Palestine, recognized by both the League of Nations and the mandatory, as the supreme Jewish authority for the rebuilding of Palestine, has severely criticized the policy of the mandatory in recent years. In spite of that, the interest of the Jews in Palestine has not abated.

The principal organization in the United States for the restoration of the Holy Land is the Zionist Organization of America, which in 1936 had 72,000 members, of whom 51,000 were enrolled in the "Hadassah" Women's Zionist Organization; another Zionist body, the Mizrahi Organization of America, had in 1936, 27,000 members. The chief work of the women's branch is to maintain in Palestine hospitals, clinics, and other health institutions where service is given

to Jews, Christians, and Mohammedans alike. American Jews contribute large sums for the rebuilding of the Holy Land, settling refugees, religious and educational work including the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. During the past 10 years, namely, 1927-36, the chief agency for the raising of funds among Jews of the United States for Palestine, received \$13,412,632 for the work of the restoration of the Holy Land.

American Jewry very early began to evince its interest in the welfare of the Jews of foreign countries and in their rights as citizens of the countries where they lived. As early as 1859 the then Board of Delegates of American Israelites conceived it to be its duty to watch occurrences at home and abroad, that the civil and religious rights of Israelites might not be encroached upon; and in 1878, when that board was combined with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, a standing committee, now abolished, was created under the name of the Board of Delegates on Civil and Religious Rights. In 1906, following the pogroms in Russia of 1905, the American Jewish Committee was instituted. The objects of the committee are to prevent infraction of the civil and religious rights of the Jews, to secure for the Jews equality of opportunity, to alleviate the consequence of persecution, and to afford relief from calamities. It has issued a number of publications, and since 1908 it has prepared the material for the American Jewish Year Book, already mentioned. In 1913 the charitable society known as B'nai B'rith, mentioned above, organized its Anti-Defamation League, for the purpose of promoting good will and the ideal of American democracy. The American Jewish Congress was organized in 1916, and reorganized in 1920, to promote Jewish rights and to defend such rights wherever they are violated. Finally, in 1934, the Jewish Labor Committee was formed to help fight fascism and nazi-ism and the propaganda of these subversive movements in our country, and to represent organized Jewish labor in all Jewish social causes.

The World War and its aftermath, the pogroms in Russia, and the upheavals in Germany and other countries have made large numbers of Jews terror-stricken refugees, and have otherwise ruined millions of Jews in Europe and other parts of the world. This catastrophic situation called forth an unprecedented activity among American Jews for the relief of their brethren. Between October 1914 and the end of 1936, the central relief-distributing organ, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, distributed the amount of \$86,342,514 for the relief of Jewish and also non-Jewish war sufferers, Jewish pogrom victims, and German refugees. Since 1914 American Jewry has been called upon to help save the refugees, reconstruct the Jewish communities, and rehabilitate the religious and educational institutions of literally millions of Jews; and American Israel could not fail their suffering brethren abroad.

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